river of Samarcand, and the Kurshi, lies the whole cultivable soil of the kingdom. In the country N of the Oxus, and extending from the base of the E mountains to the city of B., we have "a succession of low rounded ridges of limestone, oolite, and gravel, thinly overgrown with verdure, alternating with vast and hardened plains of argillaceous clay."

Rivers.] The Amu or Oxus intersects B. from SE to NW. The only river of importance, exclusive of the Oxus, is the Kohik, or river of Sogd, or *Polytimetus* of the ancients, called in Persian, Zarafshan. Its source is unknown; but it is probably in the connecting angle of the Jasper and Karatagh ranges. It flows SW to Samarcand; and thence passes off to the NW of B., but before reaching B. divides into two branches, one of which, under the name of the Vafkend, and which holds the most northern course, appears to be lost in the desert, or absorbed in irrigating the soil. The other branch is reported to fall into the Kara-kol, or 'Black lake,' 36 m. SW of B., which once, it is said, discharged its waters into the Oxus. If so, this lake may correspond to the *Palus Oxiana* of Ptolemy, and the city of B. is probably his *Tribactra*. The lake is about 25 m. long, and very deep. Its water is salt. We have little or no account of the subsidiary streams which contribute to the Sogd. The district of Kish, or Shehri-Subz, is watered by the Koshka and its affluents. The Koshka, flowing SW, farther down is called the river of Kurshi; but as it approaches the Oxus, the soil through which it flows degenerates into sand, in which all the waters of the district are swallowed up.

Climate.] The climate of B. is temperate and salubrious; but in winter the cold is intense, and the approach of this season is announced, in the months of November and December, by light hail showers, and a little snow. January is the most rigorous month; and the ice on the rivers is then not unfrequently 4 inches thick. They continue frozen for nearly three months, and the Oxus itself becomes passable for caravans on the ice. The wind during this period is dry, and piercingly cold; but though the snow sometimes lies three months, it is seldom above knee-deep. During spring, heavy rain falls every three or four days. In summer the therm. seldom rises much above 90°, except in and on the confines of the Desert. The two first of the summer months are very hot, with the wind generally from the NW; but the air is occasionally cooled by light showers. During the last month of summer the temperature lowers considerably; and autumn is a very pleasant season, with heavy rains from the W.—The violent winds which prevail in winter and summer raise an almost impalpable sand or dust to a great height in the air, which gives the atmosphere a greyish tint. These clouds of dust—which often extend themselves over an entire district—may be descried at above 4 leagues' distance. Sometimes the sand of the desert is itself raised by violent winds which appear in the form of whirlwinds; and this—from which it is nearly impossible to escape—penetrates the eyes, mouth, and ears, occasioning ophthalmia and local inflammations; while driven by the winds, it easily fills up the water-courses, blocks up the streets, and covers the houses. In many places the sands, it is reported, are yearly encroaching on the cultivated country; and it is probable that, at some future day, even the fertile and charming oasis of Sogd itself will become, like that of Sistan in Persia, an arid and inhospitable waste. Storms are rare; but scarcely a year passes without some slight shock of an earthquake.

Mineralogy.] Of the mineralogy of B. we have almost no accounts whatever; but the Aktagh, it is reported, contains abundance of coal; and inexhaustible mines of fossil salt are found in the mountains near the city of B. Gold occurs in the sands of the Oxus; alum and limestone are wrought near Samarcand; and sal-ammoniac is procured, in a native state, near Juzzah.

Soil and produce.] The soil of B. is prevailingly argillaceous. The whole tract to the foot of the mountains is a plain precisely similar to those which precede or follow the sandy deserts in the route from Orenburg to B. Numerous salt lakes occur, which have been drained, for the most part, by means of human labour; but in many places the argillaceous soil is rendered barren by the superabundance of saline particles, and such spots are left untilled in the midst of cultivation. There is little large timber, except what may occur in some parts of the mountainous districts. The willow and the poplar are the most frequent trees of the plains, and tamarisks and leguminous plants the most common shrubs. Grain and fruits are raised in abundance and variety; but it is for its fruits and melons that B. is chiefly famed. The water-melons grow very large, and are sweet and succulent. The best melons are those which have a white skin. They are procured during the whole year, and are often of 20 lbs. weight; and Burnes declares that the melons of India, Cabul, and even Persia, bear no comparison with them. The cucumbers are likewise superior. The plums also of B. are celebrated; but Burnes says the fruit which bears this name is not grown in B., but at Ghuzni in Cabul. Different species of grapes are produced, from which are made wine and brandy. "In all Mawaralnahar," says Baber, "there is no wine superior in spirit and strength to that of B. When I drank wine at Samarcand, in the days when I had my drinking bouts, I used the wine of B." Silk is a staple article in B. The cultivation of silk-worms requires large plantations of mulberry trees, the bark of which serves for the manufacture of the celebrated silk-paper of Samarcand. Cotton is also raised to a great extent; and in some places they have three crops of this plant in the year. Hemp, tobacco, madder, and a variety of esculent vegetables, amongst which are turnips, carrots, onions, radishes, and beet-root, are cultivated. Wheat is sown in autumn, and reaped in July, after which a crop of pease is obtained in the same year. Rice is cultivated only in a few districts.—The agriculture, properly so called, of B., is of the rudest and least efficient kind; its horticulture, in which the inhabitants take delight,—and which, in passing, we may observe, constitutes almost their only innocent pleasure,—is somewhat better, but still far from being skilfully managed. They have great abundance and many varieties of grapes, but—whatever they may have done in Baber's days—they make no good wine now; they have most of the tropical fruits, and might, in their cold climate, cultivate many of those which ordinarily flourish in the temperate zone but—with the exceptions mentioned—they do not rear them with judgment.

Animals.] The animal kingdom in B. does not embrace many species. Wild animals are few. Tigers of a diminutive species, and bears, are the most formidable of the carnivora. Wolves, jackals, and foxes, are numerous in some parts. There are three species of camels in the khanate: the double-humped and long-haired species, called the *aïr;* the *nar*, with one hump and long hair, which is probably the dromedary; and the *louk*, with one hump, and crisped short hair of a deep brown colour. The race of horses named *argamak* is a very beautiful, large, strong, and high-spirited breed. The asses are of all colours, and mules are numerous. Oxen and cows are scarce, as the natives do not use much milk. The sheep have large tails; and there is a peculiar kind

with a jet black curly fleece, which is prized in Western Asia. It is said to be peculiar to Karakul, a district between the city of B. and the Oxus.—Venomous insects and reptiles are not numerous; but clouds of locusts often devastate the plains. The most valuable insect is the silk-worm, which is reared in all parts of the kingdom.

Population.] To state the numerical pop. of the khanate of B. is impossible, even conjecturally, as there are no data on which to found our calculations: yet, as it is deemed indispensable in a geographical work, to say something on this subject, we shall give the conjectures of others in the matter, having nothing else to offer. Balbi, in 1826, estimated the whole population of Independent Turkistan, exclusive of the Lesser and Middle Kirghisian hordes, but including all the tracts to the S of the Oxus, as Balkh, Badakshan, and other territories, at 5,000,000. On what data this approximation was arrived at we are ignorant. In his statistical table of the pop. of the globe, in 1828, he estimates the whole pop. of Independent Turkistan, at 4,300,000, or 700,000 less than the preceding statement; and of this, 2,500,000 are assigned to the khanate of B. Mr. Elphinston allowed 1,000,000 as the pop. of Balkh; but in this estimate, the pop. of Badakshan was not included, nor that of the upper valley of the Oxus, as distinct from that of the Koksha. Now we can hardly take the pop. of this extensive region at less than half that of Balkh, which would make a total of 1,500,000 persons for the khanate of Bokhara, S of the Amu, leaving only 1,000,000 for B., N of the Amu, even including, as Balbi does, the large districts of Khetlan, Karrataggeen, Hissar, Shadman, Sheikh Sulz, and Urattippa, and not leave perhaps half-a-million for the pop. of the whole oasis watered by the Zarafshan and its tributaries, and for the wandering Turkoman hordes on both sides of the Oxus below Termid. It is certain that neither Badakshan, nor Derwaz, nor Shugnan, nor the Siapush, nor the Kohis of Khashkan, nor the district of Eastern Badakshan, do or ever did make part of the khanate of B., for these have been always independent, and never were inhabited by Tartars, but by Tadjiks. Now if 1,500,000 be allowed for the whole of Turkistan, S of the Amu, inclusive of the districts above mentioned, and 1,200,000 for that of the great Kirghisian horde, 1,600,000 only will remain for Turkistan N of the Amu, for Khiva, Bokhara, and Kokan. But all accounts that have reached us agree in representing the vale of the Sogd, or Zarafshan, as exceedingly fertile, well-cultivated, and populous; and as the superficies of this vale is at least 18,000 sq. m., a population of 500,000 would not exceed 50 to the sq. m., a number extremely scanty for an extensive valley, esteemed as one of the four Temples of the Asiatic continent. The district of the city of B. itself, according to Meer Izzet Oolah, who travelled the whole way from Bokhara to Kokan, is exceedingly fertile, and well-cultivated, and is thickly studded with villages for 40 m. round; particularly in the direction of Samarcand, the road to which, more than 80 m., lies through a crowded succession of villages, besides the large and populous town of Karnina. The case is stated to be the same as regards the district around Samarcand. Mr. Fraser was informed by the Ameer Zadeh, brother to the Khan of B., that B., his native city, had twelve gates in its walls, from each of which, a continuous line of bazaars, with rows of houses and gardens, extends for 3 or 4 farsangs into the country; so that the space thickly inhabited without the walls, greatly exceeds that within the walls. The best accounts Mr. Fraser could obtain regarding the pop. of B., including what he heard from the Ameer Zadeh, stated, that, within the walls, the houses exceeded 120,000; while that of the suburbs and immediate dependencies were as much more. "This," continues Fraser, "may be a great exaggeration;" but there is no doubt, he proceeds to say, that B. contains a population far exceeding that of any other city in Asia, except Pekin, and some other cities in China and India. According to Elphinston's information, B. contained more inhabitants than any city in Great Britain, London excepted; and was at least equal in population to Peshawer. Mr. Irving, who accompanied the embassy to Peshawer in 1809, and who made all possible inquiries on this subject, estimated the whole pop. of the khanate of B. at 3,000,000. In this estimate the pop. of the khanate S of the Amu was not included, as that of Balkh, Khulum, and other districts, because their population had been given in that of Cabul by Mr. Elphinston. So that Mr. Irving's calculation, compared to that of Balbi, is as 3½ to 1. While Burnes, who travelled through B. in 1835, estimated the entire pop. at only 1,000,000. So much for conjectural estimates!

The pop. of the khanate of B. is composed of nomadic tribes or wandering hordes, and Tadjiks, or fixed inhabitants, who live in towns, villages, and farm-houses. The nomadic tribes are composed of many hordes, but are generally classed under two heads, Usbeks and Turkomans: the former are said to be by far the most numerous, and are found inhabiting the towns and villages, as well as dwelling in tents in the desert. Of the Turkoman tribes we know little; but there is one tribe of that denomination, called Aersari, which roams on both banks of the Oxus, and is represented as containing 40,000 families. The Solera and Suhawah tribes of Turkomans are of still more importance and strength; and may be considered as the collective names of a number of *ears*, or smaller tribes, dispersed overall Mawaralnahar, and the tracts to the NE as far as Chinese Turkistan. Amongst the names of tribes noticed as roaming over the deserts of B. are, the Kuthal Kipchauks, Kuzzaks, Noghays, Kirghis, Namlans, and Kara-Kalpaks, or 'Black bonnets.' It is impossible to say whether these are all really Turkomans; but excluding the Kalmucks or Mongols—a few of whom still wander in this khanate—they are all,—whether Usbeks or Turkomans,—of the Great Turki family, and all speak the Turki or Jaghatai language; the only difference being that of dialect, as they all can converse with and understand each other. What proportion the Tadjik pop. may bear to the Usbek and Turkoman, can be only matter of conjecture; but their language, employments, habits, and mode of life are quite different from those of the Turki family. Their language is Persian, which is that of all the cities to the N of the Hindukoosh, and is employed as the vehicle of polite and commercial intercourse. As these Tadjiks—called Sarts and Bokhars by their Tartar masters—are the descendants of the ancient Sogdians, there is presumptive evidence that Persian was the original language of all the fixed pop. of this extensive region, whether commercial or agricultural; whilst the Turki was the language of the Scythian or nomadic tribes, who wandered in the deserts and mountains between the Oxus and the Iaxartes.—Arabic, though introduced by the Arabian invaders, has always been considered as the learned language, and as sacred: its use in B. being chiefly confined to the study of the Koran and its commentators. The Persian spoken at Balkh and B. is the *Dari*, or court-dialect, usually denominated by classical Orientalists, the language of Balkh, of Bamian, and B. The Turki, on the contrary, was not a written language before the 13th cent.

The indigenous natives of B. are the Tadjiks, or Sarts, as they are named by the people of Turkish race; and may probably correspond to the *Sarmatæ* of the ancients, or 'People of the Jyk-Sart, or 'Great river,' and perhaps to the *Alsi* of Curtius. The one designation means the same in the Persian language as the other does in the Turkish. They are true Persians, as their name Tadjik, and their language, demonstrate. They are a fine race of men; and their regular features remind us of the Semitic and European races. They inhabit the cities, and are chiefly occupied in commerce; and are as celebrated for their intelligence and adroitness, as for parsimony in their manner of living. The *auri sacra fames* is represented to be the dominant passion of the Tadjiks and of all the other inhabitants of B. to a degree which almost surpasses belief. The Bokharians, impelled by the love of commercial adventure, traverse all Asia; and have even formed numerous colonies in China and Russia. The Usbeks, a Turkish race, who invaded and conquered B. in the commencement of the 16th cent., form the most numerous part of the pop. In the cities, their number, compared to that of the Tadjiks, is as 1 to 3; but in the country this proportion is reversed. They form, so to speak, the noblesse of the country; they compose the army, and fill up the state-employments. They speak the Turkish; but it differs very much from that of Kasan, of Orenburg, and Siberia. Turkomans, Jews, Afghans, Gipsies, Arabs, Hindus, and Persians, compose the remainder of the pop. of B. A number of Persian slaves are kept throughout the khanate. They are regarded as heretics by their masters because they are Shiites. Great numbers of these are annually captured by the Turkoman hordes in their forays into Khoreesan. A native of Kabooshan, who had himself been a captive and detained as a slave at B., assured Mr. Fraser, that the number of Persian slaves in that city exceeded that of the Usbeks themselves; and that it was quite common to find Usbeks possessing from 6 to 16 Persian slaves.

Manufactures and Commerce.] The weaving of cottons occupies many hands, and is the usual occupation of the women, but not to the profit it might be, both as an article of domestic use and for exportation. The cottons of B. are partly dyed, and partly printed. A small part is exported; but by far the largest portion is consumed in the country. Silk stuffs are also manufactured in B. The Turkomans furnish striped coverlets for horses, woollen tapestry, and cloth of camels' hair and of goats' hair, which is used for mantles. The art of tanning seems still in its infancy here, and the leather of B. has little consistency. But the dressed black lamb-skins of Karakul fetch high prices. There is one manufactory of cast-iron articles; and that of hardware is said to be well understood. Excellent knives without joints are manufactured; and even good armoury of steel and Damascus iron.

The commerce of B is very extensive with Hindostan, Afghanistan, Persia, Russia, Kokan, Badakshan, Cashmere, and Tashkant. Caravans from all these regions enter B., loaded with the productions of their respective countries, which are either sold on the spot, or exchanged for other commodities. Two caravans arrive annually at the city of B., each consisting of from 4,000 to 5,000 camels. The commerce of B. with Russia has been estimated at 20,000,000

rubles in annual value. In winter all intercourse between B., Cabul, and the neighbouring states is cut off by the snow; and in the spring "the clayey soil becomes so miry, that not only camels are prevented from passing it, but even horsemen are obliged to go over the ground with great caution." A Russian merchant will not spare his cattle to reach his market; but the author of a recent publication, entitled *B., its Amir, and its people*, says, that the agent of a large commercial house, with ample means to facilitate expedition at his disposal, required a whole fortnight to transport his merchandise from Kagatan to Bokhara, a distance of 46 m. When such difficulties oppose the transit of commerce, it may appear strange that the name of B. should stand so prominent in Oriental and Russian trading transactions. The geographical position of the town of B. constitutes it the central point of all the commercial routes between Eastern and Western Asia, and through which the chief products of that part of the world are sent to Europe. It is also a convenient depôt for all the states lying S of it on their way to the N, because from its very gates commence those vast steppes which form the Russian frontier. But the trade of B. is in a very primitive state, for it is still carried on through the medium of fairs on certain fixed days, and not, great thoroughfare as it is, with a continuous flow.

Government.] The government of B. is an hereditary despotism. The principal functionaries of the state are 6 in number, the chief of whom is the Kushi-beg, or prime minister. These collectively, assisted by 100 others, form, under the presidency of the Kushi-beg, the council of state. The civil administration of the country is understood to be in the hands of a very profligate priesthood. The head of the state is the Amir, whose inalienable prerogative is the power of life and death, and who disposes of the towns, villages, and pop. of his dominions, according to his unfettered will. How this will is often exercised we may gather from a frightful fact related by Kharikoff, in his description of a Bokharian state-prison:—"Hence to the right of the entrance a corridor leads into another prison, more dreadful than the first, called the Kana-khareh—a name which it has received from the swarms of ticks which infest the place, and are reared there on purpose to plague the wretched prisoners. I have been told that, in the absence of the latter, some pounds of raw meat are thrown into the pit to keep the ticks alive. This institution of refined cruelty has, probably, given rise to the fable of the pit of scorpions, of which I have repeatedly heard accounts given at Orenburg." The present Amir of B. is Nasr-Ullah, second son of Amir-Seid. The early part of his life was passed in his father's court, whence he was appointed to the government of a province. He there nourished the ambitious design of supplanting his eldest brother, who, according to the law-of-succession, would mount his father's throne. Kharikoff gives a sketch of the life of Nasr-Ullah, which exhibits the too common Oriental course of intrigue, perfidy, assassination, warfare, and rapine, through which an ambitious usurper works his way to the object of his desires. The Usbeks, the Turkomans, and the Jews, pay a personal tax. The holders of the state-domains pay a third of the annual produce; and the royal treasury is annually replenished by taxes on grain, on the different cities, by dues payable by the caravans which traverse the country, and by the rental of the royal domains, which is very considerable.

Army.] The military force of B. has been variously estimated at from 100,000 to only 30,000. The former we may presume is that which may be called forth into service in a state of emergency, and which could undoubtedly be raised from the militia and the various tribes. By Balbi, the standing-force of B. is stated at 25,000, all horsemen, and who are regularly paid twice a-year. Wolff says the king of B. cannot place in the field above 20,000 men, mostly cavalry. Such military tactics as the B. possess, are the same as those of their ancestors, the rude Scythians; but still they are equal in this respect to their neighbours, the Kalmucks and Persians. They excel in predatory warfare, but are totally unfit for a regular engagement; they charge in a body with loud and terrific shouts to intimidate their opponents; they form their army into three divisions, so that they can rally twice, but the third repulse is regarded as an entire defeat, and they never make above three charges.

History.] The khanate of B. forms part of the ancient *Sogdiana:* for, though correctly speaking, Sogdiana signifies the region watered by the Sogd, yet this appellation, in the geography of Ptolemy, embraces the whole region between the Oxus and Jaxartes, of which the modern khanate occupies but a portion. For a short period it formed part of the Greek kingdom of Bactria, which, 126 B. C., was overturned by an inroad of Scythians from beyond the Jaxartes. Of its subsequent fate, under the sway of these Scythians, we have no means of knowing; but Des Guignes and Remusat, who have thrown some light on the political state of B. from the Chinese annals, lead us to suppose that B. was subject to various Tartar dynasties till conquered by the Turks, properly so called, in the middle of the 6th cent. A century afterwards, we are told, B. became subject to the Chinese dynasty of Tang, under which it remained till conquered by the Arabs under Ebn Kothaiba in 705, when the whole region to the N of the Oxus, and to the W of the Beloor, fell under the sway of the khalifs; and B. became a Mahommedan country under petty princes of Turkish origin, vassals of the khalifs. It was under their dominion, and that of the Sammanians, that B. attained its most flourishing state, and became one of the most polished, refined, and literary countries of Asia. In the commencement of the 10th cent. it was conquered by Mahmud Ghizni. Under the reign of his son Massud, it was conquered by the Seljukian Turks; and then successively by the Ketan or Lyau, and the Karazmians; and finally, in 1220, by the Mongols, under Jenghiz Khan. The last event struck a severe blow at the prosperity of B., which then became subject to a dynasty of ferocious and illiterate barbarians, who destroyed the country by their mutual feuds and ceaseless disputes about the right of succession to the khanate. Towards the latter end of the 14th cent., the successors of Jenghiz Khan were dispossessed of the whole of Great B. by Timur Bek, whose reign and conquests gave a temporary lustre to B. and Samarcand, which latter city he made the capital of his rapidly acquired but short-lived empire. Within a century after his death, his successors were driven out of all their dominions by the Usbeks under Shubanie Khan, a descendant of Jaghatai Khan, the son of Jenghis Khan; and under their descendants B. still continues. The khans of B. have latterly abandoned that title to the younger princes of the blood, and assumed that of sultan. Meer Hyder, the late sovereign of B., endeavoured to reduce Khokan not long after the commencement of his reign, and marched into the country with an army of 80,000 horsemen for this purpose; but he was foiled in his attempt to force the pass of Khujund, and obliged to retreat. No peace was formally concluded, but as Khokan is a very mountainous country, defended by strong passes, and a country where cavalry cannot act, it is quite safe from an invasion of Usbek horsemen, if the people be true to themselves, and be governed by a ruler of tolerable talents. Ever since 1809, a continued bloody feud has existed between the rival states of Khivah and B. Iltenuzzur Khan, grandfather of the present sovereign of Khivah, Rahmaun Koulee Khan, made a foray into the territories of B., accompanied by two of his brothers and a large force. He was met by Shah Hyder at the head of an opposing force, rather unexpectedly, and, forced to retreat faster than he advanced, was drowned, with several thousands of his men, in attempting to recross the Oxus. His brother and successor Raheem endeavoured at different times to revenge his death and disgrace upon Hyder, but always without success. Both sovereigns sought to interest the Russian court in the quarrel; but the emperor refused to act in any other character than of an umpire between the contending parties, and he succeeded in effecting a reconciliation between the rulers of the rival states. This gave weight to Russian influence in the councils of Khivah and B., and perhaps facilitated her views of more extended domination over the nomadic hordes to the west of the Northern Imaus; and thus he may have aided that power in her long-projected march from the Caspian, through B. and Balkh, to the Indus.

Topography.] The district of Samarcand, according to Baber, contains 9 *tumans* or provinces; and that of Bokhara 7 tumans, each governed by a *hakim*. Those of B. are Kish, Khozar, Karmina, Karshu, Sogd, Shadwar, and Karakol. According to Izzet, the 7 tumans of B. are Ghajdewan, Danghari,

Keirkosh, Raikand, Rahmiten, Zendene, and Derdansi. We cannot identify these with Baber's divisions; nor indeed any name in his Commentaries, except the first, which is to the NW of Bokhara, and where Baber himself and his Persian confederates were totally defeated by the Usbeks.—Burnes' divisions are Karakool, B., Kemima, Melankal or Kutta Koorghan, Samarcand, Juzzak, Kurshee, Lubiab, or the Banks of the Oxus, and Balkh. The first 6 of these divisions occupy the valley of Samarcand, or Sogd; Kurshee lies 60 m. to the S of Samarcand; Balkh, and the countries S of the Oxus, viz., Akchu, Stubbergaum, Andkhoee, Marmuna, and Sirepool, all except the last to the N of the mountains, Burnes says, render but a nominal allegiance to B. Bi-kand, 30 m. SW of B., on the r. bank of the Oxus, opposite its junction with the Kouvan Deria, an affluent of the Sogd, was the ancient capital of B., as its name—'the city of the Bey,' or Bi—denotes.

Bokhara, a large city, capital of the above khanate, lies 3 m. distant from the l. bank of the Sogd, towards the W extremity of the fertile tuman or district of Miankal, at an elevation of 1,200 ft. above sea-level. By Waddington's map, which is copied from Elphinston, it is placed in N lat. 39° 30′, E long. 62° 45′; whilst in the *Dictionnaire Geographique*, its site is N lat. 39° 45′, E long. 64° 55′. In Arrowsmith's map, compiled from Burnes' reports and observations, it is placed in N lat. 39° 43′ 41″, E long. 64° 26′. The name in Persian signifies 'the concourse of the Sciences;' Ebn Hawkel, an Arabian geographer of the 10th cent., also calls it Bounbakat. The present city was built after the destruction of the old cap. by Jenghiz Khan, in 1219. It is much longer than broad, and its greatest diameter is nearly a French league. It is traversed by a canal derived from the Sogd, and is surrounded by a wall 14 versts in circumf., composed of earth, 25 ft. high, and as thick at the base, flanked at equal distances with round turrets, and presenting salient angles in the form of bastions. It has 12 gates, all built of brick, and having on each side a round tower, generally guarded by soldiers. These gates are opened and shut at sunrise and sunset. The streets are so very narrow, that in the widest part a loaded camel might touch both sides; in some places two persons can with difficulty pass abreast; they are besides almost always encumbered with horses, camels, and asses. The houses, generally of one and two stories, are constructed of earth mixed with cut straw. To give this *melange* the appearance of greater solidity, wooden posts of poplar, 4 or 5 inches thick, are erected in the walls and at the corners. Many of the houses are built of brick. The ceilings are generally of hardwood, covered with earth. The façade and the windows open over a court, whilst a small gate conducts to the street. The windows are sometimes simple openings in the walls, with shutters; sometimes arched openings, which are never shut or filled up, but with a plastered lattice. Glass, though known in this city, is never used. The dwellings of the wealthy are composed of several small houses, all encompassed with a wall. The edge of the roofs forms a considerable projection, supported by wooden columns, and prevents the solar rays from darting into the inner chambers. The citadel or royal palace is situated on the Nounish-Kind, a natural eminence of from 210 to 240 ft. high, which was raised in the time of the Sammanian dynasty, in the 10th cent. The base may be about 500 paces in diam. The palace is constructed of varnished bricks, of different colours, and adorned with inscriptions. The rest of the surface of the enclosure is covered with small earthen houses, inhabited by the domestics of the prince. B. is traversed by a great number of canals. Those without the city, serving to water the plains, are called *arik*. In this city, it has been estimated, are 360 mosques, and 285 madressahs or academies, in which reside several hundred mollahs or doctors, who are charged with the management of divine service and the instruction of youth. These edifices have a great resemblance one to another; all having spacious courts, surrounded with large brick buildings. Many of the madressahs are built of stone and lime, though there is no stone in the vicinity of the city, nor for many miles round; and they contain from 40 to 200, or even 300 chambers. The college of Gokuttash, near the gate of Karshee, and that of Bohaodden Naghsbaud, are stated to have each 300 apartments. The former contains 3 colleges, of which one was founded by the Empress Catherine, whose memory is much respected at B. These mosques and colleges have their properties managed by trustees, and the revenues go to pay the mollahs. Their property consists of lands and caravanseras and shops, so that Bokhara is the best endowed seat of Mahommedan literature in Asia. The sciences principally taught are theology and Musulman law; and in most of these sciences, says Elphinston, the Usbeks are far behind the Afghans. But education in B., though of a very useless, not to say mischievous character, is very laboriously carried on. From sunrise until late in the day schoolboys are kept plying their tasks under tutors unsparing of the rod. Scholastic disputations are in high vogue at B., "which is the centre of Musulman erudition," according to Kharikoff. Every street in B. has its school, and those who are curious to learn the system of education therein pursued, may read a very minute syllabus in Kharikoff's volume. Suffice it for us to say, that the children are tormented for successive years in acquiring words whose sound awakens no idea in their minds, and the young men who pursue a life of study in their colleges are employed in disputations, in comparison with which the worst sophistry of our western schools, in the worst ages of European literature, was wisdom. What wonder that, under such teachers, the people are subject to every superstitious fancy, whether it be of Islam or Gheber origin. Ignorant and superstitious, the Bokharians are also universally vicious. Though rude savages in all the arts and conveniences familiar to European civilization, they are immersed in all the debaucheries of low London or Parisian life, and visited by all the diseases which attend such a course.

One-third of Bokhara is composed of shops and caravanseras. The bazaars are narrow streets adorned with shops, which are generally open every day; but some are so only twice a-week, as the slave market, and that for jewellery. In the latter are sold torquoises, rubies, and violet-coloured fluorspath from Badakshan. Wolff—who visited this city in 1832—says that there were in it at that time about 400 Hindu-merchants from Shikarpur, who were very rich, but were "reputed to be very great rogues." As the commerce of B. has been already described in the previous article, it needs not to be repeated.

Respecting the pop. of B., statements are very discordant. According to Meyendorff, this city contains only 8,000 houses, and 70,000 inhabitants; and this statement has been copied by Balbi. On the contrary, Mr. Fraser says that, according to the best accounts he could obtain, B. contained within the walls more than 120,000 houses, and, in its suburbs and immediate dependencies, as many more. "This may be a great exaggeration," he says, "but there is, I think, no doubt that B. contains a pop. far exceeding that of any other city in Asia, Pekin, and some other cities in China and India, excepted." According to Elphinston's informa-

tion, B. contained more inhabitants than any city in Great Britain, London excepted, and was at least equal in population to Peshawer. According to Fraser, it is fully inhabited within the walls, having no vacant spaces like Ispahan filled with ruins, containing nothing but well-built and well-peopled houses. Fraser was further told, that from each of the 12 gates of this city a continuous line of bazaars, with rows of houses and gardens, extended for 3 or 4 farsangs into the country: so that the space thickly inhabited without the walls, greatly exceeds that within the walls. We may be allowed to remark, that 70,000 souls is a small population for a city at least 8 geog. m. in circumference, exclusive of suburbs,—and a city moreover containing less vacant space in that circumference than almost any European city, and totally destitute of broad and spacious streets and open squares. If Meyendorff's statement be correct, the pop. of B. must be vastly inferior to that of Kokan, Khoofund, and Tashkunt, as given by Nazaroff, a brother-envoy of Russia, who visited all the three, and whose authority as an eye-witness is at least as competent as that of Meyendorff. Burnes estimates the pop. at 150,000; and Wolff at from 180,000 to 200,000. The Jews are said to occupy 800 houses at B. They are permitted to dwell but in three streets, although they say they are much better treated at Bokhara than in other Mahommedan cities. They are not allowed to build a new synagogue; and have no right to repair an old one.

When B. was built is unknown. The natives say that the site of B. was in ancient times covered with a great number of lakes, and that the fishermen, attracted by the abundance of fish, enriched themselves and became cultivators of the soil. Their numbers increased successively, and houses succeeded huts, until ultimately a city came on the spot; this was Bokhara. It fell into the hands of the Turks; then into those of the Arabs, under Ebn Kothaiba, in 705. The latter had no sooner left the place than his garrison was massacred by the inhabitants. He returned, stormed the place, and gave no quarter to the inhabitants. B. rose to the summit of its glory under the Sammanian dynasty, which for more than a century resided in this city. Famed and revered in the East for its numerous schools, its learned mollas, and for the saints who are interred within its precincts, B. became a place of pilgrimage in the Mussulman world, and from these circumstances probably it acquired the epithets of *Esh-Sheriph*, or 'the Holy,' and *El-Fakhireh*, or 'the Glorious.' It fell successively under the Ghaznid, Seljukian, and Kharismian dynasties. Jenghiz Khan took it from the last by capitulation; but learning that some Kharismian soldiers were kept concealed in a quarter of the city, he set fire to that quarter, which was followed by the destruction of the whole city, which being built of wood, as there is no stone in the vicinity, was reduced to ashes, except the mosques and caravanseras which were built of brick. Rebuilt under Oklay Khan, the successor of Jenghiz, B. rose to its former importance, and became the occasional residence of Tamerlane; and after the expulsion of his descendants from all they possessed to the N of the Hindukoosh, B. became the residence of their khans, who, although they have embellished it with mosques and colleges, yet have totally effaced all traces of civilization foreign to the manners of nomadic tribes; and have made it famous merely as the centre of Mussulman intolerance, and as the chief slave-market of Mahommedan Asia.

BOKHARPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, near the r. bank of the Gumti, 17 m. E of Shahabad.

BOKI, a river of W Africa, in the prov. of Jalonkedu, which runs along the W base of a hill of the same name, in the district of Gadu, and unites with the Bafing on the SW frontiers of Bruko.

BOKINAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, dist. of Silhet, 15 m. E of Bygonbarry, and 70 m. N of Dacca.

BOKKEVELD, [*i. e.*, 'Goat-field,'] a name given by the Dutch boors to several districts of Southern Africa, lying to the S of the parallel of 31°, and W of the meridian of 20°. Of these, the most northern is the Onder or Farther B., a high plateau extending between the Doorn river on the N, and the Zwartclip on the S.—The B. Karroo lies to the W of the Kleine-Doorn river, which separates it from the Roggevald Karroo; and a portion of the W side, presenting an elevated and barren tract, even as compared with the rest of the Karroo is distinguished as Cold B.; while the SW portion, of lower elevation, and more genial soil, is known as the Warm B. Generally speaking, the B. Karroo is "an immense plain, unbroken by hill or eminence,"—an unvaried treeless landscape, save where a few clumps of *doornboom* or acacia, or a few thorn trees, present a speck of verdure to the eye.

BOKKI, a district of Nubia, about 10 days SW of Sennaar, inhabited by a hardy, tall, and handsome race, who opposed considerable resistance to Ishmael Pasha's expedition.

BOK KRAAL, a village of S Africa, in the district of Graaff-Reynet, 40 m. NW of Plattenbergs.

BOKOD, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Komorn. The environs afford excellent wine, and are celebrated for their tobacco and potatoes.

BOKSAN, a town of Austria, in the Banat, 36 m. SE of Temesvar, on the Berzeva. It has manufactories of ironmongery.—Also a v. near the l. bank of the Berzava, 4 m. E of the town of Boksan.

BOKS KRAAL, a village of S Africa, in the district of Graaff-Reynet, 18 m. SW of Bok Kraal.

BOL, a village of Austria, in the prov. of Dalmatia, and circle of Spalatro, on the S coast of the island of Brassa. It has a port.

BOLA, a town of Sweden, in W Norrland, on the Angermann-elf, W of Nätra.

BOLABOLA, or BORABORA, an island of the S Pacific, in the Society group, in S lat. 16° 27', and W long. 151° 53'. It is about 16 m. in circumf., and rises towards the middle in a double crested mountain to a height of 617 toises or 3,945 ft. [*Lesson.*] Its eastern side presents a sterile aspect, but its W districts, although rocky, are generally well-wooded, and near the shore fertile, producing cocoa, and bread-fruit trees, in great abundance. It possesses only a single port, at the head of Vataipe bay, on the W side; and is difficult of access from the number of islets and reefs by which it is surrounded. The principal *motous*, or low islets which lie near it, on the surrounding reef, are Tubnai, Tubnai-iti, Motu-iti, and Tenapiroa. Its inhabitants are numerous, and have been civilized by the missionaries. Lesson found the medium range of the barom. on this island, from May 25th to June 9th, 28·16. The therm. ranged from 24° to 29° centigrade, or from 76° to 85° F. The hygrometer commonly indicated 101°, but ranged from 95° to 110°.—*Ellis.*—*Lesson.*

BOLAK, a town of Independent Tartary, 160 m. NNE of Kokan, on a tributary of the Sihon.

BOLAM, a township in the p. of Gainford, in Durham, 7½ m. NW of Darlington. Pop. 125.—Also a p. in Northumberland, 9 m. WSW of Morpeth. Area 7,336 acres. Pop. 634.

BOLAN, a v. of Afghanistan, in Zumindawer, near the r. bank of the Helmund, 20 m. SSW of Giriskh.

BOLAN PASS, or Bholun Pass, a succession of gorges and ravines winding through the lofty mountain-range, or rather mass of mountains, which lies between Dadur in Cutch-Gundava, and the town of Shal or Quettah in the NE corner of Beluchistan. Dadur is a straggling mud town belonging to the khan of Khelat; and is itself situated in a clump of mountains, in N lat. 29° 30', E long. 67° 40', on the most northern of the branches of the stream which issues from the pass. Along this stream the road, passing a few old tombs and shrines, proceeds at first in a WNW direction, and then, at 5 m. from Dadur, turns WSW. This point may be considered as the beginning of the proper pass; and the first traverse conducts to the halting-place of Kundye, Kundeland, or Gundaya—for in all these different forms we find the name written—10 m. from Dadur. Precipitous rocks here enclose a small oval valley, the hard surface of which is covered with stones and gravel, and which, after heavy rains, is converted into the bed of a lake, while the steepness of the surrounding precipices "would preclude the possibility of escape to an army caught in the torrent." [*Outram.*] A road from Bagh, which is 37 m. S by E of Dadur, gains the pass at this point, so as to save the circuitous route by Dadur. The elevation of Kundye halting-place is 904 ft. above sea-level, or about 104 ft. above the entrance of the pass. The next traverse is due N to Kirta or Gurmab, 10 m. through scenery which, for the first few miles, is magnificent in the extreme, and by an ascent amounting to 1 in 304. Gurmab, [*i. e.* 'Warm spring,'] is 1,080 ft. above sea-level. The road now leaves the bed of the stream, which flows now to the N—and turns NW to Bibinani, 26 m. from the entrance, where it attains an alt. of 1,695 ft. above sea-level. Here the road again strikes upon the stream, and a branch-pass runs up along the side of a small tributary stream flowing from the SE to Ros Bahar, at its source, a direct distance of 30 m. from Bibinani, whence it leads SSW 50 m., direct to Kalat, which is nearly on the parallel of Bagh. The main road through the pass pursues a NNW course, along the bed of the N branch of the Bolan river to Abigoom, 2,540 ft. above sea-level, and 35 m. from the entrance of the pass; and thence to Sir-i-Bolan, or Sir-i-Kujur, a distance of 10 m., the last 8 of which present an acclivity of 1 in 25, up which the road mounts in a series of sharp angles of from 150 to 200 yards in length, and gradually decreasing in width till it narrows to 20 or 30 ft., with perpendicular rocks rising like walls on either side. The Sir-i-Bolan is 4,494 ft. above sea-level; and from this point to the summit of the pass, which opens into a table-land, the distance is 10 m., and the ascent 1,299 ft., or to a total elevation above sea-level of 5,793 ft. The entire length of the pass is about 55 m., and the W extremity is 25 m. from Quettah or Shal, by a road over a plain, in winter bleak and sterile, but whose productions and delicious coolness in summer may remind the English soldier of his own country. This pass, with the Mulloh pass, far to the S, is the only route of a reasonably practicable character between the great chain of mountains which bounds the valley of the Indus on the E, and forms a buttress to the elevated table-land of Kalat and Saraswan on the W. It marks also the line of a complete change of climate, and consequently of productions; and the natives, Masson says, are accustomed to represent all below the pass as Hind, and all above it as Khorasan. The Bolan river, or Kauhi, rising at Sir-i-Bolan, in a number of springs, some of which discharge large volumes of water, has of course a very rapid descent to Dadur. After passing that town, and flowing about 15 m. in a SE direction, it forms a junction with the Nari coming from the N, and the common stream assumes the name Nari, in N lat. 29° 51'.

BOLANO, a town in the duchy of Genoa, in the prov. and 21 m. NNE of Spezzia. Pop. 1,041. The environs afford excellent wine.

BOLANOS, a town of Mexico, in the prov. of Jalisco, 65 m. NNW of Guadalaxara, on a tributary of the Rio Grande Santiago, at an alt. of 3,101 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,000.—In the environs, on the Veta Grande, are rich silver mines, which were purchased in 1825 by the Bolanos company, who erected smelting furnaces, a lavadero, and an amalgamation court, at their hacienda here. These works stand on the verge of an immense plain, of a reddish brown colouring throughout, in the dry season, except where covered with crops of maize, in which it is very productive. The veins, for the greater part, are in porphyry, intersected by soap-stone.

BOLARUM, a cantonment in the Nizam's territory in India, 11 m. N of Hyderabad, 1,800 ft. above sea-level; in N lat. 17° 30', E long. 78° 34'.

BOLAS (Great), a parish in Salop, 6 m. W by N of Newport. Area 1,845 acres. Pop. 279.

BOLATO, a town of Venetian Lombardy, in the prov. and 6 m. NW of Milan.

BOLBEC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, arrond. of Le-Havre.—The cant. comprises 14 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 19,357.—The town is situated on the slope of a hill, the base of which is bathed by a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Seine, on one of the roads from Paris to Havre, 17 m. ENE of the latter town, and 28 m. WNW of Rouen. Pop. 9,630. It is well and substantially built of brick and stone, and contains a consistorial Calvinistic church, a chamber of commerce, and a mechanics' institution. It possesses extensive spinning-mills, manufactories of calico, handkerchiefs, cloth, flannel, serge, coverlets, &c. It has also calico-printing mills, dye-works, bleaching establishments, paper-mills, tanneries, &c. Horses form an important branch of traffic. Fairs are held 3 times a-year. This town was almost totally destroyed by fire in 1765.

BOLCA (Monte), a mountain in Lombardy, about 15 m. from Verona, on the skirts of the Vicentine territory, remarkable for its numerous animal fossils, chiefly of fish, which are found embedded between layers of a whitish shale, in the upper region of the mountain, which has an alt. of about 5,000 ft.—*Cadell.—Simond.*

BOLCHERETZK, or Bolsheretzk, a town and port of Asiatic Russia, in the peninsula of Kamtschatka, near the entrance of the Bolsha into the sea of Okotsk, 105 m. W of Petropavlosk. The houses, which consist of trunks of trees covered with thatch, in 1803, amounted in number to 62, besides the dwellings of the chancellor and governor, and about 30 shops. The environs are waste and covered with heath, but formerly abounded in beavers and reindeer. This town was built in 1702; five years afterwards it was destroyed; and in 1711 was rebuilt. The river abounds in fish, and forms a small but shallow harbour at its mouth.

BOLCHINSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the territory of the Don-Cossacks, near the Bolchaia, in the dist. of Donets, 105 m. NE of Nova Tcherkask.

BOLCHOE' LAKE, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orenburg, in the dist. and 75 m. NNE of Oufa, and connected at its W extremity with the river of that name.

BOLCHOI ILMEN, Bol Ilmen, or Lake Manytch, a lake of Russia in Europe, on the frontiers of the territory of the Don-Cossacks and Caucasus. Its length from NW to SE is 66 m.; and its greatest breadth 15 m. It receives the Manytch at its SE

extremity, and may be regarded as an expansion of that river.

BOLCHOI ZAVOD, a town of Siberia, 180 m. E of Nertchinsk. It consists of a gronp of miserable huts, chiefly occupied by Russian exiles of the upper classes.

BOLCHOW, a circle and town in the prov. of Orel in Russia. The town is situated at the confluence of the Bolchowka with the Nugra, an affluent of the Oka, in N lat. 53° 26′. It had a pop. of 15,300 in 1833. Its manufactures consist of leather, soap, and hosiery.

BOLD, a township in the p. of Prescot, in Lancashire, 4 m. ESE of Prescot. Area 4,338 acres. Pop. 778.

BOLDAH, a town of Syria, in the pash. and 55 m. N of Tripoli, on the S side of the estuary of the Nahr-el-Melek.

BOLDOG ASZONY. See FRAUENKIRCHEN.

BOLDON, a parish in Durham, 4½ m. NW of Sunderland. Area 3,954 acres. Pop. 1,008.

BOLDRE, a parish in Hampshire, 3 m. N of Lymington. Area 11,950acres. Pop. 2,874.

BOLE, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 2½ m. SW of Gainsborough, on the W bank of the Trent. Area 1,250 acres. Pop. in 1851, 220.

BOLEA, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the Seton, 13 m. NNW of Huesca.

BOLECHOW, a town of Galicia, in the prov. of Limberg, in the circle and 15 m. S of Stry, on an affluent of the Sivica. Pop. 2,322.

BOLESKINE, a parish united with Abertarf, in Inverness-shire, stretching about 21 m. along the S side of Loch Ness, with an average width of 10 m. Pop. in 1801, 1,799; in 1851, 1,997.

BOLESLAWICE, BOLESLAWIEC, or RUNZLAU, a town of Poland, in the circle of Kalisch, and 16 m. W of Wielun, and 6 m. SSE of Wieruszow, on the r. bank of the Prosna, on the Prussian frontier. Pop. 960.

BOLETSH, a town of Servia, on the r. bank of the Danube, SE of Belgrade.

BOLGARY, or OUSPENSKOI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 60 m. S of Kazan, in the dist. and 15 m. SW of Spask. Pop. 800.

BOLGHERI, a town of the grand duchy of Tuscany, in the prov. and 36 m. SSE of Pisa.

BOLGRAD, a town of Russian Bessarabia, the capital of its Bulgarian colonies, near the entrance of the river Yalpuk into the lake or liman of the same name. In the discussions relative to the new frontier assigned to Bessarabia, in 1846, this place had a large share of attention. The Russian plenipotentiaries insisted that B. might be conserved to Russia, and the other powers at first consented. But the Bolgrad of to-day, situated on the borders of Lake Yalpuk, is not exactly the same as the Bolgrad of a former date, situated at a short distance from the lake. The ancient Bolgrad has lost its name. It is now called Tabak, or Tamak; and is but little inhabited. The life and stir of the place have concentrated themselves at the New Bolgrad, which, by means of the Lake Yalpuk, is not absolutely deprived of all communication with the Danube. Some of the delegates contended that the new frontier should not pass to the S but to the N of the modern Bolgrad, and to the S of the ancient Bolgrad only. The delegates of Turkey and England maintained that a line which should pass to the S of the New Bolgrad would be irreconcilable with the well-known intention of the contracting powers, whose paramount object was to separate Russia from the Danube. It was ruled that the frontier-line should pass to the S of Bolgrad, but between it and Lake Yalpuk, so as to cut off all communication with the Danube.

BOLI, a sanjak of Turkey, in Anatolia, bounded on the N by the Black sea; on the E by the sanjak of Kastamuni; on the S by Khudavendikar; and on the W by Kojahili.—Its cap., of the same name, stands in the centre of a plain, 16 m. in length, by 5 or 6 m. in breadth, 6 days' journey from Constantinople, on the banks of the Filiyas, called also the Boli-su. It contained about 1,000 houses in 1813, [*Kinneir*] and 800 Turkish houses, with a suburb of 40 Armenian families in 1830. [*Dwight.*] The ruins of the ancient *Hadrianopolis* are about 3 m. distant, on the N declivity of the Bithynian Olympus. Dwight and Smith, who crossed the plain of B. in May 1830, say that they found "no tract so fully cultivated in the whole extent of Asia Minor;" and Fraser beheld it, in April 1834, "one sheet of cultivation," covered even to the roots of the mountain-forests, with fields, enclosures, coppice, gardens, orchards, villages, and houses, "like England on a large scale."—About 4 m. SE of B., at a v. called Valajah, are mineral baths, which are much frequented.

BOLIES, a village in the p. of Dulcek, in co. Meath.

BOLIKLEI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 140 m. SSW of Saratov, on the r. bank of the Volga, 45 m. SSW of Kamishin.

BOLILING, or BEILING, a town of the island of Bali, in the Asiatic archipelago, the cap. of a state of the same name, and, next to Karang-Assem, the most considerable town in the island. The state is said to contain 30,000 men capable of bearing arms.

BOLIMON, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Mazovia, in the circle and 11 m. SSW of Sochaczew, on the l. bank of the Rawka. Pop. 950.

BOLINAO, a town and port of the island of Luzon, in the Asiatic archipelago, on a peninsula of the same name, on the W coast, and to the W of the gulf of Lingaven, in N lat. 16° 20′, and E long. 119° 50′.

BOLINALEA, a village in the p. of Rathnew, in co. Wicklow, near the Vartry river. Pop. 198.

BOLINGBROKE, a market-town and parish in Lincolnshire, 4 m. W by S of Spilsby. Area of p. 2,570 acres. Pop. 980.—The St. John family take the title of viscount from this v.

BOLITZA, or BELITZA, a river of Turkey, in the prov. of Albania, which takes its rise in the mountains to the NW of Pitzaro, and, after a tortuous course to the S of about 40 m., enters Lake Vivari, 9 m. SW of Delvino. Its principal affluent is the Pavla, which it receives on the r.

BOLIVAR, a county of the state of Mississippi, U. S., and on the river of that name. It comprises a superficies of 800 sq. m., and is drained by Sunflower river. Pop. in 1840, 1,356, of whom 971 were slaves. Its cap., Bolivar, is situated on the E bank of the Mississipi, and to the N of a lake of the same name.—Also a township of Alleghany co., U. S., in the state of New York, 15 m. E of Angelica, and 285 WSW of Albany. Its surface is hilly, and is watered by several small creeks. The soil is sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 408.—Also a town of Westmoreland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 165 m. W of Harrisburg, on the S side of the Conemaugh. It consists of about 20 dwellings.—Also a village of Lawrence township, Tuscarawas co., in the state of Ohio, 8 m. N of New Philadelphia, on the Ohio canal, on the W side of the Tuscarawas.—Also a village of the state of Tennessee, cap. of Hardeman co., 162 m. SW of Nashville, near the S bank of the Big-Hatchee. Pop. about 1,200.

BOLIVAR (POINT), a narrow neck of land about 30 m. long, which divides East bay from the gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Texas. A light on the N side of the entrance to Galveston harbour, is in N lat. 29° 22′ 2″, W long. 94° 45′ 33″.

BOLIVAR. See ANGOSTURA.

BOLIVIA,

A state of South America, sometimes known as Upper Peru, lying between the parallels of 10° and 25° 40′ S lat. According to what are understood to be the latest arrangements between Brazil, Peru, and Bolivia, the N boundary of the last state runs along the parallel of 10°, from the Rio Purus or Azara on the W, to the Madeira on the E; thus assigning to Bolivia a large tract of land lying between the Purus and the Rio Beni, which in most maps is represented as falling within the Peruvian frontier. From the point at which this boundary-line strikes the Madeira, at the junction of the Savare, the boundary-line runs up the Madeira, the Mamore, and the Guapore, to about the parallel of 13° where it leaves the l. bank of the latter river, and runs along the Sierra Guaravos or Melgueira, to the upper portion of the Paraguan river, along which it runs to nearly the parallel of 16°. It then runs in a general SSW direction along the Sierra Doirados or Fernando, till it strikes the Paraguay in about 20° 20′ S, and runs up that river to the 22d parallel, at the junction of the Rio Galban. The boundary on the S, between La Plata and Bolivia, passes across the Gran Chaco, from the l. bank of the Paraguay, along the parallel of 22°, till it touches the meridian of 62°, whence it runs in an irregular line, but gradually descending S, crossing the Cordillera del Desplobado, and running WSW till it strikes the great chain of the Andes in about 23° 10′ S. It then runs along the Andes, skirting the E side of the great desert of Atacama, and descending from the mountains in about 25° 30′ S, sweeps round to the shores of the Pacific, which it strikes at the head of Isla Blanca bay. From this point the coast-line of B. runs N to the mouth of the Rio de Loa, which forms the boundary, in this quarter, with Peru, in S lat. 21° 33′, giving a length of coast to B. of 250 m. in a direct line. The present boundaries of B. on the W, with Peru, are the Rio de Loa to Guillagua; thence an irregular line running NE till it strikes the Andes; thence running along the Andes to Lake Titicaca; thence, after crossing the lake and assigning the W half to Peru, along the ridge whence the head-streams of the Beni descend, till it strikes the Amanto, a head-branch of the Purus; and thence down the Purus to the parallel of 10°. The boundary-line we have now traced assigns a very irregular outline to B. On the parallel of 12° its breadth from W to E is 320 m. Between the parallels of 16° and 21° it has a pretty nearly uniform breadth of 680 British m. Where it touches the coast, it is a comparatively narrow tongue of land; but during the various revolutions, with their corresponding re-distributions of territory, which have kept the political geography of the S American states in constant fluctuation, the coast-line of B., and consequent breadth of territory, has been enlarged or contracted greatly according as the district of Arequipa has been attached to the fortunes of Peru or of B. Measured from N to S, on the meridian of 66°, the length of B. is 850 British m. Measured from its NE angle on the Madeira, to its SW angle on the Pacific, it is 1,150 British m.; and from its NW angle on the Purus, to its SE angle on the Paraguay, it has nearly the same length. Its superficial area is estimated in the *Penny Cyclopædia* [1836] at 350,000 sq. m.; in Macculloch's *Geog. Dict.* [1841] at 318,000 sq. m.; by Ungewitter [1845] at 14,600 German or 310,074 English sq. m.; by Berghaus [1843] at 27,040 German or 574,275 English sq. m. In the latter estimate, however, is included the prov. of Arequipa, Puno, and other districts, assigned to Peru in all the other estimates, and amounting to 132,100 sq. m., leaving 342,175 sq. m. to B. within the boundaries we have traced above. This estimate of Berghaus also comprises, we presume, the large district on the N lying between the Purus and the Rio Beni, which has probably not been taken into account in the other approximative estimates of surface.

General features.] The western half of B. is occupied by prodigious mountain-ranges, and elevated table-lands, which stretch towards the centre of the country. On the extreme N, and all along the E and S frontier, we meet with vast plains,—here bare grassy steppes, there covered with majestic primeval forests,—through which flow the head-waters of the Amazon and the La Plata, themselves, in many instances, mighty streams. The Atacama, or coast-district, is a mere desert, sterile and featureless to the roots of the Andes as the Sahara itself.

Mountains.] The mountains of B. are a portion of the system of the Andes; and have been sufficiently described for general purposes in our article Andes, p. 250. The majestic peaks of the Sorata [alt. 25,400 ft.] and the Illimani [alt. 24,250 ft.] belong to the Andes of B. The sierra of Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, branching off from the eastern cordillera of the Andes, runs far to the E, till it gains a point nearly central to the whole region of B.; and the great bend of the Guapai river, or head-stream of the Mamore, marks the line where the mountain country on the W has sunk to the level of the great eastern plains, and of the Chaco on the S.—The great plateau, on which the lake of Titicaca reposes its vast expanse of water, at an alt. of 12,795 ft. above the level of the Pacific, may be regarded as belonging to the mountain-system of B., and as forming one of the most remarkable features of the country. It lies between the two chains of the B. Andes, and, with the exception of the great table-land of Tibet, forms the most elevated table-land in the world. The lake itself appears, in most maps, as divided between Peru and B.; but the Rio Desaguadero, which, flowing from its SE extremity, appears to convey its superfluous waters to the Lago del Desaguadero, or Lake Ullagas, in a deep but slow stream of 180 m. in length, belongs wholly to B.

Rivers.] The great intersecting rivers of B. are the Rio Beni, the Rio Mamore, the Rio Blanco or Ubai, and the Pilcomayo, with their numerous tributaries. All these great rivers, with the Paraguay and the Madeira on the boundaries, are navigable streams; and as such are destined to open up, by means of steam-navigation, the yet unexplored resources of this noble country. The chief upper branches of the Rio Beni are the Rio Caca or Mapiri, the Rio Chuqueapo, and the Rio Quetolo. The Mamore receives the Rio de Exaltacion, the Rio Santa Anna, the Apere, the Escouri, the Sipuri, the Rio San José, the Chapari, all on the l. bank, and the Tapacuras, on the r., below that part of its upper course in which it bears the name of the Guapai, and in which its principal tributaries are the Rio Cochabamba, the Rio Grande, the Rio Azero, and the Rio Flores. Between the Rio Blanco, and the basin of the Guapore, is the Baures, and the Paraguan, both large rivers, with numerous tributaries, flowing N by W to the Guapore. The chief branches of the Paraguay, rising in B., are the Rio San Juan or Tapera, the Rio la Cruz, and the Rio Bartolomeo. From May to August the valley of the Paraguay, where it borders on B., appears to be laid under water, from 70 to 150 m. in breadth; and this annual inundation has given occasion to the introduction in some maps of a large lake in this quarter, called the lake of Xarages. The chief tributary of the Pilcomayo is the Pilaya, and its head-stream, the San Juan. The

rivers which originate on the W declivity of the Andes, and flow into the Pacific, in the Atacama district, are of trifling magnitude and no importance.

Climate and Productions.] Rain seldom falls on the Atacama coast, which seems to be so scantily supplied with water that it can never exchange its present desert state for the clothing and verdure of cultivation. The great table-land of Titicaca has a mean temp. of 45°; and from November to April enjoys delightfully refreshing showers. Here the pasture is rich, and numerous herds of cattle and sheep are reared; but the tropical fruits are unknown; and wheat, rye, and barley, do not ripen. The temp. of the great plains on the N, E, and S frontiers of B., is most oppressive; and being combined with great humidity, these districts are often highly insalubrious. Here indigo, cotton, rice, mandioc, cocoa, oranges, pine-apples, and all the tropical fruits, grow freely. The most favoured spots of B. are perhaps the districts of Chuquisaca and Cochabamba, which, enjoying a moderate climate, raise the grains and fruits of Europe, in conjunction with the productions of the tropics. Around Potosi, the temp. varies greatly throughout the day. Early in the morning it is cold and piercing; the forenoon resembles one of the finer days of March in England; from noon till 3 P.M. it is generally very hot in the sun; while the evenings are serene and mild. The forests of B. supply sarsaparilla, caoutchouc, vanilla, coca, and a variety of gums.—The animal kingdom embraces the different species of the llama family, known as llamas, guanacos, alpacas, and vicunas. These exist in great numbers in the lofty, dry, and arid cordilleras; and supply the inhabitants of these regions with their beasts of burden, as well as with wool and flesh. The tapir, the jagnar, and the leopard, roam in the forests; and the chinchilla supplies a valuable article of commerce in its fur. But the great wealth of B. has for ages been drawn from the bowels of the earth, especially from its gold and silver-mines. The silver-mines of Potosi were once the richest in the world, though they no longer hold that distinction, their produce having gradually diminished since 1694. Copper is also abundant; and iron, lead, tin, saltpetre, limestone, and salt, occur in several places. A silver-mine of great richness was discovered, it is said, in 1846, at Corocoro in La Paz.

Commerce.] The commerce of B. is almost limited to the export of bullion and alpaca wool to Europe, and of grain, and coca—an article extensively used by the Indians—to Peru. An important traffic in cattle was at one time maintained between B. and the Rio de la Plata provinces: the latter furnishing cattle and mules, and the former paying in bullion and native produce. But this branch of commerce has been nearly annihilated by the continued political disturbances in both countries. Tacna and Arequipa were the principal ports through which B. received European produce before the war with Peru. An attempt has been made by the government to convert the port of Cobija, at the N extremity of the Atacama desert, into a port for the introduction of goods into B. so as to avoid the heavy transit duties, and other charges, to which they are subjected in the *puertos intermedios* of Peru. Under the name of El Puerto Lamar, Cobija was erected into a free port; but though all encouragement has been given to merchants to use this port by an almost entire exemption from duties, yet such is the arid and inhospitable nature of the country, and the difficulty of the routes leading into the interior from this point, that the place has not succeeded so well as was anticipated. In 1840, 92 vessels entered Cobija, of which 33 were English; 15 French; 3 Spanish; 4 N American; 4 Sardinian; 5 Mexican; 1 from Granada; 2 from Ecuador; 20 from Chili; and 15 Peruvian. The ships which anchored in the port in 1843, were 91, exclusive of steam-vessels, ships-of-war, and sailing packets. Of these 21 were English; and 24 Chilian. The exportation of money through this port in 1843, was 1,638,705 dollars, besides 91,828 dollars circulating in the district; and the importation of merchandise in the same year amounted to 1,534,822 dollars. The importation and exportation by the land-frontiers in 1840 were as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports in bullion.
Cochabamba,	8,389 dollars.	2,750 dollars.
Oruro,	15,255	10,344
La Paz	147,500	107,433

The total exportation in merchandise amounted to the approximate value of 95,668 dollars, or £19,134. Among the principal articles of export were—

Soap,	624 quintals	value 8,743 dollars.
Tobacco,	1,453 arrobas of 9½ lbs.	3,634
Goat skins,	10,222	2,555
Cotton stuffs,	10,380 ruras	1,297
Pewter,	4,959 quintals of 17 lbs.	29,754
Coco leaf,	4,899 baskets	23,395
Bark,	10,013 quintals	22,286

The money coined at the national mint of Potosi in 1840 amounted to 2,830,891 dollars = £566,178. Of this 2,600,507 dollars were in silver; and 230,384 dollars in gold.

Population.] The pop. of B. is variously estimated at from 630,000 [*Penny Cyclop.* in 1836] to 2,400,000 [*Berghaus*, 1843]. The latter estimate, however, included Arequipa. Pöppig estimates it at 1,200,000; the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1849, at 1,030,000; while the *Encyclop. Britannica* offers a detailed approximation carrying the pop. to 1,716,000 several years ago. All these estimates are in great part conjectural. The greater part of the pop. are Indians. The native pop. of the coast and of the table-land of Titicaca, are Quichuas of Peruvian extraction. The Moxos and Chiquitos, in various tribes, are spread over the western part of the state. The Mestizoes and Creoles are nearly equal in number. Foreign settlers and inhabitants of purely Spanish descent are chiefly located in the mining districts.—The Spanish language is in general use in B.; but the Quichua is also spoken by the Quichua Indians; and the Amiaru is the language in common use in the dep. of La Paz.

Government.] The constitution of B. as originally drawn up by Bolivar vested the supreme authority in a *presidente vitalicio*, that is, a president for life, with the power of naming his successors; and guaranteed equality of rights, a free press, and the free exercise of thoughts and opinions, professions and trades; while it annihilated all class privileges and employments, and traced all legitimate power directly to the people. Every 10 citizens nominate an elector, to exercise a delegated authority for four years. The parties thus commissioned elect from among themselves three legislative chambers of 30 members each. Those for the chamber-of-tribunes being nominated for 4 years, and renewed by moieties every 2; those for the senate, for 8 years; and those of the chamber-of-censors for life. The functions of the chamber-of-tribunes are to originate all laws respecting revenues, peace, and war; the chamber-of-senators to form the civil, criminal, and ecclesiastical codes; the chamber-of-censors, to watch against any infringement of the constitution, and over the execution of its laws and treaties. The collective duties of the three chambers are to nominate the first president, and to confirm his successor; to invest the president with extraordinary powers in cases of emergency; and to regulate the department of police. The executive consists of a president, vice-president, and three secretaries-of-state. The

latter hold office at the pleasure of the president; but he does not nominate the magistrates, judges, or any ecclesiastical dignitary. The judges are perfectly independent. The provincial administration of the republic is by prefects, governors, corregidors, justices-of-peace, and alcaldes. The state religion is the Roman Catholic; and the republic is divided into the three bishopries of Chuquisaca, La Paz, and Santa Cruz.—The military force consists of 17,000 men, of whom about 5,000 are regular troops.—The revenue in 1832 amounted to 1,586,026 dollars; and the debt to nearly the same sum.

Administrative divisions.] The republic of B. is now politically divided into 9 departments; and each of these departments is sub-divided into provinces. The departments, and their area and population, are:

	Area	Pop.
1. La Paz,	40,000 sq. m.	300,000
2. Potosi,	31,800	250,000
3. Oruro,	9,000	80,000
4. Chuquisaca,	34,500	175,000
5. Cochabamba,	40,000	200,000
6. Beni,	200,000	25,000
7. Santa Cruz,		
8. Tarija,		
9. La Mar or Cobija,	20,000	
	375,300	1,030,000

The government of Bolivia has advanced claims to the following districts, which are all claimed by Peru in the *Calendario de la Rep. Peruana* for 1848:—

7. Arequipa,	136,800
8. Cuzco,	216,400
9. Puno,	156,200
	609,400

History.] The republic of B. was erected into an independent state by a declaration of the citizens, of 5th August, 1825, and named in honour of the great South American liberator, Bolivar. The territory formerly belonged to Peru; but was detached from that country, and annexed to the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, in 1778. The mother-country made a desperate effort to preserve her sovereignty of this part of her American possessions; but the revolutionists, aided by a Colombian force under Bolivar, finally triumphed in the contest. On the 11th August, 1825, a constituent congress, assembled at Chuquisaca, decreed to form a new republic, to be named Bolivia, and to call its capital, Sucre, after the general in whom the government was vested for the time being, with the title of captain-general and grand-marshal of Ayacucho. This congress, having solicited Bolivar to prepare a constitution or fundamental code, dissolved itself on the 6th of October. The constitution proposed by Bolivar, and which was adopted by congress, in 1826, vested the executive power in a president chosen for life, with the privilege of naming his successor, and the legislative power, in three bodies a senate, tribune, and censors. But this constitution was soon abolished. Sucre, at the time of the adoption of the constitution, resigned his discretionary power, and was elected president; but he sent in his resignation to the congress which assembled on 3d August, 1828, and, having returned to Colombia, he was assassinated near Pasto, in June, 1830. On the retirement of Sucre, General Velasco filled the office of president till the meeting of the convention on the 16th December. The convention displaced Velasco, and elected General Blanco, president, and General Looyza, vice-president; but a revolution soon followed, which resulted in the deposition and death of Blanco, Jan. 1st, 1829. A temporary government was now established, with Velasco at its head; and Santa Cruz was ultimately elected president or protector. In 1838, the constitution was remodelled. A series of revolutions and counter-revolutions have continued to agitate this unfortunate territory almost up to the date at which we pen this. The present president Belzu is understood to have surrendered his dictatorial power to that of the laws, and to have re-established the constitution of 1838, which had been for some time in abeyance.

BOLIVIA, a town of Gasconade co., U. S., in the state of Missouri. Pop. in 1840, 779.—Also a town of Jefferson co., in the state of Arkansas. Pop. in 1840, 485.

BOLKACS, a village of Transylvania, in the district of Küküllö. The wine produced in the environs is reputed the best in the principality.

BOLKENHAIN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, cap. of the circle of the same name, in the regency and 20 m. S of Liegnitz, on an affluent of the Katzbach. Pop. in 1837, 1,630. It contains a Catholic and a Lutheran church, an hospital, and the ruins of the ancient castle of Bolkoburg, and possesses manufactories of cloth, linen and ribbon, and breweries. Thread forms its chief article of commerce. The circle possesses 3 towns, 38 villages, and 26,131 inhabitants; and contains extensive mines of copper and silver.

BOLKOF. See Bolchov.

BOLKOWITZ. See Polkwitz.

BOLL, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, 6 m. SSW of Göppingen. Pop. 1,492. It has mineral springs and baths which are much frequented. Sulphur and curious petrifactions are found in the environs.

BOLL. See Bulle.

BOLLAND, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, 13 m. NW of Verviers. Pop. 606. It contains manufactories of serge and hosiery.

BOLLENA, a town of Savoy, in the prov. and 20 m. NNE of Nice, near the r. bank of the Visubia.

BOLLENE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, arrond. of Orange. The cant. comprises 7 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 13,666. The town is 15 m. from Orange, and 26 m. N of Avignon. Pop. 4,672. It is built in an amphitheatral form, and contains silk spinning-mills and dye-works. The environs abound with antique remains.

BOLLEN FEE, a township in the parish of Wilmslow, in Cheshire, 6 m. SW of Stockport. Area 2,664 acres. Pop. 1,884.

BOLLENZ. See Bleggo (Valli Di).

BOLLEZEELE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Wormhoudt. Pop. 1,662.

BOLLINGEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 3 m. NE of Berne, at the foot of the Bolligerberg. Pop. 1,500. It possesses a much frequented mineral bath. In the environs are powder and paper mills, tanneries, forges, &c.

BOLLINGSTED, a town of Denmark, in the duchy and 10 m. NW of Sleswick.

BOLLINGTON, a township in the parishes of Bowden and Rostherne, in Cheshire, 5½ m. N by W of Nether-Knutsford. Area 631 acres. Pop. 300.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Prestbury, in Cheshire, 3 m. N by E of Macclesfield. Area 1,184 acres. Pop. 4,655.

BOLLNÆS, a town of Sweden, in the amt of Gefle, near the confluence of the Waxna and Ljusna, 27 m. W of Soderhamn.

BOLLO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Galicia, on a height 35 m. E of Orense.

BOLLOM, a hamlet in Clarebury p., in Nottinghamshire. Pop. 103.

BOLLULLOS-DE-LA-IMITACION, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 2? m. WSW of Seville.

BOLLWILLER, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, cant. of Soultz, 16 m. S of Colmar. It has manufactories of cotton and spinning-mills; and contains an extensive horticultural garden, deemed one of the finest in France.

BOLLY, a town of Hungary, in the Baranyer comitat, 10 m. W of Mohacz, and 15 m. ESE of Funkirchen.

BOLMSÖE, a village of Sweden, in the amt of Jonkoping, on an island of the same name, in lake Boimen, 40 m. WNW of Wexio. It was formerly the residence of the governors of Smaaland.

BOLNEY, a parish in Sussex, 3 m. SW of Cuckfield. Area 3,546 acres. Pop. 789.

BOLNHURST, a parish in Bedfordshire, 6¼ m. N by E of Bedford. Area 2,160 acres. Pop. 378.

BOLNIKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the dist. and 50 m. N of Vilna, and 12 m. NE of Vilkomir.

BOLNISSI, a district of Russia in Europe, in the

gov. of Georgia, and district of Somketia. It comprises three villages, named Upper, Middle, and Lower B. The latter is situated on the r. bank of the Poladaouri. The district contains extensive mines of iron and silver; and abounds with acidulous springs. Its mountainous regions afford excellent wine.

BOLO'GNA, a legation, or administrative district of the States-of-the-Church; bounded on the N by Ferrara; on the E by Ravenna; on the S by the Apennines, which divide it from Tuscany; and on the W by the duchy of Modena. Its length from SW to NE is about 50 m.; its breadth about 30 m. It is watered by the Reno which flows towards the Po; and in its NE part, where skirted by the Po, is low and marshy. The superficies is estimated at 3,358,305 sq. *tavola censuale* of 1,000 sq. metres, or 1,196 sq. yards, each. The pop. in 1832 was estimated at 324,000. It is a fertile district, rich in corn, wine, fruit, flax, silk, and cattle.

BOLO'GNA—pronounced Bolonya—the cap. of the above, and next to Rome the chief city in the Papal states, is in N lat. 44° 29′ 54″, E long. 11° 20′ 40″ [*Zach* and *Fallon*, 1836]; 25 m. SW of Ferrara; 22½ m. SE of Modena; 49 m. N of Florence; 182 m. NNW of Rome; at an alt. of 399 ft. above sea-level. It is situated in a beautiful plain at the foot of the Apennines, on the rivers Savona and Reno, the former of which washes its walls, while the latter runs in several branches through the city, and communicates with the Po by means of a canal. It is of an oblong form, is surrounded with a lofty brick wall pierced with 12 gates; and is about 5 or 6 miles in circuit. The streets are narrow, and rather gloomy, from the fronts of the houses being built upon arcades. The houses are almost entirely of brick, but tolerably built. The pillars of these arcades or porticos, are irregular in different houses,—some of them being high, others low, some square, and some round,—and some of stone, while others are of wood. The streets where the carriages pass each other are considerably lower than the porticos, like 'the rows' at Chester. The houses are flat roofed, with a parapet towards the streets, and are covered with tiles.—The public buildings of this city are equally remarkable for the beauty of their architecture and for their internal decorations.—The tower of Asinelli, built by Gerardo Asinelli in 1110, stands in the centre of the city. It is 320 ft. high, and is the loftiest in Italy, excepting the cupola of St. Peter's. It inclines from the perpendicular about 3 ft. 2 in. Its original height was 476 ft.; but after an earthquake in 1416 one-fourth was taken down. From the top of this tower, the fertile plain of Lombardy appears like a map beautifully illuminated, with gilded towers and buildings of various character; and the Apennines exhibit a semicircle of pleasing forms, robed in snow in the earlier part of the year. Near this tower is the leaning tower of Garisenda, which is 144 ft. high, and inclines about 6 ft. 6 inches from a vertical line.—One of the finest buildings of B. is the Palazzo del Publico, in which the vice-legate, the gonfaloniere, and other officers-of-state had their apartments, and in which the courts-of-justice are held. It stands in the great market-place, presenting a front of 218 paces. A brass statue of Gregory XIII. executed by Minganti, and weighing 11,300 lbs., is over the entrance; and at the left of the entrance is another statue of Boniface VIII. The museum of Aldrovandi is preserved in this palace.—Many noble families reside at B., where they have fine palaces. The palace of Caprara is particularly interesting to travellers.—The palace of Fava is enriched with the works of the Caraccis. The palaces of Bentivoglio, Bevilacque, Lambertini, Baciocchi, Ercolani, and Sampieri, have valuable galleries of paintings and works of art.—The churches of B. are both numerous and splendid. They are said to amount to 74, most of which contain some of the finest productions of the Italian masters.—The Cathedral, or Il Duomo, is a modern structure, elegantly finished both within and without. It contains a great number of monuments, and is peculiarly rich in marble decorations.—The church of the Dominicans contains, in a magnificent chapel, the monument of St. Dominico, who died in 1221. It is of white marble, and adorned with beautiful basso relievos by Michael Angelo. The convent of the Dominicans contains a library of 83,000 vols.—The largest church in B. is the church of San Petronio, in which Charles V. was crowned in 1530. It is 360 ft. long, and 154 ft. broad; but, according to its original plan, was to have been 712 ft. in length. The principal curiosity in this church is the meridian line drawn by Dominique Cassini in 1656, and renewed in 1695. It consists of inlaid pieces of red and white marble, about 3 or 4 inches broad; the pieces on which the signs of the zodiac are cut are a foot square. The marbles were renewed in 1776, under the direction of M. Zanotti. The gnomon is 83 ft. high; and a circular image of the sun, about 8 in. diam., is admitted through a round aperture in the roof.—The university of B. is said to have been founded in 433, by the emperor Theodosius II.; others are of opinion that it owed its origin to Charlemagne. The first professor of civil law at B. was Ireneri or Irnerio, who was brought here by Lothario. In the time of Andrea and Azzo,—the one professor of canon, and the other of civil law,—it is said that there were no fewer than 10,000 students at this university. The public college, or university, called Il Studio, is 213 paces long, and was built by Barocci of Vignola. In this establishment, the principal objects deserving of notice are the astronomical school, containing a model of the Copernican system; the meridian line, cut through a wall a foot thick, under the direction of Manfredi; the observatory; the library of 80,000 vols.; the school of experimental philosophy; the academy of sculpture; the academy of painting; the anatomical theatre; and the museum, which contains a large collection of antiquities and natural curiosities. The chairs now filled in this university are those of theology, law, medicine, philosophy, mathematics, and the belles lettres. The faculty of medicine is in high repute. B. also possesses an academy of the fine arts, a scientific institute, an architectural college, an extensive musical library, and a philharmonic lyceum. B. has given birth to a number of eminent men, who have distinguished themselves in the various departments of literature and science. Azzo, Odofredus, Campeggi, Paleotti, and Ireneri, were among its distinguished lawyers: and Mondini Achillini and Marcello Malpighi, among its anatomists and physicians. Natural history is under obligations to its citizens Aldrovandi, and Ferdinand Marsigli; and Peter Crescenzi was the first of the modern Italians who wrote a considerable work on the art of agriculture. Ghedini, Manfredi, Zanotti, Beccari, Canterzani, Monti, and Galvani, hold a distinguished place in mathematics and natural philosophy. No fewer than 8 popes have been natives of B.

A very considerable trade in damasks, satins, taffeties, silks, ribbons, and velvets, has been carried on by B. since 1341. The silk-mills are driven by the river Reno, which also gives motion to a great quantity of machinery for various other purposes. The white and coloured crapes and gauzes of B. are in high estimation; the work of its gold-beaters is much admired; and its manufactures of paper and

playing-cards are reckoned very superior. The crapes, gauzes, and cards of B. were exported to France and Germany; and its hemp and flax went to Venice for the manufacture of sails and cordage. Artificial flowers of all kinds are made in great abundance by the nuns in B.; and a large trade is carried on from this city in hams, dried tongues, sausages, maccaroni, olives, perfumes, wash-balls, wax-candles, liqueurs, essences, and leather and glass bottles. About 50,000 lbs. of sulphuric acid, and 10,000 lbs. of nitric acid, are annually made in B. The surrounding country is rich and fertile, and the neighbourhood resembles an immense garden. The vineyards are divided by rows of elms and mulberry-trees. The melons, olives, and tobacco, are particularly celebrated; and hemp grows here to the height of 12 and 13 ft., and has been mistaken by travellers for plantations of young ash trees. The trade of B. has been much facilitated by the canal, called Naviglio, which joins the branch of the Reno that runs through the city, with the lake of Valle di Marara, from which the merchandise of B. is sent to Ferrara, and other places situated on the Po. B. is deemed one of the coldest places in Italy in winter; and one of the hottest in summer. The *lingua Bolognese*, spoken not only by the common people, but also frequently by people of the middle ranks, differs considerably from the purest Italian. Good society in B. is made up of whatever is most distinguished among the nobility, professors, bankers, and merchants; even the *casino* is open to the *cittadini* as well as to the nobles.

History.] B. was the *Felsina* of the Etruscans. The Romans changed its name into *Bononia*. In the time of the Roman republic, it was but a small town; it is only mentioned in Greek and Latin authors as deriving its name from the Gaulish tribe of the *Boii*. It would appear from Martial, that, under the first emperors, the Bolognese were particularly polished; we are expressly informed, moreover, by that author, that one of the most lucrative trades in this place was that of a shoemaker. Though inferior to the surrounding cities, B. gradually rose in importance. It acquired celebrity from the interview between Octavius, Anthony, and Lepidus, in an island formed by the Reno, and likewise from several events during the civil war of these triumvirs. It was not, however, till the 12th and 13th cent. that B. became a great and a learned city. It enjoyed a species of independence under the emperors of Germany till 1278, when it was given over to Pope Nicholas III., with the reservation of some special privileges to its citizens. Internal discord, and wars with neighbouring states, kept B. in an unsettled condition till Julian II., taking advantage of the Venetian war, made himself absolute master of it, expelled the family of the Bentivoglio, and annexed it to the Papal dominions. It was stipulated, however, that the Bolognese should have a nuncio at the court of Rome, and an auditor in the Rota; that the town should not be overawed by a citadel; and that the effects of the citizens should not be liable to confiscation. Its ecclesiastical affairs were to be decided by the archbishop, while its civil affairs were under the direction of a cardinal-legate from Rome, with a vice-legate, and other assistants. The police and revenue of the town were managed by a council of 50 senators, whose president was called the *gonfaloniere*, from his carrying the *gonfalone*, or standard of the republic. Each senator took this office by turns, and continued in it for two months: his authority, however, was merely nominal, as the cardinal-legate influenced every decision. In 1796, after this city was taken by the French, Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, entered into a treaty to form a republic under the name of *Respublica Cispadana*. Some time afterwards, however, these cities united with Lombardy to form the Cisalpine, afterwards called the Italian republic, which was finally transformed by the will of its founder into the kingdom of Italy, in which B. was the capital of the dep. Il'd Reno. In 1831, a revolt broke out at B. against the Papal authority, which was put down by Austrian interference.—*Richard's Guide des Voyageur en Europe.—Stolberg's Travels*, vol. i.—*Moore's View of Society, &c., in Italy*, vol. i.—*Valery, Voyage Literaire.—Rampolli, Corografia dell' Italia.—Cadell's Journey.*

BOLOLE, a town on the E. coast of the island of Celebes, in the Eastern seas, in S lat. 3° 22′.

BOLOLO, a town near the SE corner of Lake Tchad, in N lat. 13° 7′, E long. 17°.

BOLONCHEN, a town of Yucatan, 50 m. NE of Campeachy. Pop. 7,000. There are some curious wells here, which are described by Stephens.

BOLOTHANA, a town of Sardinia, situated in the angle formed by the Margine mountains and those of Goceano, 16 m. W of Bosa. It has a pop. of 3,200. There are numerous *noraghes* or cairns in the vicinity of this place.

BOLSAS. See Balsas.

BOLSCHAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, situated on the river Irisch, 240 m. ESE of Tobolsk.

BOLSCHAIA REKA, a river of Kamtschatka, which rises in a lake about 120 m. from its mouth. It is at first known by the name of Natshelne, and in its course is augmented by a number of streams, the most considerable of which is the Bystrea, or Rapid river, flowing into it about 20 m. before its efflux into the sea of Okhotzk, in N lat. 54° 52′. The Bolschaia is the only river flowing into this sea that can be navigated from the mouth nearly to its source; which, however, is not accomplished without difficulty, on account of its rapidity, and the number of islands in its channel. At high water vessels of considerable size may enter, the tide then rising nearly 10 ft.; but it is unsheltered, and, from the lowness of the surrounding land, is exposed to every wind. The N coast is frequently overflowed, and the channel itself sometimes alters, both in depth and direction. There is a lighthouse S of the entrance of the river.

BOLSCHAKINA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, 68 m. S of Orlenga.

BOLSE'NA, a small town of the States-of-the-Church, in the deleg. of Viterbo, situated on a lake of the same name, the ancient *Lacus Volsiniensis*, 10 m. WSW of Orvieto, 54 m. NW by N of Rome. Pop. 2,000. It is but a poor place; but is encompassed by a pretty high wall, flanked with towers, and by a broad ditch. The bishopric of B. is now removed to Orvieto. The lake forms an oval of about 21 m. in circuit, and abounds in fish, particularly large eels, and aquatic fowls. It is surrounded by mountains, which, rising in a gradual ascent, and being covered with lofty oaks, present the appearance of a spacious amphitheatre. In the lake are two islands called Bisentina and Martana. It discharges itself by the Marta, the ancient *Lartes*, into the sea near Corneto. The surrounding territory is unhealthy, malaria prevailing on the borders of the lake.—The *Volsinii* of the Etruscans, which was razed by Flaccus, B. C. 266, stood near the present site of B.

BOLSHOI, an island on the coast of Siberia, to the W of the mouth of the Lena, in N lat. 73°, E long. 124° 40′.

BOLSON-DE-MAPIMI, a mountainous tract of Mexico, forming the W part of the prov. of Cohahuila, and stretching along the E side of the Rio Conchos, and of the upper part of the Rio Brave del Norte, above the junction of the Conchos. It comprises upwards of 3,000 sq. leagues, and is chiefly in the possession of wandering tribes of Apaches. A low country intervenes between the B. de M. and the gulf of Mexico.

BOLSOE, an island of Norway, in the Fannefiord, one of the inlets of Romsdals-fiord.

BOLSOVER, a parish and town in Derbyshire, 5½ m. E of Chesterfield. Area of p. 6,060 acres. Pop. 1,611. The town occupies the summit of a steep hill, from which the view is varied and extensive. The church is an ancient structure, containing a fine sepulchral chapel belonging to the family of Cavendish. B. was celebrated at one period for the making of steel-buckles; but this branch of trade has long since declined. The manufacture of tobacco-pipes is carried on to some extent here, a kind of clay suitable for that purpose being found in the neighbourhood; the fire-bricks also of this place are held in high repute. A fine building-stone is found in this neighbourhood. The professional gentlemen

employed in selecting a proper material to be employed in the new houses of parliament, reported, that "for durability; for crystalline character, combined with a close approach to the equivalent proportions of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia; for uniformity of structure; facility and economy in conversion; and for advantage of colour, the magnesian limestone, or dolomite of B. moor and its neighbourhood is, in their opinion, the most fit and proper material."

BOLSWAARD, or Bolswert, a very old town of Holland, in West Friesland, situated on a canal 5 m. E of the Vlie-stroom, or channel of the Zuyder-Zee, 10 m. N of Sloten, 7 m. SSE of Harlingen. Pop. 3,374. It was formerly of the Hanse confederation, and has a port about 3 m. distant. B. was, in former times, a place of considerable extent, and being built in a scattered form, is still fully 2 m. in circuit. It carries on a thriving trade in butter, and in fine woollen stuffs.—B. is said to have been founded in the year 713 by Bolswine, son of Radbode, king of Friesland, from whom it took its name. It was several times laid waste by the Danes and Normans, and nearly burnt to the ground in 1475 and 1515. Near the town there was formerly a Cistercian abbey, called Sude-clooster, where the Munster Anabaptists took refuge in 1534. In this abbey was interred William IV., count of Holland, slain by the Frieslanders in 1345.

BOLTBY, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. NE of Thirsk. Area 4,782 acres. Pop. 295.

BOLT-HEAD, a signal station on the coast of Devonshire, in N lat. 50° 13′ 15″, W long. 3° 48′.

BOLT-HEAD, a cape of Australia, on the NE coast, to the SSW of Cape Grenville, in S lat. 12° 15′, E long. 143°.

BOLTIGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 22 m. SSW of Berne, near the l. bank of the Simmen.

BOLTINO, a town of Turkey, in the prov. of Macedonia, in the sanjak and 71 m. SSE of Monastir, and 27 m. SSE of Bogotzico, near the r. bank of the Aias.

BOLTON, Bolton-le-Moors, or Great Bolton, a large parish, and a recently enfranchised borough, in the hund. of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster; by coach-road 197 m. NW of London; 11 m. NW of Manchester; and 44 m. SSW of Lancaster; in N lat. 53° 33′.

Parish.] The parish forms the NW part of the hundred; and comprises the chapelries of Blackrod, Little B., Bradshaw, Darcy-Lever, Rivington, and Turton; and the townships of Anglezarke, Great B., Breightmet, Edgeworth, Entwistle, Harwood, Little Lever, Longworth, Quarlton, Sharples, and Tonge with Haulgh, and the hamlet of Lostock. Area of p. 30,062 acres. Pop. in 1801, 29,826; in 1811, 39,701; in 1821, 50,197; in 1831, 60,034; in 1851, 87,280. Its name is derived from its original situation in the middle of dreary moors, which are now, however, to a great extent under cultivation. Three small streams, the Croal, the Bradshaw, and the Tonge, unite at B., and, in one stream, join the Irwell, 1½ m. SSE of the town. Among the hills in this parish are Rivington-pike, a well-known landmark, Winter-hill, Horrocks-moor, and Edgeworth-moor. Coal and freestone are abundant in this district, in which upwards of 40 pits are wrought; veins of lead ore and calamine have been discovered at Rivington, but have not hitherto proved productive. —The B. poor-law union, in 1831, embraced 26 parishes and townships, with a total area of 43,640 acres; and a population of 83,349 souls, inhabiting 15,029 houses, or, on an average, 5·8 to each house. By the census of 1841, the population of the district embraced in the union was returned at 97,529 souls; and the number of houses at 20,392. The money expended for the maintenance of the poor of this union in the year ending March 25th, 1838, was £8,889; in that ending March 25th, 1846, £24,987.

Borough.] The borough of B. consists of the townships of Great and Little B., which are separated by the Croal, and the township of Haulgh. Pop. in 1851, 61,171. The borough as thus described, with the exception of part of Little B. to the N of the town, returns two members to parliament under the Reform bill. In 1836 the number of electors was 1,340; in 1837, 1,405; in 1842–3, 1,207. The town has extended greatly of late years. It received a charter in 1838; and is now governed by a mayor, 36 common councillors, and 12 aldermen. A commission of the peace was granted to the borough in February 1839. In consequence of serious riots which took place here in 1839, a special police bill for the borough of B., and part of Little B., was carried through parliament. The parochial affairs of the two townships of Great and Little B. are managed by separate bodies. The appearance of the town is by no means imposing. It possesses one large and good street; and in the environs several rows of neat houses have sprung up of late years. There are several good libraries and news-rooms, and a theatre and assembly-rooms. The exchange buildings is a neat stone edifice, erected in 1825, in which year a mechanics' institution was also founded.—Pop. of the township of Great B., in 1801, 12,549; in 1831, 28,299; in 1851, 39,923. Area 820 acres. A. P., in 1815, £27,887; in 1829, £63,865; in 1836, at rack rent, £80,000; in 1842–3, £109,665.—Pop. of the chapelry of Little B., in 1801, 4,867; in 1831, 12,896; in 1851, 20,468. Area 1,450 acres. A. P., in 1815, £11,747; in 1829, £23,680; in 1836, at rack rent, £41,840; in 1842–3, £43,422.—Pop. of Haulgh, in 1831, 1,300; in 1851, 1,360. Area 268 acres.

Manufactures.] B. owes its prosperity to its manufactures. The most important of these is the cotton-manufacture, a branch of trade to which the invention of the mule-jenny by Samuel Crompton—who long resided in the immediate neighbourhood of Bolton at a house called 'Hall-in-the-Wood'—gave an astonishing impulse. This machine combines the powers of the spinning-jenny and the water-frame. The ingenious mechanic was rewarded by two donations of £105, and £400, raised by private subscription, and subsequently, in 1812, by a parliamentary grant of £5,000. The spinning factories here were long on a small scale, in consequence of the scarcity of water; but, since the introduction of the steam-engine as a motive power, and the adoption of improved machinery, they have become very extensive. In 1838 there were 69 cotton-mills, employing 9,918 hands, and 1 flax-mill in which 261 persons were engaged, within this parish. In January 1842, the number of mills was returned at 50; but of these 30 were idle or working half-time. Here are also very large bleaching-grounds, some paper-mills and chemical works, and numerous iron foundries and machine-factories. In 1836 the number of hands employed in B. as iron-founders, engineers, mill-wrights, and machine-makers, was 2,230. There are above 20 large bleach-fields within 5 m. of B., at which upwards of 6,000,000 pieces of cloth are annually bleached. The market-days are Saturday and Monday; fairs for horned cattle, horses, and cheese, are held on July 30th and 31st, and October 13th and 14th. The market-place is a spacious square area in Great B.—The B. and Leigh railroad joins this borough to the Liverpool and Manchester line, at Kenyon, crossing in its progress the Wigan and Leigh

canal.—The Manchester, B., and Bury railway, which commences in New Bailey-street, Salford, and runs almost parallel with the Bury and B. canal, through the vale of the Irwell, establishes a direct line of communication with Manchester 12¾ m. in length.—The B. and Preston railway runs from the B. terminus of the B. and Manchester line, in Trinity-street, to Euxton, 3½ m. beyond Chorley, where it joins the North Union railway. Its length is 14¼ m.—The Manchester, B., and Bury canal, unites these three towns by a water-communication 15 m. in length.

History.] The importance of B. is dated from 1337, when a number of emigrant Flemings settled here, and introduced various manufactures, especially that of woollen cloth. In the reign of Henry VIII. Leland gives the following description of Bolton:—"Bolton-upon-Moore market standeth most by cottons and coarse yarne. Divers villages in the moores about Bolton do make cottons." These 'cottons,' it is well-known, were a kind of woollen fabric. Blome, who wrote about a century after, says, "Bolton hath a market on Mondays, which is very good for clothing and provisions, and it is a place of great trade for fustians." By the munificence of Henry VII. the Stanley family became possessed of the principal part of the town of B.; but a considerable portion was confiscated during the Commonwealth. At the commencement of the civil war, the inhabitants declared themselves in favour of the Parliament, in whose interest the town was garrisoned. In 1644, Prince Rupert and the earl of Derby invested B., and made an attempt to take it by storm, but were repulsed: the earl, however, returned with a reinforcement, and got possession of the place. It was subsequently given up; and after the battle of Worcester, the earl of Derby was beheaded here, on the 15th of October, 1651, in pursuance of the sentence of a military tribunal at Chester.

BOLTON, a parish in Cumberland, 6 m. SSW of Wigton. Area 8,445 acres. Pop. 1,131.—Also a township in Edlingham p., in Northumberland. Pop. 165.—Also a chapelry in Morland p., in Westmoreland. Pop. 383.—Also a township in Bishop-Wilton p., in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. NW of Pocklington. Pop. 129.—Also a township in Calverley p., in the W. R. of Yorkshire. Pop. 874.

BOLTON, a small parish in Haddingtonshire, on the Gifford or Coalstone water, a branch of the Tyne. Pop. in 1801, 252; in 1851, 373

BOLTON, a township of Lower Canada, in Stanstead co., on the W side of Lake Memphremagog. Pop. 1,008 in 1827. It has a mountainous surface.

BOLTON, a township of Chittenden co., U. S., in the state of Vermont, 19 m. NNW of Montpelier. It lies on the W range of the Green mountains, and, with the exception of the district watered by the Onion, is generally incapable of cultivation. Pop. in 1840, 470.—Also a township in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 33 m. W of Boston. It is situated between the Concord and Nashua, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,186.—Also a township of Tolland co., Connecticut. It lies on an elevated range of hills, drained by branches of the Hop. The soil is gravelly loam, and affords excellent pasturage. Pop. in 1840, 739.—Also a township of Warren co., New York, 73 m. N of Albany. It presents a mountainous surface, extending to Lake George on the E, and is watered by the Schroon, a tributary of the Hudson. In the interior are several large ponds. The soil is fertile, but is to a great extent densely covered with wood. Pop. in 1840, 937.

BOLTON-ABBEY, a township in Skipton p., in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. NE of Skipton. Pop. 160. The vicinity is a beautiful and romantic country intersected by the Wharfe, and adorned with the venerable ruins of B. priory.

BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. NE of Clitheroe, on the N bank of the Ribble. Area 5,732 acres. Pop. 962.

BOLTON-CASTLE, a chapelry in Wensley p., in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. NW by W of Middleham. Area 5,160 acres. Pop. 240.

BOLTON-UPON-DEARNE, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. N by E of Rotherham. Area 2,218 acres. Pop. 604.

BOLTON-PERCY, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. E by S of Tadcaster. Area 7,148 acres. Pop. 1,134, of whom 275 were in the township of B. which is intersected by the York and North Midland railway, by which it is 7 m. 40 chains from York.

BOLTON-LE-SANDS, a parish in Lancashire, 4 m. N of Lancaster. Area 7,905 acres. Pop. 1,802, of whom 686 were in the township of B.

BOLTON-UPON-SWALE, a chapelry in the parish of Catterick, N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. E by S of Richmond. Area 878 acres. Pop. 82.

BOLVA, a river of Russia in Europe, which takes its rise in the gov. of Kaluga, in the dist. of Masalsk, crosses that of Jizdra, and, entering the gov. of Orel, unites with the Desna, 3 m. NW of Briansk, after a course from N to S of about 105 m. It is navigable during a considerable portion of the year, and forms the chief means of the transit of the produce of the iron mines of Loudinskae and Pessotchinskae.

BOLY. See BOLI.

BOLZANO. See BOTZEN.

BOM-ABRIGO, an island of Brazil, off the coast of the prov. of San Paulo, to the S of the entrance of the bay of Tarapaude, in S lat. 15° 6′ 49″.

BOMARSUND, a very strong fortress of Russia, on the SE coast of the island of Aland, in N lat. 60° 12′, E long. 20° 15′. It was taken and destroyed by the allied fleets of England and France in August 1854.

BOMARZO, a town in the States-of-the-Church, in the deleg. and 10 m. NE of Viterbo. Pop. 1,200.

BOMBA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo Citra, in the dist. and 21 m. WSW of Vasto, on Mount Pallano, on the r. bank of the Sangro. Pop. 2,357. It contains a handsome parish church, one of the finest in the prov. The environs afford oil and excellent wine; and contain numerous colossal remains of antiquity.

BOMBA, or BOMBAH, a small island, or cluster of islands, of the Mediterranean, in the large gulf of the same name, on the coast of Tripoli, in N lat. 32° 22′ 28″, and E long. 23°. These islands form a safe and capacious harbour known as Port Bomba.

BOMBAÇA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas Geraes, an affluent of the Rio Doce, which it joins on the l. bank, after a course of 36 m.

BOMBARACK (CAPE), or MUBARIC, a headland on the coast of the Persian gulf, in N. lat. 26° 20′, bearing N by W ¾ W 14 or 15 leagues from Cape Jask. About 3 m. inland from the beach here is the Kope Mubaric, or 'Fortunate hill,' an insulated rock which rises to a height of 700 or 800 ft.

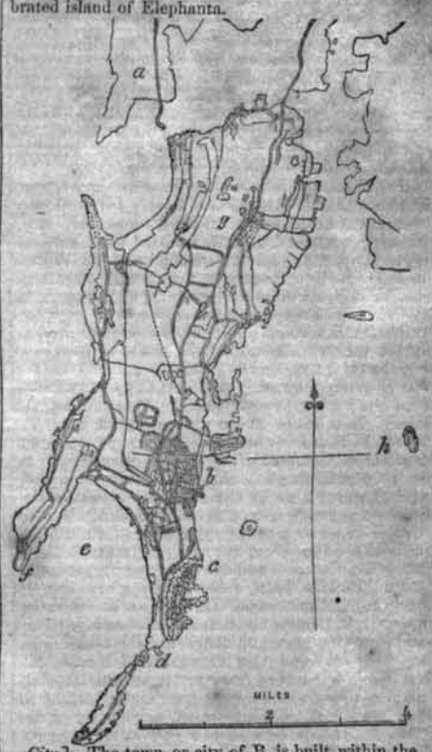
BOMBAS POINT, a promontory of Brazil, on the coast of the prov. of Catherina, in S lat. 27° 5′, and W long. 48° 37′.

BOMBAY, the principal British settlement on the western coast of India, and the cap. of the presidency of Bombay, situated upon a small island formerly comprehended in the province of Aurungabad, in 18° 56′ N lat., and 72° 57′ E long., 1,300 m. travelling distance, and 1,050 m. direct distance SW from Calcutta; 770 m. travelling distance, and 650 m. direct distance NW from Madras; and 1,640 m. E by N from Aden. It derives its name and all its importance from its excellent harbour, which is enclosed by a string of islands arranged in a crescent form.

Island.] The island of B. itself is about 8 m. long from N to S, and from 2 to 3 m. wide, and does not exceed 20 m. in circuit. Area including Colaba and Old Woman's island, about 18·5 sq. m. Its frame-work, so to speak, consists of two ridges of whinstone rock, running parallel to each other, and united at the N and S extremities by low cross belts of sandstone. The sea, and the Goper river, it is said, once flowed between these ridges; and at a later

period, after the retreating ocean had left the whole an island, a forest of cocoa trees covered the intervening valley. The lower parts of the interior of the island are still from 10 to 12 ft. under the level of the sea; and spring-tides are only prevented submerging a great part of the island by artificial embankments and flood-gates; while much of the surface during the rainy season is converted into a marsh. The island of B., "as well as most of those in its neighbourhood," says Bishop Heber, "is apparently little more than a cluster of detached rocks, which have been joined together by the gradual progress of coral reefs, aided by sand thrown up by the sea, and covered with the vegetable mould occasioned by the falling leaves of the sea-loving cocoa. The interior consists of a long but narrow tract of low ground, which has evidently been, in the first instance, a salt lagoon, gradually filled up by the progress which I have mentioned, and from which the high tides are still excluded, only by artificial embankments. This tract is a perfect marsh during the rainy season, and in a state of high rice cultivation. The higher ground is mere rock and sand, but covered with cocoa and toddy-palms where they can grow. There is scarcely any open or grass-land in the island, except the esplanade before the fort, and the exercising ground at Matoonga." Mrs. Roberts has given a more minute and more flattering account of the general scenery of the island. "The variety of the foliage of the cocoa-nut, the crab, and others, the manner of their growth, differing according to the different directions taken, and the exquisite grouping which continually occurs, prevents," that lady remarks, in her lively papers on India, "the monotony which their profusion might otherwise create, the general effect being, under all circumstances, absolutely perfect. Though the principal, the palm is far from being the only tree, and, while frequently forming whole groves, it is as frequently blended with two species of cypress, the peepul, mango, banian, wild cinnamon, and several others. In addition to the splendour of its wood and water, Bombay is embellished by fragments of dark rock, which force themselves through the soil, roughening the sides of the hills, and giving beauty to the precipitous heights, and shelving beach. Though the island is comparatively small, extensively cultivated, and thickly inhabited, it possesses its wild and solitary places, its ruins deeply seated in thick forests, and its lonely hills covered with rock, and thinly wooded by the eternal palm-tree; hills which, in consequence of the broken nature of the ground, and their cavernous recesses, are difficult of access. It is in these fastnesses that the hyenas find secure retreats, and the Parsees construct their 'towers of silence.' There is little, or indeed nothing, in the scenery that comes under the denomination of jungle, the island being intersected in every part with excellent roads, macadamized with the stone that abounds so conveniently for the purpose. These roads are sometimes skirted by walls of dark stone, which harmonise well with the trees that never fail to spread their shade above; at others, with beautiful hedge rows, while across the flats and along the esplanade, a water-course or a paling form the enclosures."

On the N the island of B. is connected with the larger island of Salsette (*a*), by a causeway originally constructed in 1805, to enable the natives of the latter island to transport their agricultural produce to the markets of B. On a narrow neck of land, near the SE extremity, stands the town (*b*) and fort (*c*). At the extremity of this isthmus, and connected with it by a ridge of rocks which rise near to the surface of the water at ordinary tides, and on which a causeway, overflowed at spring-tides, has been formed, is Colaba or Old Woman's island, (*d*), bearing on its S end a lighthouse, with a lanthorn 180 ft. above water, bearing S 36° W, and distant 2½ m. from B. fort. This lighthouse is in N lat. 18° 53′ 45″. This island is also separated into two parts which are only connected by a causeway; the smaller part to the N is that which is properly called Old Woman's island. The opposite side of the entrance to the harbour is formed by Caranja island, the low and wooded surface of which is diversified by two remarkable hills. The channel between Colaba and Caranja is about 3 m. wide, and from 7 to 8 fath. deep. On the W side of the isthmus and of Colaba is a large bay (*e*) called Black bay; the W horn of which terminates in a hill called Malabar point (*f*), forming also the SW extremity of the island. Butcher's island (*h*) is nearly opposite to B. castle, at the distance of 3 m.; and about 2 m. from this is the celebrated island of Elephanta.



City.] The town or city of B. is built within the fortifications, and is nearly 1 m. in length, with a breadth in some places of ¼ m. Seen from the bunder, or landing-place, where passengers disembark on their arrival here, there is nothing to indicate its wealth or importance. The Scottish church, a white-washed building of no pretensions, is the most striking object from the sea; and the tower of the cathedral rising in the centre, is the only architectural feature in the scene. The houses, within the walls, are, externally, less beautiful than those of Calcutta, having no pillared verandahs, and being disfigured by huge and high pitched conical roofs of red tiles. They are, generally speaking, however, larger, and on the whole better adapted to the climate. Howison says; "I entered B. with the im-

pression that it was the seat of wealth, splendour, fashion, and extravagance; but a stroll upon its esplanade removed the delusion. I believe there are few English watering-places of the third class, that could not produce a better evening turn-out than this Scotch factory. Everything had an air of dinginess, age, and economy, that seemed miserably out of place beneath the ardent clime and radiant skies of Asia. In traversing the town of B., one sees nothing indicative of Eastern magnificence. Its streets are narrow and unpaved; and the buildings are more like merchants' warerooms than dwelling-houses. The European parts of Calcutta consist of a succession of palaces, and Madras abounds with elegant structures; but the best streets in B., I should suppose, scarcely equal the suburbs of its sister-presidencies." The Government-house — which is only employed for the transaction of business — is a large heavy-looking building, occupying one side of an open space in the centre of the town, called the Green. The best houses within the walls, and a respectable church, are situated in this part of the town; to the right of it extends a long and crowded bazaar, in which many of the rich natives have their habitations, in large mansions built after the Asiatic manner. The buildings within the fortifications being too much crowded together for comfort, those belonging to European residents are, for the most part, merely retained as offices and shops, while the families have their houses in the country. Unfortunately the native town of B., or Black town, or Burrah bazaar, as it is called,—"a curious, busy, bustling, dirty quarter, swarming with men and the inferior animals,"—lies between the country or the residences of families in the environs, including Parell (*g*) the seat of the governor, and the city proper and government offices, and must be passed through before the beautiful scenery of the country on the one hand, or the great centre of business on the other, can be reached. For those, however, who are compelled to live in the immediate vicinity of the government house, the esplanade which stretches between the walls of the fort and the sea, affords a place of retreat in the hot and dry weather. Here it is common to pitch bungalows, tents, and pavilions, forming a gay and fanciful encampment, which at the commencement of the rains is broken up, and gives place with magical celerity to sullen pools of water.—The fortifications of B. are extremely strong towards the sea. The castle is a regular quadrangle. Near the castle—now used as an arsenal—are the docks, which are considered the best in India, and are furnished with slips and basins calculated for vessels of any size. Bombay-built ships have generally proved good durable vessels; some built of teak-wood have been known to last above 50 years; and from the forests of Malabar and Gujerat, B. receives an unlimited supply of noble navy-timber. Two ships-of-the-line can be completely built and equipped at B. within 18 months. The native seamen also of B. are considered to be the best in India. The harbour of B. is about 8 m. in diam., and affords safe anchorage for ships of any burden; while the rise of the spring tides—here 14 ft., and sometimes 17 ft.—admits the construction of large wet docks which cannot be easily created on almost any other part of the Indian coast. Hence B. is the great naval station and naval arsenal of Hindostan. The port is more extensive than that of Rio Janeiro, and equally land-locked, but is open to the SSE.

Climate.] B. is not a healthy place: it is damp and relaxing; and liver complaints, it is said, are more frequent and fatal here than in any other part of India. When first ceded to the East India company, in 1668, its lagunes and morasses had rendered it an unwholesome swamp covered with jungle; but the superabundant trees have been cut down, and the marshes filled up; and the sea-breeze which sets in every day tempers the solar heat. The mean maximum at 4 P. M. throughout the year is 82°·4; the mean minimum 81°·5, showing a more equable temp. than that of Bengal. The rains last about four months, continuing, with little interruption, from about the end of May to the beginning of September, with heavy showers continuing into the latter month. During November, December, January, and February, the diurnal range of the temperature is twice as great as in the rainy season, and the land and sea-breezes prevail with regularity and force.

Commerce.] B. commands an extensive commerce with the W coast of India, and with the countries situated in the Persian and Arabian gulfs. Its coasting-trade, from Cape Camorin to the gulf of Cutch, employs about 800 vessels of from 10 to 200 tons burden. By this trade, the manufactures of Europe, and the products of China and Bengal, are exported; and cotton, timber, hemp, rice, cocoa-nuts, oil, and grain, are imported, for re-exportation to China, America, and Europe.—To the Arabian and Persian gulfs, B. exports sugar, British goods, cotton, woollen, and spices; and receives in return bullion, raw silk, coffee, gums, dried fruits, horses and pearls. —With China, the trade of B. is very extensive. The staple articles of export are raw cotton and opium; the other articles are betel-nut, sandal-wood, rattans, ivory, pearls, drugs, gums, shark-fins, fish-maws, and edible birds' nests. Of cotton the imports into Canton from B. in 1843 amounted to 231,540 bales; in 1846, of 258,632 bales imported into Canton, B. supplied 200,255 bales. In 1849-50, of a total export of cotton from British India amounting to 165,655,220 lbs., B. supplied 150,754,963 lbs. To the Eastern islands, B. exports opium, indigo, piece-goods, rice, salt, ghee, and hardware, receiving in return various articles chiefly for the Chinese market, and a considerable quantity of bullion.—The principal exports to Britain are raw cotton, and raw silk, wool, piece-goods, coffee, pepper, and spices; while the imports from Britain are cotton-stuffs and yarns, woollen stuffs, hardware, glass, lead, wine, and stationery.

The whole value of the exports from B. in 1811-12 was 1,78,08,100 rupees, or £2,003,411; of the imports 2,09,47,585 rupees, or £2,356,603. During the five years from 1836 to 1841 the external commerce of B. rather decreased than otherwise, as is shown by the following table, where, although the imports of 1840-1 exceed those of 1836-7, the average of the whole five years shows a deficiency as compared with the same year:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1836-37	4,72,45,571 R.	5,99,05,978 R.
1837-38	4,16,42,274	4,26,04,168
1838-39	4,77,87,395	4,81,46,160
1839-40	3,43,44,067	4,04,31,168
1840-41	5,16,07,690	5,07,78,159

The derangement of the trade with China was assigned as the cause of this deficiency; and the variations of that trade were exhibited as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1836-37	1,40,79,952 R.	3,26,75,047 R.
1837-38	1,52,15,793	2,01,57,467
1838-39	1,69,91,936	2,66,85,034
1839-40	40,50,584	65,42,405
1840-41	1,04,32,633	1,46,36,597

The trade of B. with England had rather increased in these five years, though to no material degree. The principal imports from Britain amounted to 1,94,62,000 rupees; the increase of imports as compared with 1836-7, being chiefly in piece-goods. In

the trade with France there was a decrease; that with the African coast was nearly stationary, as well as that with Ceylon; though the exports are "swollen with nearly three lacs of treasure." With Penang, Singapore, and the Straits, there was a large increase, owing to the trade with China having been partly directed into these channels. Intercourse with the Arabian gulf had been extended, but the same progress had not been made in the Persian gulf. With Calcutta the trade is nearly uniform. The following table shows how the external trade of B. was distributed in 1840-41:—

	Imports.	Exports.
EUROPE.		
Great Britain,	1,94,62,900 R.	1,66,31,802 R.
France,	91,987	1,61,248
Sweden,	275	43,427
ASIA.		
China,	1,04,32,653	1,46,36,597
Malabar and Canara,	68,67,926	32,94,667
Persian Gulf,	33,54,765	37,42,975
Penang, Singapore, &c.,	20,19,327	56,49,986
Calcutta,	27,16,380	12,19,186
Arabian Gulf,	22,44,580	19,93,296
Cutch and Sinde,	81,79,467	59,24,971
Manilla,	2,12,160	1,53,914
Coromandel coast,	8,484	2,70,449
Goa, and the Concan,	2,79,022	2,45,610
Ceylon,	80,215	9,24,671
Sydney,	... ...	47,127
Isle of France,	1,89,527	1,65,678
AFRICA.		
Coast of Africa,	4,29,294	6,52,823
Cape of Good Hope,	... ...	251
St. Helena,	... ...	552
America,	37,648	10,976
Total,	5,16,07,690	5,57,73,159

The B. custom-house trade report for 1845-46 shows the total trade of the port to have amounted to £22,477,229, of which the imports were £12,541,331, on which £250,773 have been collected in the shape of customs duties. The trade during 1845-46 was greater than during the four preceding years, but it is said to have fallen off during last year. We subjoin a couple of interesting tables:—

Table showing the value of the Imports and Exports for the last five years, and the average of these, as compared with the year 1845-46.

	Imports.	Exports.
1840-41	2,44,74,175 R.	7,80,31,816 R.
1841-42	8,07,68,265	7,71,68,436
1842-43	9,85,33,427	8,22,65,303
1843-44	12,19,21,343	10,46,34,115
1844-45	11,56,01,480	10,08,90,715
	50,92,98,690	44,29,90,385
Average—for one year	10,18,59,738	8,85,98,077
1845-46	12,54,13,317	9,93,58,974
Increase—In favour of 1845-46	2,35,53,579	1,07,60,897

The following is an abstract view of the commerce between B. and the United Kingdom, since the opening of the trade, excluding the Company's investment:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1813-14	9,26,980 R.	30,51,543 R.
1814-15	13,98,653	27,75,891
1815-16	23,03,295	25,84,675
1816-17	29,84,586	29,18,463
1817-18	48,95,198	47,60,004
1818-19	70,90,236	77,36,155
1819-20	56,02,508	66,80,608
1820-21	56,16,219	14,89,728
1821-22	43,94,208	25,38,395
1822-23	56,24,719	52,46,502
1823-24	55,71,313	59,53,859
1824-25	50,24,043	58,87,881
1825-26	43,02,425	64,94,162
1826-27	49,55,872	39,48,817
1827-28	81,96,939	56,85,923
1828-29	78,12,484	84,37,672
1829-30	91,16,060	54,79,294
1830-31	1,10,66,366	68,40,090
1831-32	90,23,166	63,60,260
1832-33	1,10,82,688	1,04,17,737
1833-34	90,42,890	1,01,84,795
1834-35	94,05,846	96,95,473
1835-36	1,24,81,965	1,46,17,001
1836-37	1,32,41,910	1,35,29,317
1837-38	1,12,79,113	85,44,276
1838-39	1,11,77,650	76,49,694
1839-40	1,38,73,733	1,19,08,468
1840-41	1,94,62,900	1,66,31,802
1841-42	1,72,89,235	1,83,67,092
1842-43	1,94,78,655	1,35,04,050
1843-44	2,43,55,718	1,70,46,748
1844-45	2,41,59,787	1,22,96,921
1845-46	1,74,52,684	91,13,088
Rupees,	31,75,99,534	26,63,58,693

In 1837, the number of letters conveyed between Britain and India was averaged to have been for some years 309,000 annually. Of this number, while Calcutta received 170,000, B. had 54,000 and Madras 71,000.

B. is favourably situated for communication both with the interior of India, and with Europe. The dauk or land-mail is now conveyed from B. to Calcutta in 8 or 9 days; and to Madras in 7 days; from B. to Punah, a distance of 93 m., the dauk is conveyed in a wheeled conveyance; thence to Omroistie, which is the termination of the B. post-office jurisdiction, in dry weather on horseback, and in the rainy season by foot-runners; from Omroistie the dauk proceeds to Repore, 535 m. from Calcutta; and from Repore it is carried by foot-runners to Calcutta. The communication is as rapid from B. to Agra, as it is from Calcutta to Agra; and a steam-boat may communicate even with Loodiana in 18 days from B. A railway is in progress to connect the port of B. with the rich producing districts of the Deccan. This line proceeds from B., through the island of Salsette, to Tannah, a distance of 24 m., which was opened to traffic in Nov. 1852. From Tannah it is progressing towards Callian, in the Northern Concan, whence it is to be pushed on to the western foot of the Ghauts, which it is proposed to pass at the Malsei ghaut.—For communication with Europe a variety of routes to and from B. have been suggested, and the following table of the distance from London to B., in nautical miles, by the under-mentioned routes, is interesting:

	Miles.
By the Persian gulf, *via* Marseilles and Malta, and from Beirut to Mohammara, at the mouth of the Euphrates, 1,500 m. from B., in direct distance,	4,518
Ditto, *via* Marseilles, Malta, Beirut, and Damascus, and from Damascus to Mohammara over the Great desert,	4,698
Ditto, *via* Marseilles and Malta, Beirut, Damascus, and Bagdad, and from Bagdad to Mohammara by the river Tigris,	4,788
Ditto, *via* Marseilles and Malta, Suadia, and Aleppo, and from Beles to Mohammara by the river Euphrates,	4,823
Ditto, *via* Falmouth and Malta, and from Beirut to Mohammara, in direct distance,	5,590
Ditto, *via* Falmouth and Malta, Beirut, and Damascus, from Damascus to Mohammara over the Great desert,	5,770
Ditto, *via* Falmouth and Malta, Beirut, Damascus, and Bagdad, from Bagdad to Mohammara by the river Tigris,	5,860
Ditto, *via* Falmouth and Malta, Suadia, and Aleppo, and from Beles to Mohammara by the river Euphrates,	5,895
By the Red sea, *via* Marseilles and Malta, 3,220 m. from B.,	5,238
Ditto, *via* Falmouth and Malta,	6,310
By the Cape of Good Hope, *via* Johanna, 2,490 m. from B.,	10,580
Ditto, *via* Mauritius, 2,490 m. from B.,	10,796

The route from B. to Suez; thence to Alexandria; thence to Marseilles, or to Trieste; and thence to London; is the now established route. See ALEXANDRIA. The whole journey is now performed in from 35 to 37 days. The average length of the voyage of a merchant-fleet from England to B. used to be 121 days.

Population.] In 1716 the pop. of B. was estimated at 16,000 souls. In 1816 it was ascertained by cen-

sns to amount to 161,550. It 1828 it amounted to 167,370 souls, according to the *Bombay Courant*, of whom 82,592 were Hindus, 25,920 Mahommedans, Parsis 10,738, Malabars 3,005, Jews 1,270, Portuguese 8,020, Armenians 39, Chinese 48, British 938, British Asiatics born in the island 5,000, floating population about 20,000, military about 10,000. The total number of houses in 1828 was returned at 20,195.—The present pop. of B., including the floating pop. of the place, is probably little short of 300,000. The Parsis are the chief merchants, and the most active class of the B. community. The higher classes of Parsis wear an upper garment of white cambric muslin, fitting tightly to the waist, where it is encircled with a cummerbund or sash of muslin; it then descends in a full skirt to the feet, covering a pair of silk trowsers. The native crowd of B. are, generally speaking, inferior to the same classes in Bengal. The Hindus form the majority of the pop. The Roman Catholics are a part of the native pop. who have come from Goa and the Malabar coast, or are descended from Hindus who professed Christianity under the Portuguese regime.

General topography.] It only remains to add a few notices of the general topography of the island. There are three government-residences in B. Besides that within the fort, already noticed, there is another at Malabar point, about 8 m. from the town; but the third and principal government-residence is Parel, about 6 m. from B. The house of Parel is an irregular structure of no architectural pretensions, but the interior is handsome and convenient; and the gardens are exquisitely beautiful. About 3½ m. NNW from this is the little town of Mahim (*o*), chiefly inhabited by Portuguese Christians. The shore of Back bay is the general burial-place of all classes. The Parsis, who practise their ancient and peculiar mode of sepulture, by exposing the body to vultures, have their public sarcophagi, five in number, about 3 m. NW from the fort. The Portuguese village or town of Mazagong (*p*) is finely situated on the shore, between two hills, and is celebrated for its mango-fruit.

History.] The island of B. is supposed to have been the *Collaana* of the ancients. It was ceded by the Moguls to the Portuguese in 1530, who, on account of its magnificent harbour, bestowed on it the title of Bom Bahia, of which its present name is a corruption. It 1661 it was ceded by Portugal to Great Britain, as a portion of the Infanta's dowry on her marriage with Charles II. In 1668 the Crown transferred this island, which had only proved an expensive possession, to the East India company, who in 1686 transferred the seat of government from Surat to B. In 1687 the administration at B. was declared to be a regency, with unlimited power over all the Company's settlements in the East.

BOMBAY (PRESIDENCY OF), one of the presidencies into which the British possessions in India are administratively divided, and which derives its name from the city and island above described. It is the smallest of the three presidencies of British India, and lies between the 14th and 24th parallels of N lat., and the 71st and 77th meridians of E long. On the NW and N it has Cutch and the Rajputana territories; on the NE those of Sinde; on the E the Nizam territories; and on the S the Mysore and Sattara territories, and the presidency of Madras. It comprises the following districts:

	Area.	Pop. in 1856.
1. Ahmedabad,	4,356	650,223
2. Kaira,	1,869	580,631
3. Baroach,	1,319	290,984
4. Surat,	1,629	492,684
5. Tanna,	5,795	874,670
6. Candeish,	9,311	778,112
7. Bombay and Colaba's Islands,	18	566,119
8. Poona,	5,298	608,006
9. Ahmednuggur,	9,331	995,585
10. [illegible]	4,901	675,116
11. Belgaum,	5,405	1,025,882
12. Dharwar,	3,837	754,385
	57,723	9,015,534
14. Sattara,	10,222	1,005,771
15. Sind,	63,589	1,768,737
	131,534	11,790,042

The native states connected with this presidency are as follows:

		Area.	Pop.
1. Balasinore	In Guzerat,	258	19,692
2. Bansda	do.	325	24,950
3. Baroda	do.	4,599	325,526
4. Cambay	do.	300	87,000
5. Cutch	Western India,	6,764	500,576
6. Daung-Rajahs	Guzerat,	950	70,300
7. Dharrumpur	do.	225	16,650
8. Guzerat petty States	do.	4,880	240,800
9. Kattywar do.	do.	19,850	1,468,900
10. Khyrpur	Sind,	5,000	165,000
11. Kolapur	S. Mahratta country,	3,455	500,000
12. Mybi Caunta	Guzerat,	3,400	150,000
13. Peint and Hursul	Ahmednuggur,	720	35,500
14. Rewa Caunta	Guzerat,	4,879	361,046
15. Sattara Jaghires	Sattara,	—	—
16. Sawunt Warvi	S. Concan,	800	120,000
17. S. Mahratta Jaghires	S. Mahratta country,	3,700	410,470
18. Sochin	Guzerat,	360	22,200
19. Wusravi	do.	450	33,300
		60,575	4,460,370

The above territory has grown out of the original acquisition of Surat and the island of B. In 1773 the adjacent island of Salsette was wrested from the Mahrattas. The district of Baroach was ceded by Dowlat Row Sindiah in December 1803. In 1817, Ahmednuggur, Punah, and Ahmedabad, were formally ceded to the Company, and annexed to this presidency; and in 1818, the Concan, Darwar, and Candeish were added to it.

General features.] The districts N of Bombay, all forming part of the ancient subah of Guzerat, embrace an extensive portion of low, wild, sea-coast,—flat, barren, and swampy, and full of creeks and inlets, the haunts of pirates, until repressed by the vigour of the Bombay marine. In the central parts and towards the E boundary, this region is hilly, and even mountainous, in some places covered with dense forests, in others with low jungle, both affording refuge to marauding tribes and fugitives from all quarters. Here we find the Grasias, the Kulis, the Bhats, the Charans, Angrias, Dheras, Kumbis, Banyans, Jains, Parsis, and Bohras. The Nerbudda, the Tapti, the Sabermutti, the Mahendry, and the Banas, are the principal rivers which intersect the B. presidency. In other districts, and indeed throughout a large portion of Guzerat, we have a flat, fertile, and well-cultivated country, inhabited by a thriving peasantry. Over the district of Cutch, the B. administration exercises a strong political control. It is valuable for its mines of coal and iron, and extent of coast.—The Deccan, which comprises Candeish, Concan, Punah, Ahmednuggur, and Darwar, is said closely to resemble, in its physical features, Hungary in Europe. It is divided by the natives into the Mahals or hilly tracts, which lie along the face of the Ghauts, and the Desh or flat country. It is a picturesque district, intersected by chains of low hills, between which lie narrow and romantic valleys; and here and there opening into extensive plains. The Concan is the low land at the foot of the Ghauts. Candeish presents the greatest extent of a level well-watered surface, but is in many places still covered with jungle. Punah and Ahmednuggur are in great part a table-land, elevated 2,000 ft. above sea-level.—Darwar also is an elevated table-land, and Sattara and the Southern Jaghires are hilly districts, intersected by the Western Ghauts.—The inland mountain-ranges are generally of porphyritic trap, presenting naked mural

Mahratta schools with 470 scholars, and 103 pupils in a money-school; the Institution of the Church of Scotland mission, opened in July 1845, has above 200 pupils; the Free Church of Scotland mission have 20 schools, with 1,000 pupils; and the American Board of mission have 9 schools, with 395 scholars. Besides these Missionary schools in the city and island of Bombay, several others are scattered over the presidency. An hospital and college was founded at Bombay by Sir Jimsetjee Jeejeeboy; and the Grant Medical college, founded by subscription, in honour of the memory of a late governor, promises to be productive of great good. A literary and a geographical society have been established at Bombay.

Intimately connected with the state of education is that of the subject of criminal justice. It appears that the average number of sentences of death for the five half-years from first half of 1838 to first half of 1841, was 15·4; of transportation, 45·8; and of imprisonment for life, 7·8. The total number of convictions in 4 years by all the courts, including police cases, was 91,999, or about 23,000 annually; or 1 conviction to every 273 souls, taking the pop. of the presidency at only 6,270,461. These returns, however, did not comprise any connected with the suppression of Thugee. [*Statistical Journ.*, vol. vi.]

Government and Revenue.] The government of this presidency is vested in a governor, who is subordinate to the governor-general at Calcutta, and who is assisted by three councillors. The commander-in-chief is not officially a member of the council; but may be appointed by the Board of directors. The revenue in 1833-4 was £2,292,682; in 1843-4 it amounted to 3,30,53,645 rupees, in the year ending 30th April 1857, £4,776,704. The expenditure in 1833-4 was £2,212,316; in 1843-4 it was 2,29,38,495 rupees; in 1845-6, 2,74,12,370 rupees; in 1854, £4,931,910. —The public debt outstanding and payable in Bombay on April 30, 1845, was 41,20,51,509 rupees, or £38,627,954, bearing an annual interest of £1,823,156.

Military force.] The military force maintained within this presidency in 1832 was 32,157, of whom 6,252 were Europeans. The force was distributed as follows:—

In garrison at Bombay,	3,874	Northern division,	10,917
Southern division,	7,016	Sattara subsidiary force,	739
Punah division,	6,871	Asirgur fortress,	753

In 1842 the total force was 32,727; and the deaths 1,070, or 3·2 per cent. per ann. In 1853, the force was 48,266, of which 5,218 were queen's troops. The native troops are mostly Hindus, who are in the proportion of 11 to 1 Mussulman. The low castes constitute about ⅓ of the whole.

BOMBAY, a township of Franklin co., U. S., in the state of New York, 15 m. NE of Malone. It is generally level, and is watered by the Little Salmon and St. Regis. It contains the residue of the St. Regis Indians, who form a small settlement on the St. Lawrence; and a v., consisting of about 30 houses, inhabited by whites. Total pop. 1,446.

BOMBAY-HOOK, an island of Kent co., U. S., on the coast of the state of Delaware, formed by an inosculation of the Duck and Little Duck. It is 9 m. in length, and about 2 in breadth. Its southern extremity is 7 m. NE of Dover.

BOMBAY'S SHOAL, a ring of low rocky islets, in the Chinese sea, to the W of the island of Palawan, in N lat. 9° 30′, and E long. 116° 52′.

BOMBI, a town of Lower Guinea, in the kingdom of Congo, 30 m. S of Bamba, and 15 m. NE of Ambriz, on the l. bank of the Loze.

BOMBONON POINT, the S extremity of the island of Negros, one of the Philippine group, in the Asiatic archipelago, in N lat. 9° 10′, and E long. 123°.

BOMBRA, a pergunnah of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, 70 m. SE of Sumbhulpur; between 21° 11′ and 21° 38′ N lat. Area 1,244 sq. m. Pop. 56,000. In 1818 it was dependent upon Nagpur.

BOM CASTELLO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, on the r. bank of the Coa, 8 m. S of Ameida.

BOM-DESPACHO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas Geraes, and comarca of Rio-das-Velhas.

BOMENI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Lapland, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, 30 m. above its entrance into Motka bay, in the Arctic sea, and 45 m. WNW from Kola.

BOMER-LES-FORGES (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. of Domfront. Pop. 1,992.

BOMERSHOVEN, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, 13 m. SW of Maestricht.

BOM-FIM, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, and comarca of Santa Cruz, on the r. bank of the Corumba, 90 m. SE of Villa Boa or Goyaz, and 50 m. NNE of S. Cruz. Gold was discovered in the environs of this place in 1744; but is no longer wrought. Cattle are reared in considerable numbers in the district, which is watered by the Passa-Quatro, the Peixe, the Piracanjaba, the Antas, and the Corumba.—Also a town and district in the prov. of Rio-Janeiro, in the comarca of Ouro-Preto, in the mountainous district to the W of the river Paranpeba. Pop. 3,000. —Also a v. and district in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, in the comarca of Serro-Frio. Pop. 2,000.—Also a v. in the same prov., in the comarca of Jequitonhonta, near the river Macaubas.—Also an island off the coast of Rio-de-Janeiro, in the bay of Angra-dos-Reis.

BOMIGE, or Haring's Islands, a group of the Asiatic archipelago, in the Celebes sea, off the E coast of Borneo, to the N of the peninsula of Kanniungan, in N lat. 1° 25′, and E long. 118° 45′.

BOMINY. See Basheny.

BOMJARDIM, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, near the r. bank of the San Francisco, 70 m. WSW of Jacobina. Pop. 1,200.—Also a town and district of Brazil, on the SE confines of the prov. of Ceara, in the comarca of Crato, 78 m. S of Va. do Forte, or Ceara. It lies in a fertile valley of the Serra-dos-Cayririz-Novos. Pop. 6,000.—Also a v. in the prov. of Bahia, on the r. bank of the San Francisco.

BOM-JESUS, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, and comarca of Recife, near the Capibaribe river.—Also a v. in the prov. of Bahia, on an island in All Saints bay.—Also a v. in the same prov., in the comarca of Rio-de-Contas, on the r. bank of the San Francisco.—Also a v. in the same prov., in the comarca of Rio-de-San-Francisco.—Also a town in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, 12 m. W of Nova-Coimbra. Pop. 1,000.—Also an island in the bay of Nitherohi, N of the city of Rio-Janeiro.

BOM-JESUS-DA-PRAIA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, on the E side of the island of Itamarica.

BOM-JESUS-DO-RIO-PARDO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, comarca of Sapucahi, on a stream of the same name, which flows into the Rio-Pardo, an affluent of the Rio-Grande.

BOM-JESUS-DOS-PASSOS, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of Ventania.

BOMKINS, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the Java sea, off Indramayu Point, on the N coast of Java, in S lat. 5° 49′, and E long. 108° 30′.

BOMMEL, or Zalt-Bommel, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, on the l. side of the Waal, on an island of the same name, 7 m. SW of Thiel. Pop. 3,100. The town is pretty, and was formerly of considerable importance. Its fortifications are now, however, much dilapidated; and its harbour is much

obstructed by sand-banks. It still, however, possesses some commerce, and returns two deputies to the states. In 1599 this town sustained an unsuccessful siege by the Spaniards. It was taken by the French in 1672, and again in 1794 after a long and sanguinary struggle.

BOMMELER-WAARD, an island of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, formed by the Waal and Meuse. It is about 15 m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth; and is very fertile, producing grain in great abundance, and luxuriant pasturage, on which large herds of cattle are fed. It is defended by the forts of St. Andries, Crève Coeur, and Loevenstein.

BOMMEL FIORD, an inlet on the W coast of Norway, between the prov. of Stavanger, and the Bommel-Oe.

BOMMEL-OE, an island on the W coast of Norway, in N lat. 59° 38′, and E long. 5° 9′. It belongs to the diocese of S Bergenhuus. Its chief town is situated on a bay near its SE extremity.

BOMMES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. of Langon. Pop. 828. It is celebrated for its white wine.

BOMORI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, 32 m. WSW of Jeytpur, in N lat. 25° 8′.

BOMPOKA, an island of the Indian ocean, in the Nicobar group, to the E of the island of Terressa, in N lat. 8° 18′, E long. 93° 21′. Its circumf. does not exceed 3 m.; but it rises in a pyramidal form to a great height. It is to a considerable extent covered with wood.

BOMRAUZPOLLAM, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 60 m. WNW of Madras.

BOMST, a town of Prussia, cap. of a circle of the same name, in the prov. and 50 m. WSW of Posen, near the l. bank of the Obra, 11 m. NE of Zullichau. Pop. in 1837, 2,125, chiefly Germans, Poles, and Jews. It contains a Catholic and a Lutheran church; and has some cloth manufactories. Hops, the produce of the locality, forms its chief article of commerce. The circle contains 33,530 inhabitants. Its extensive pasturages maintain numerous herds of cattle.

BOM-SUCCESSO, or FANADO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas Geraes, and comarca of Cerro do Frio, 108 m. WSW of Porto Seguro, and 250 m. NW of Villa-Rica. It is situated on a rising ground near the Fanado, a tributary of the Aranzuahi. Cotton and the sugar-cane are cultivated in the environs; and cattle are reared in considerable numbers. The locality affords gold in small quantities, and precious stones.

BOM-SUCCESSO, a small stream of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, which rises in the Serra Creola, runs from S to N, and flows into the Paranan on the l. bank.

BON (CAPE), RAS IDDAH, or ADDAR, a promontory of N Africa, the ancient *Hermæum promontorium*, or *Promontorium Mercurii*, on the coast of Tunis, in N lat. 37° 4′, E long. 11° 3′. Its N extremity rises to a great height; but, at its point of junction with the continent, it sinks so low as to render it, when sighted at the distance of 15 leagues, apparently insulated. From Cape B. the coast trends 2 leagues WSW ½ W to Ras-el-Ahmar, on the one side; and on the other 17 m. S by E ½ E to Ras-el-Mustapha.

BON. See BONN.

BONA, a district in the p. of Inverness, in Inverness-shire, on the E side of the Ness, between the lower end of Loch Ness and the head of Loch Dochfour. The *Banatia* of Ptolemy is supposed to have stood here.

BO'NA, or BONAH, [FRENCH, *Bône*; ARAB. *Beled-el-'Annâb*, i.e. Country of Jujubes,' contracted *Anaba*,] a district and town of Algiers, in the 3d subdivision of the prov. of Constantine, under the French administration of Algeria. The town is situated on the coast, in N lat. 36° 52′, E long. 8° 10′, 137 m. SE of Constantina, 76 m. E of Philippeville, 202 m. E of Bugia, and 255 m. E of Algiers. It stands on a small bay lying between Ras-el-Ahmar, or Capo di Guardia, and Point Cigogne, half-a-mile W of the embouchure of the Seibus. The bay opens to the NE; in the rear of the town, the surface rises in a series of terraces to a height of 340 ft., from which elevation the Casbah, or citadel, commands the town and the adjacent plain to the E and W. The town is surrounded by a wall, nearly 3 m. in circuit, with square towers, and four gates; the only fortification of importance, however, in the line of wall, is Fort Cicogne. The site of the town is small and contracted, and the streets are generally narrow and crooked; but since the French took possession of the place, some decent-looking streets have been formed, which bear or bore the names of Constantine, Damrémont, Saint-Louis, Fréart, and Armandy, and one or two miniature boulevards around the Place Rovigo, in the centre of the town. The town contains two Catholic churches, a mosque, and a synagogue. The hospitals are clean and commodious; and good barracks have been built in the Casbah. To the SW of the town, on the lowest terrace of the high grounds, is the redoubt of Damrémont; and surmounting it is Fort Santons. Besides these, and the Casbah, there is Fort Genois, 3 m. to the NW, on the coast; and a battery opposite the Mouillage des Caroubiers, at the distance of 2 m. in the same direction. More to the S, on the plain, are the Lion and Caserin batteries. B. is the residence of a marechal-de-camp, and the seat of a tribunal de premiere instance, a justice-of-peace, and a sub-director of civil affairs. It has four schools, one of which is for Moorish children, and another for Jews. Its pop. in 1843 was 4,959; in 1847, 9,793, of whom 6,006 were Europeans, and 3,793 natives, Moors, Arabs, Kabyles, Negroes, and Barbary Jews. Upwards of 1,000 of the European part of the community are Maltese, who appear to have quite monopolized the productive industry of B. French, Italians, Spaniards, Germans, and Swiss, compose the remaining five-sixths of the European pop. "B.," says a correspondent of the *Times Journal*, writing under date 4th August, 1846, "has always been considered the most promising and most prosperous of the Algerian French settlements on this coast. It may be said to contain the quintessence of French town colonization in North Africa, being a veritable hot-bed, or miniature, of French ideas working together in connexion and harmony with the Moors and Arabs of Barbary. It is so small, so compact, so full, everybody running one over the other, and everybody being mixed and living together in such pleasant and glorious fusion, that the French philosophy of the amalgamation of the races in N Africa has no further conquest to make on this score. With the level of races morals of course find their level; and I am of the opinion of the editor of the *Afrique*, that, in general, instead of the natives and the fugitive foreigners being brought up to the French standard, the French descend to the amount of morality possessed by their new allies, the Moors. But we must hope for better times, and put faith in 'progress.' Besides the advantages of security and tranquillity—the first and the most essential—B. has also some, and many, for direct and immediate colonization. I shall mention the present prospects, or elements of prosperity, of this district, considered the most prosperous of all the Algerine settlements; and so much so, that the *Seybouse* journal of B. asserts that capitalists prefer this district to Algiers or Oran, as the most promising and secure

field for the investment of their money. The country around, at the present time,—as it had done for years past, until the late expedition of General Randon to Tabossa, on the frontiers of Tunis,—enjoys the greatest tranquillity. The immediate environs are cultivated, and several farms have been established, but principally for the growth of tobacco, fruits and vegetables, and hay; the cultivation of grain being left mostly to the Arabs. About a year ago some iron-mines were discovered, only distant 5 m. SW of B., at a place called Bou Hantza. A certain Marquis de Bassano, with a company at his back, has purchased the working of these mines, which are said to contain an abundance of good ore, and he is now erecting furnaces for the smelting of the ore, some of which is to be conveyed to France, and the rest to be consumed here. It is said this mining enterprise promises the most brilliant success. There is also another source of prosperity in the future, that of the forests in the neighbourhood, which forthwith are to be made available. Amongst these trees is a great deal of dwarf oak; specimens of these forests have been sent to Toulon, and the ship-builders have reported that the wood is of good quality and suited to naval constructions. There is, lastly, a considerable trade said to be available with the Arabs of the district, and principally in wool; also bees'-wax, coral, wheat, barley, tobacco, olive-oil, &c., are said to be objects of commerce. No villages have yet been planted in the neighbourhood of B., but there is an encampment of troops, a *fondouk* (inn) for the Arabs, and a market established at a place called Ghelma, about 20 leagues in the interior; all which are much vaunted of: but to know the exact truth it would be necessary to go there. On the W side of the gulf there are placed, on the heights, two or three lights for the shipping, the coast being sufficiently dangerous. The harbour is a very poor one, and quite unprotected from NE winds. In fact, the gulf of B. is extremely exposed. At this time, being the best season, there are some 50 merchant-brigs in port, besides smaller craft, the former being employed chiefly in carrying hay from this to Algiers and Oran, and nearly all those vessels, large and small, are employed in bringing provisions and stores for the inhabitants and the garrison. In the face or on the strength of these facts and circumstances,—a densely populated town, several considerable sources of agricultural and other prosperity, and the tranquillity of the country,—I have made," says this correspondent of the *Times*, "frequent and general inquiries, if the colony were prosperous; or if not, was it likely to be so in future? But I found, to my surprise, a general depression in the minds of shopkeepers and men of business. They complained of the establishment of Philippeville, which, without being a prosperous place itself, had diverted their trade with Constantina from them. They complained that there was no enterprise, no confidence in mercantile transactions, no money, no capitalists; that they were all living from hand to mouth, and one upon the other, having nothing to import or export which could employ and remunerate capital to any great amount. You are undoubtedly surprised at the great number of troops in proportion to the civilians: only conceive one able-bodied soldier to two of the inhabitants, be they children or adults! However, here is the secret of the prosperity of B. Remove the troops, or even half of them, and the townspeople will be plunged into the deepest misery and distress. But everywhere in Algeria, in proportion to the number of the military, so increase the civilians, and so increases the prosperity of the settlements. Almost every second, certainly every third, house in B. is a *café*, or a grog-shop, and of course principally for the military. With respect to the natives, I'm puzzled to know how they live. The poorer men are employed as servants and porters; the more respectable keep pipe and tobacco-shops. They mostly occupy the back and narrow streets, and get out of the way of the French as much as possible. I believe they sell and trade mostly with the Arabs or country people. As a general rule, you will find the indifferent demoralized, and the disaffected the most respectable of the native populations." A steamer sails between B. and Algiers 3 times in the month; and the steamer from Marseilles to Tunis afterwards touches at B. The port of B. also communicates with Toulon, Port-Vendre, and Cette. Off B. there is only anchorage for small vessels. The Seibus affords good shelter to all vessels which can pass over its bar, which has only 4 ft. water on it. Men-of-war anchor below Fort Genois.

The plain of B., of which the superficies amounts to 110,000 hectares, or 271,825 acres, is bounded on the N and E by ramifications of Jebel Idugh, or Mont Edough; on the S by the Bujimah river, running from SW to NE; and on the W by the hills of Msour. The Seibus, a larger river, runs in a course nearly parallel to the Bujimah; and the plain is watered by several canals led from these two streams in various directions. In the vicinity of Fort Genois is a quarry of white marble, tinged with blue and grey. Pink marble forms the Cape di Guardia. Cipollino is said to exist in Jebel Idugh. About 12 m. to the SW of B. is Lake Fezzara, 10 m. in length, and 6½ m. in breadth. It abounds with wild fowl, and its shores give shelter to wild boars. The road to Constantina is the principal route leading from B. It leads by the fortified camp of El Dra'an and Guelma; and sends off a branch to La Calle, and another to Philippeville. The arrond. of Bona is divided into the 4 circles of B., La Calle on the coast, Guelma on the Seibris, and l'Edough.—The ruins of the ancient *Hippona* are spread over the neck of land lying between the Seibus and the Bujimah. They are about 1½ m. in circuit.

History.] The town of B. was founded by the Arabs in 697, and was built of materials taken from the ruins of *Hippona*, or *Hippo Regius*, 2½ m. to the NW. The Tunisians, who long regarded B. as marking the extreme limit of their territory in this direction, built the Casbah in 1300. The Genoese established a coral fishery on the coast of B. In 1535, Andrew Doria, in pursuit of Barbarussa, entered B. and found it deserted. In August 1830, the French general Damrémont made a descent upon this coast, but was recalled before he had achieved the conquest of B. Ibrahim, ex-bey of Constantina, retired here; but was followed by the French troops who got possession of the Casbah and town on the 26th of March, 1832.

BONACCA, or GUANAJA, an island of the Caribbean sea, in Honduras bay, in N lat. 16° 27′, and W long. 87° 38′. It is 9 m. in length from NE to SW, and from 1 to 3 m. in breadth. Near the centre it attains an alt. of 1,500 ft. It is covered with wood, and uninhabited except during the turtling season from April to August.

BONACHA DE ALARCON. See ALARCON.

BONADUTZ, or BONADUZ, a parish of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, near the confluence of the Upper Rhine with the Lower Rhine, opposite Reichenau, and 8 m. WSW of Chur. Pop. 685.

BONAGA, a town of Sudan, in the kingdom of Borgu, 5 m. E of Kiama. It was visited by Clapperton in 1826.

BONAIRE, or BUEN AYRE, an island in the Caribbean sea, in the group and 33 m. E of Curaçoa. Its NE point is in N lat. 12° 14′, W long. 68° 18½′. It is 22 m. in length from NW to SE; and 4 m. in breadth. Pop. in 1833, 1,348, of whom 112 were whites, 1,069 people of colour, and 167 slaves. It affords excellent timber, and has extensive salt and lime-works. The lime is made from coral stone. Potatoes and various leguminous herbs are extensively

cultivated for the supply of Curaçoa. Asses and goats are reared in great numbers; and the adjacent sea abounds with fish. The town of B. has a good port, and is the residence of a sub-governor.

BONALLY, a hamlet 5 m. SW of Edinburgh, and 1¼ m. S of Colinton, on the N declivity of the Pentland hills. Professor Forbes ascertained the mean temp. here during the years 1832-3-4-5, to be 44° 27′ at 8 a. m. and 44° 14′ at 8 p. m.

BONAMAES, or BONAMOS, a town of the duchy of Nassau, on the r. bank of the Nidda, 4 m. SSE of Homburg, and 5 m. NNW of Frankfurt. It has a Lutheran church. Pop. 428.

BONANZA, a small town and port of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 43 m. SSW of Seville, and 20 m. N of Cadiz, on the l. side of the estuary of the Guadalquiver, 1 m. within its mouth. It possesses a castle; and is now the out-port of Seville. The district between B. and San Lucar at the mouth of the river is a dreary, desert-like, sandy waste.

BONAPARTE (ISLE). See BOURBON.

BONAR, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. NNE of Leon, on the l. bank of the Porma. In the vicinity are some thermal springs.

BONAR, a hamlet in Sutherlandshire, in the p. of Criech, 12 m. W of Dornoch. The Great Highland road is here carried across the Dornoch frith, at a point where it is contracted to a breadth of 70 yards at low water, by a bridge of which the central arch, of 150 ft. span, is of iron, and two other arches of stone are 60 and 50 ft. respectively.

BONARCADO, a town of the island of Sardinia, in the prov. of Cagliari, 8 m. NNE of Tristano, on the Milis. Pop. 897. The environs contain mines of copper, lead, and iron.

BONASH, BUNASS, or MANAS, a large but almost unknown river of India, which takes its rise in the mountains on the N frontier of Bhotan, runs WSW, and entering Lower Assam, unites with the Brahmaputra, 8 m. NNW of Goyalpara.

BONAT, a town of France, in the dep. of Creuse, 11 m. NNE of Gueret, on a hill, near the r. bank of the Little Creuse. Pop. 2,050. It contains the old castle of Beauvais, and some Roman remains.

BONATI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of principato Citra, 3 m. ENE of Policastro. Pop. 3,300.

BONAVENTURA, a river of Lower Canada, which rises in Cox township, and, crossing the SE of Hamilton township, falls into the bay of Chaleurs. Its estuary forms an excellent and commodious harbour.

BONAVENTURA. See BUONAVENTURA.

BONAVENTURE, an island in the gulf of St. Lawrence, about 1½ m. E from the Percé rock, on the E coast of the peninsula of Gaspe, in N lat. 48° 30′, and W long. 10° 18′. It is a barren rock, and a few fishermen are its only inhabitants.

BONAVENTURE HEAD, a headland on the SE coast of Newfoundland, in N lat. 48° 1⅔′, W long. 53° 18′.

BONA VISTA. See BOA VISTA.

BONA VISTA BAY, an extensive indentation on the NE coast of the island of Newfoundland, between Cape Freel on the N, and Cape Bona Vista on the S, in N lat. 49°, and W long. 53° 30′. Its entrance is 30 m. in breadth, but its area is much impeded by the numerous islets with which it is studded, and its whole coast is rocky and dangerous.

BONA VISTA (CAPE), the E extremity of Random island, and at the SE point of the bay of the same name, on the coast of Newfoundland, in N lat. 48° 42′, and W long. 52° 59′. There is a lighthouse on this cape, with a revolving light, at an elevation of 150 ft. above sea-level. It was discovered by Cabot in 1478.

BONA VISTA, or GULL ISLAND, an islet off the coast of Newfoundland, half-a-mile NNE of Cape Bona Vista.

BONAVY, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Nord, com. of Banteux. Pop. 298.

BONAWASI, or BANAWASSEE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Canara, in the dist. and 18 m. SE of Sunda, on the l. bank of the Vorda. It formerly consisted of about 500 houses, but is now greatly diminished in size. It is mentioned by Ptolemy, and is of great antiquity.

BONBOILLON, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, cant. of Marney. Pop. 298.

BONBY, a parish of Lincolnshire, 6 m. N of Glandford Bridge. Area 2,410 acres. Pop. 454.

BONCHAMPS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. of Argentré. Pop. 1,167. The environs contain quarries of grey marble.

BONCHURCH, a parish and pleasing village in the isle of Wight, in Southamptonshire, 9 m. SE of Newport. Area 618 acres. Pop. 523.

BONCOURT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Meuse, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Commercy, near the r. bank of the Meuse. Pop. 576. The environs afford excellent white wine, and contain some iron-works.—Also a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Bern, 5 m. NW of Porrentruy, on the r. bank of the Allein. Pop. 602. It contains a custom-house.

BOND, a county in the state of Illinois, U. S., comprising a superficial area of 360 sq. m.; drained by Shoal creek, a tributary of the Kaskasia. Pop. in 1840, 5,060; in 1850, 6,144. Its cap. is Greenville.

BONDENO, a town of the States-of-the-Church, in the deleg. and 10 m. WNW of Ferrara, at the confluence of the Panaro with the Po d'Argento, and at the entrance of the passes of the Apennines. Pop. 3,000.

BOND HEAD, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Tecumseth, co. of Simcoe, 6 m. from Bradford.

BONDIO, or BENDIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Galicia, 10 m. NNE of Lugo.

BONDO (CAPE), a promontory of Luzon, in the Asiatic archipelago, at the SW extremity of the island, in N lat. 13° 10′, and E long. 122° 32′.

BONDORF, a bailiwick and town of Baden, in the circle of the Danube, 15 m. WNW of Schaffhausen. Pop. of town 900.

BONDU, a state of W Africa, lying between the Senegal and the Gambia, and the meridians of 12° and 13° 30′ W long. It is bounded on the NW by Futa-Toro; on the NE by Kajaaga; on the E by Bambuk and Satadu; on the S by Dentilla, Neola, and Wulli; and on the W by Wulli, the forest-wilderness of Simbani, and Futa-Toro. The river Faleme, flowing N by W to the l. bank of the Senegal, separates B. from Bambuk and Satadu; the Nerico, rising near the parallel of 14° N, flows SW through B. to the r. bank of the Gambia. Its greatest extent from E to W, and from N to S, does not exceed 90 m. A great part of the surface is covered with forests, and towards the E side the surface rises into hills, which are also covered with thick woods in some places, and with low stunted shrubs in other places. From these hills innumerable torrents descend in the rainy season to the Senegal on the N, and the Faleme on the E. The valleys, where cleared in the vicinity of the towns and villages, present a light, rich, fertile soil, producing cotton, indigo, grain, rice, water-melons, pumpkins, tobacco, red-pepper, and pistachio-nuts. The baobab or *Adansonia digitata*, the tamarind, the *Rhamnus lotus*, and several other species of fruit-bearing trees, are thickly scattered over the country. A species of corn called by the natives *manio*, the *Holcus cornuus* of botanists, is sown in November, and reaped in the early part of January. The

pop. of B. are Fulahs, Mandingoes, and Serawullis. The former are the dominant tribe. They generally profess Mahommedanism; and there are schools in every town in which the reading and writing of Arabic is taught by a marabut. Fulah customs and manners predominate. The prevailing complexion of this nation in B. is a light copper colour, with a contour of face approaching nearer to the European than that of any other tribe of W Africa, the Moors excepted. The women, Major Gray assures us—in somewhat exaggerated terms probably—"might vie, in point of figure, with those of the most exquisitely fine form in Europe." They are neat in their persons and dress; always wear a veil thrown loosely over the head; and according to the same authority have a peculiarly majestic and graceful walk. A large portion of their dress is manufactured by themselves. The useful arts are held in higher esteem in B. than in any of the countries to the W. The cap. of B. when Park visited the country, was Fatteconda; but in 1820, when Gray passed through it, it was Bulibani, nearly in the centre of the state, in an extensive plain at the foot of a range of rocky hills. The town, which appeared to contain about 1,800 inhabitants, was surrounded with a clay wall, 10 ft. high, and 18 inches thick, pierced with loop-holes, and having salient angles at short intervals. The streets of the cap. were narrow, irregular, and dirty; and the houses or huts presented every variety of hut-architecture. At a short distance to the SW were the ruins of a town nearly as large as Bulibani, of which it had originally formed a part, but which had been destroyed by an inroad from Kaarta, provoked by the rapacity of the almamy of B., who freely avails himself of his Mahommedan commission to make marauding expeditions on the frontiers of the neighbouring states, to obtain slaves for the Golam market. Major Gray estimated the whole disposable force of B. at between 500 and 600 horsemen, chiefly Yolofs, and from 2,000 to 3,000 foot. The almamy's revenues are composed of a tenth of all agricultural produce; a tenth of the salt imported; a transit-duty on all European goods; an annual present from the Senegal company's vessels trading on the river; and heavy exactions upon all travellers passing through his territories. The chief merchants are Mandingoes and Serawullis, who carry on a considerable trade with Gedumah, and other Moorish territories, bartering their corn and blue calicoes for salt, which they exchange again in other districts for iron, shea-butter, and gold-dust.—*Park.—Golberry.—Durand.—Gray.*

BONDUES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Tourcoing, 4 m. N of Lille. Oil and beet-root sugar are manufactured here.

BONDY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. of Pantin, near the forest of the same name, 7 m. ENE of Paris. Pop. 2,385. It contains a fine country seat and park, and many handsome villas on the Canal de l'Ourcq. It has numerous flocks of sheep, of the merino breed.

BONE, a river of the island of Formosa, in the Chinese sea, which takes its rise in the central ridge of mountains, and falls into the Eastern sea in N lat. 24° 12′.

BONE. See Bona.

BONEF, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 10 m. N of Namur, cant. of Huy, on the l. bank of the Mehaigne. It was formerly celebrated for its abbey.

BONEFRO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 7 m. SSE of Larino, situated on the slope of a mountain. Pop. 3,500. It contains a fine chateau, a parish-church, and 4 alms-houses.

BONESS. See Bonnowstounness.

BONETE (El), a town of Spain, in the prov. of Murcia, in the district and 20 m. E of Chinchilla.

BONFELD, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Lower Neckar, bailiwick and 8 m. NW of Heilbroun. Pop. 1,153. It contains a castle, and a synagogue.

BONFOL, or Bumpfel, a parish of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, 5 m. NE of Porrentruy, on the l. bank of the Halle. Pop. 1,207, Catholics. It is a place of pilgrimage, and possesses a considerable trade in pottery.

BONG, a territory in Upper Assam, on the N frontiers of the Birman territories, inhabited chiefly by Singfos. It is watered by the head-branches of the Irawadi.

BONGHIR, or Vanaghiri, a town and fortress of Hindostan, cap. of a small district of the same name, in the prov. and 25 m. ENE of Hyderabad. The district is bounded on the S by the Mussy, and is the best cultivated and most populous portion of the Nizam's territories. It contains a considerable number of small towns and villages.

BONGO, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the Philippine group, near the SW coast of the island of Mindanao, in Illana bay, in N lat. 7° 15′, and E long. 124° 15′.

BONHEYDEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, 4 m. E of Mechlin. Pop. 1,257.

BONHILL, a parish and village in Dumbartonshire, at the lower extremity of Loch Lomond, and intersected by the Leven. There are numerous extensive bleachfields and cotton printing-works in this p. Pop. in 1801, 2,460; in 1851, 7,643, of whom 2,327 were in the v. of B.

BONHOLZ, or Banholz, a town of Bavaria, in the circle and near the l. bank of the Regen, 9 m. N of Ratisbon.

BONHOMME, or Diedolshausen, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, cant. of La Poutroye. Pop. 1,461. It contains some iron-works and manufactories of implements of husbandry.

BONHOMME (Col du), a gorge in the Sardinian Alps, between the provinces of Faucigny and Tarantaise, 14 m. SW of Mont Blanc, and 20 m. SE of Sallanche. The alt. of the point called La Croix du B. is 8,195 ft. above sea-level [*Forbes*]; but the passage of the Col des Fours is 850 ft. higher. [*Ibid.*] The view from the former part embraces the mountains of the Upper Isère stretching towards Mont Cenis, and conspicuous amongst them the Aiguille de la Vanoise or Chaffe-Quarre, a snow-clad pyramidal summit in the Grecian Alps, alt. 12,674 ft. Immediately below the spectator is the deep valley of Bonneval. Mont Blanc is not visible from this point; but from the Col des Fours it appears rising above the Col de la Seigne. Two peaked rocks near the lower col, known as the Col de la Gauche, bearing the name of B. and La Femme de B., gave name to this pass. It requires 4 or 5 hours to cross from the chalets of Nant Bourant, 3½ hours above St. Gervais, to the chalets of Chapiu, 3 hours from St. Maurice in the Tarentaise.

BONI, a federal state in the island of Celebes, stretching along the head and W shore of the large bay or gulf of Sewa, sometimes called the bay of B., on the S coast of the island. It consists of eight petty states, each governed by its own hereditary *arung* or chief, while the general government is vested in one of the number elected by the rest. The chiefs also choose the *tumilabang* or first minister, by whom justice is administered; and the *arungo*, or head of the federal union, can decide on no public measures affecting the revenue, or the external relations of the state, without the consent of his *arung-pitu* [Crawfurd], *orang-pitu* [Raffles], or council of seven lords. Crawfurd says all his public documents run thus: "We, the king, and the people of B., de-

cree, resolve, &c." The arung are themselves elected. Their offices indeed are hereditary in certain families, but the council chooses their successor, and will even remove an obnoxious individual, and proceed to a new election in his life-time. Independent of their deliberative functions, the arung-pitu hold also various executive offices in the federal state. Any individual of the privileged families, even—as not unfrequently happens—a woman, or an infant, is eligible to be raised either to the rank of arung or of arunga. When a woman, or a minor, is raised to the latter office, the constitution provides for them a guardian, called *madangrang, i. e.* 'Prop,' or 'Support.' An elective monarchy, limited by an aristocracy generally hereditary, and exercising feudal authority over the minor chiefs and pop., is a constitution of civil society which, however common in Europe, is perhaps without parallel in any other part of Asia; but the whole of the Bugi states in Celebes appear to be constituted on this peculiar principle. A report made in 1824 by the Dutch residents in Celebes, estimated the pop. of the B. federacy at 200,000, chiefly Bughis or Bugis. The Chinrana, a large river, rising in the Wadji or Waju country, in a great fresh water lake called Tapara-karaja, in the SW limb of Celebes, crosses the B. territory, and discharges itself by several mouths into Sewa bay. It is navigable a considerable distance by ships of 400 tons burthen; and for the largest native craft to the lake itself. The natives of B. manufacture and even largely export a strong cotton cloth; they also collect and export to the extremities of the archipelago, gold dust, nutmegs, edible birds' nests, camphor, gums, and tortoise-shell; and import opium, European and Indian cotton stuffs, broadcloth, trepang, iron, and tobacco. A great portion of the produce collected by them is carried to Singapore, where it is exchanged for calicoes, iron, muskets, gunpowder, and other articles of British and Indian manufacture. See article BUGIS.—The king of the Macassars is represented to have been converted to Mahommedanism by a preacher from Sumatra in the beginning of the 17th cent., and to have imposed his new faith on the people of B. by force of arms about the year 1640. In 1663 Raja Palaka of B. visited Batavia; and in 1666 he co-operated with the Dutch against the native states on the coast of Sumatra: from this period, the importance of B. appears to have advanced. In 1814, the British government on Java found it necessary to chastise the rajah of B., and an expedition under General Nightingale was despatched against the town of B., which was captured. With the general restoration of colonies in 1816, the Dutch influence became again paramount in B. Stavorinus has given a sketch of the history of B. with some curious details of its revolutions, and of the personal character of its kings; but has added little to our knowledge of the country and its productions.—The bay of B.—also called BUGGEN BAY—is a deep gulf, extending nearly 180 m. in length from N to S, between the parallels of 2° 38′ and 3° 30′ S lat., by about 50 m. in breadth, between the two great southern arms or peninsulas of this singularly shaped island. It is said to be full of rocks and shoals.

BONI, a low, sandy islet off the N coast of Waigiu, nearly on the equatorial line, and in E long. 131° 10′.

BONI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kostroma, on the Kostroma river, 50 m. NNE of Kostroma.

BONIE, a pergunnah on the frontiers of Hindostan, between Chuta-Nagpore and Bombra. Area 1,057 sq. m. Pop. 47,000.

BONIFACIO, a commune and town in the island of Corsica, cant. of Ajaccio, and arrond. of Sartène. The town is finely situated on a small rocky peninsula on the S coast of the island, 42 m. SE of Ajaccio, in the Bocche di B., or Strait of B., a narrow channel between Corsica and Sardinia, about 6 m. in average breadth, but narrowing in one point to 3 m. B. is neatly built, and well-fortified, and contains several handsome churches of Pisan architecture. Pop. 3,000. Its harbour is a fine oval creek about 1 m. in length, and 70 fath. in breadth, affording anchorage in 5 or 6 fath. Some trade in wine, cheese, oil, and coral, is conducted from it.—This town is supposed to be the most ancient in the island. It was founded by Boniface, Count of Corsica, a native of Pisa, in 833; and had peculiar privileges accorded it while under Genoese dominion.

BONIFATI, a commune and town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, in the district of Paola, 3 m. SSE of Belvedere, and 25 m. NNW of Cosenza. Pop. 2,670. Silk is cultivated in the environs.

BONIFAZIO (SAN), a town of Venetian-Lombardy, in the gov. of Venice, deleg. and 15 m. E of Verona. Pop. 2,800.

BONILA, a town of Albania, 4 m. SW of Joanina, on the W side of the lake of Joanina.

BONILLA-DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 35 m. WNW of Avila, on the Merderos. Pop. 1,700.

BONILLO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. WNW of Chinchilla. Pop. 2,000.

BONIN ISLANDS, a group in the N Pacific, extending from the parallel of 27° 44′ 35″ N. southward, and between 143° and 144° E long. To the N cluster, which consists of small islands and pointed rocks, Captain Beechey—who visited and explored in part this group in 1827—gave the name of Parry's group. The middle cluster consists of three islands, of which the S one, Peel's island 4½ m. in length, is the largest; the N island of this cluster, Captain Beechey named Stapleton, and the centre Buckland. These three islands are divided by very narrow channels. The S cluster, which was visited by Mr. Coffin in 1823, has been named Baily's group. There is great depth of water around, and strong currents set between these islands. These islands are of volcanic formation; steep and high, and thickly wooded down to the shore. Almost every valley has a stream of water, and the vegetation is luxuriant. The *Areca oleracea* and fan-palm are conspicuous amongst the larger trees. Camphor and spice trees are said to abound. The rocky shores are the resort of crayfish and other shell-fish; and the shores swarm with sharks and green turtle. The only wild animal of the mammalia class which Captain Beechey's party saw upon these islands was, as they supposed, the vampire-bat; but Dr. Ruschenberger pronounced it a species of *ptyropus*, or flying fox. Of birds, they saw herons, plovers, rails, snipes, wood-pigeons, and the common crow. In June 1830, a small company of adventurers sailed from the Sandwich islands, accompanied by several of the natives male and female, and began the settlement of Peel's island. To Dr. Ruschenberger—who visited the B. islands in 1836—this little community seemed rapidly relapsing into savage life. Instead of a mild and benignant climate, every year had brought typhoons and earthquakes, which had devastated their plantations; and their labour had been severe in clearing small patches of soil from the close jungle. Their settlement, called Clarkston, consisted of half-a-dozen comfortable huts near Port St. George, an oval bay about 1½ m. long, and ¾ m. wide, in N lat. 27° 6′ 30″, E long. 142° 16′ [*Chinese Repository*, 1835]. Their crops consisted of melons, pumpkins, yams, sweet potatoes, taro or *Arum esculentum*, sugar-cane, and Indian corn. Hogs, goats and dogs are numerous. Captain Beechey thinks that these islands are the YSLAS DEL ARZOBISPO of Spanish navigators; and that the Bonin-sima, or

Mou-nin-sima. [i. e. 'Desert isles,'] of the Japanese, if they have existence at all, must be another group. *Beechey's Voyage.—Ruschenberger's Voyage.*

BONINGALE, or BONINGHALL, a parish in the co. of Salop, in Brimstree hund. Area 1,003 acres. Pop. 195.

BONIN-SIMA. See BONIN.

BONISTALLO, a parish of Tuscany, in the district of Florence, 3 m. E of Carmignano, on the Ombrone-Pistojese. Pop. 1,425. It contains the grand ducal villa of Poggio-a-Cajano.

BONITO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato Ultra, dist. and 7 m. SW of Ariano. Pop. 2,560. It contains several churches, 2 convents, and an hospital.

BONJEM, a town of N Africa, in the district of Fezzan, on the frontiers and 200 m. SE of Tripoli, and 320 m. NNE of Murzuk. It contains the remains of a Roman fortress of the time of Septimus Severus, now almost entirely buried in the sand.

BONLAHY, a village in the p. of Granard, co. Longford. Pop. 60.

BONMAHON, a village in the p. of Ballylaneen, 4 m. SSE of Kilmacthomas, in co. Waterford, at the mouth of the Mahon river. Pop. 1,142.

BONN, a neat town of the Prussian states, in the circle of Cologne, prov. of the Rhine, on the l. bank of the Rhine, in N lat. 50° 44′, E long. 9° 44′. It was formerly in the French dep. of the Rhine and Moselle. It lies in an agreeable and fertile country, and is the first post-station from Cologne to Mayence. From Nieder Wessling to B., the road gradually approaches the river, from which it had at first receded, and on entering the town it nearly touches its margin. It is likewise connected with the former city by a railway 18 m. in length. The buildings are regular and good; but the views on the Rhine are overpowered by the size of the river. [*H. W. Williams.*] The pop. at the end of last century was 11,000, one-half of whom were artists and mechanics, and the rest attached to the court of the elector of Cologne, which had been held here since 1268; but after the extinction of the electoral dignity, the pop. of B. rapidly diminished, and was found, in 1801, to amount to only 8,837. The institution of the university gave it a new impulse, and in 1837 it amounted to 13,871. The trade carried on here is chiefly in the hands of Jews, who are about 500 in number. The manufactures of the place consist of cotton and silk stuffs, tobacco, soap, and vitriol. An active commerce is carried on by the river in grain, oleaginous seeds, wine, and lead. Bonn has four parish-churches; that of St. Martin is built in the form of a Roman rotunda. The university of B. was founded by the king of Prussia in October, 1818. The king gave the castles of B. and Poppelsdorf, with their appurtenances, and a revenue of 80,000 thalers, to the university, which consists of five faculties, two of which are theological to accommodate Protestant and Catholic students; the other three are jurisprudence, medicine, and philosophy. The university occupies a chateau formerly the electoral residence between the Poppelsdorf allée, and the public library. The surgical, medical, and clerical hospitals, are all contained within the building. In the castle of Poppelsdorf, which is joined to the university by a beautiful avenue of chestnut-trees nearly 1 m. in length, are placed the cabinets of natural history, which are very rich in zoological and mineralogical specimens, and contained in all, in 1834, 92,561 subjects. The botanical garden extends to 20 acres. Niebuhr, W. Schlegel, Freytag, Bopp, and Lessen, have filled chairs in this university. The university is generally attended by from 600 to 1,000 students. Its library contains about 70,000 vols.—B. is likewise the seat of an agricultural college and an experimental farm.—This town, the *Bona*, or *Bonna ad Rhenum*, of the Romans, was destroyed in the 4th cent., and rebuilt by the emperor Julian. The Huns, Franks, Saxons, and Normans, in succession captured it. It formerly ranked among the fortresses of the Rhine, and suffered severely from bombardment, when garrisoned by the French in 1673, 1689, and 1703; on the latter occasion it was taken by Marlborough. In 1717 the greater part of the fortifications were demolished, in order to make way for the magnificent electoral palace, which was completed some years afterwards. B. was likewise the seat of the electoral government and courts-of-justice. Its academy was instituted in 1777, and received the title and privileges of an university in 1786; but was dissolved by the French.—The Rhine, opposite B., has an annual mean breadth of 1,200 ft., and mean depth of 15 ft., with a mean velocity of 2½ m. per hour. A flying bridge or boat, moored to anchors in the middle of the stream, and large enough to take 700 or 800 people across at a time, is used to cross the river. It swings from one side to another according to the direction of the helm, the current being the only impelling force.—The environs of B. are interesting to English geologists as being the nearest point where volcanic phenomena, approaching in character to those of modern times, can be seen. In the immediate neighbourhood of the Siebengebirge ['Seven mountains'] the strata have been thrown up in all directions by the eruption of volcanic matter; and the main body of the Siebengebirge is composed of trachyte, basalt, and other volcanic rocks. On the opposite side of the Rhine, the Rodderberg, composed of cinders and scorified rocks, presents an extinct volcano, with a crater about ¼ m. in diam., and 100 ft. deep. [*Horner, in Trans. of Geol. Soc.*, 1833.]—The circle of B., one of the 11 subdivisions of the circle of Cologne, has an area of about 105 sq. m., and contains 1 town, and 58 villages. Pop. in 1831, 42,447.

BONN, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 5 m. N of Freyburg, on the r. bank of the Saane. It is celebrated for its sulphureous springs and baths.

BONNAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. of Ambazac. Pop. 1,011.

BONNAT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Creuse, arrond. of Guéret. The cant. comprises 12 com., and contained, in 1831, a pop. of 13,677. The town is 13 m. N of Guéret. Pop. 2,702.

BONNE, a town of Savoy, in the prov. of Carouge, on the r. bank of the Menoge, 7 m. NW of Bonneville, and 9 m. ESE of Geneva. Pop. 560. It was formerly a place of considerable importance, defended by a castle of great strength.

BONNE BAY, an indentation of the W coast of Newfoundland, in N lat. 49° 30′, W long. 58°.

BONNE CHAIRE, a river of Upper Canada, which falls into Lake Chat, on the NE confines of M'Nabb township, in Bathurst co.

BONNE FEMME, a town of Howard co., in the state of Missouri, U. S., Pop. 988.

BONNE HOMME, a town of St. Genevieve co., in the state of Missouri, U. S. Pop. 436.—Also a town in St. Louis co., in Missouri. Pop. 2,516.

BONNELLES, a commune of France, in the dep of Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Dourdan. Pop. 502.

BONNEMAIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. of Combourg. Pop. 1,663.

BONNES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. of Aubeterre. Pop. 1,065.—Also a commune in the dep. of Vienne, cant. of St. Julien-l'Ars. Pop. 1,381.

BONNET, a rivulet in co. Leitrim, rising in the

Rossclogher mountains, and flowing SSW to Dromahaire, and then NNW to the head of Lough Gilly, into which it falls after a course of 13 or 14 m.

BONNET CARRE, a town, the cap. of St. John Baptist's parish, in the state of Louisiana, U. S., 38 m. W of New Orleans, on a remarkable bend of the Mississippi of the same name.

BONNET (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Alps, arrond. of Gap. The cant. comprises 20 com., and contained, in 1831, a pop. of 11,612. The town is situated on the Drac, 10 m. N of Gap, at an alt. of 2,398 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,800.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Lower Charente, cant. of Mirabeau, on the r. bank of the Gironde. Pop. 1,555. It possesses a small port.—Also a commune in the dep. of Upper Vienne, in the cant. and 7 m. NW of Bellac, on the Gartempe. Pop. 1,455. It affords considerable quantities of wine.

BONNET-LE-BOURG (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, cant. of St. Germain-l'Herm. Pop. 996.

BONNET-EN-BRESSE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. of Pierre. Pop. 1,214.

BONNET-DES-BRUYE'RES (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. of Monsol, 27 m. NW of Villefranche. Pop. 1,486.

BONNET-LE-CHASTEL (SAINT), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, cant. of St. Germain-l'Herm, near the Dolore, 10 m. SW of Ambert. Pop. 1,520.

BONNET-LE-CHATEAU (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Loire, arrond. of Montbrison.—The cant. comprises 10 com., and contained, in 1831, a pop. of 15,276.—The town is situated on a hill 15 m. S of Montbrison, and contains manufactories of lace and locks. Timber forms its chief article of commerce. B. is of great antiquity, and was formerly fortified. Pop. 2,169.

BONNET-LE-COURROUX (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. of St.-George's-en-Couzan. Pop. 1,833.

BONNET-DE-CRAY (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. of Semur. Pop. 1,055.

BONNET-LE-DESERT (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Allier, cant. of Cerilly, on the l. bank of the Sologne, 36 m. W of Moulins. Pop. 890. It possesses important iron-works.

BONNET-ELVERT (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Correze, cant. of Argentat. Pop. 1,252.

BONNET-DE-JOUX (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire.—The cant. comprises 7 com., and contained, in 1831, a pop. of 6,541.—The town, 10 m. NE of Charolles, has a pop. of 1,430. It has a considerable trade in thread; and in the environs are quarries of freestone.

BONNET-PRES-ORCIVAL (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, cant. of Rochefort. Pop. 1,189.

BONNET-DES-QUARTS (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. of Riom. Pop. 1,494.

BONNET-LA-RIVIERE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Correze, cant. of Juillac. Pop. 1,018.—Also a commune in the dep. of Upper Vienne, cant. of Pierre-Buffiere, 16 m. SE of Limoges. Pop. 1,584. It contains iron-mines and works.

BONNET-DE-ROCHEFORT (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Allier, cant. of Gannat. Pop. 1,233.

BONNET-LE-TRONCY (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. of St. Nizier-d'Azergues. Pop. 1,498.

BONNETABLE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, arrond. and 13 m. S of Mamers, on the Dive, in the vicinity of an extensive forest. Pop. 5,803. It contains an ancient castle; and has manufactories of cotton fabrics, and tile-works. Cattle fairs are held here eight times a-year.

BONNEUIL, a commune of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Gonesse, 15 m. from Pontoise. Pop. 443. It contains manufactories of machinery.

BONNEUIL-LES-EAUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. of Breteuil, 22 m. from Clermont. Pop. 1,273.

BONNEUIL-MATOURS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Vienne, cant. of Vouneuil. Pop. 1,305.

BONNEVAL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loir, arrond. of Châteaudun.—The cant. comprises 20 com., and contained, in 1831, a pop. of 12,334.—The town is situated in a fertile valley, 10 m. NNE of Chateaudun, on the Loir, which is here crossed by eight bridges. Pop. 2,432. B. was formerly fortified, and contained an abbey. Its streets are broad, and its church is adorned with a lofty spire. Cotton and woollen fabrics form the chief articles of manufacture. There are also cotton spinning and printing-mills, tanneries, and a fuller's-mill. A cattle fair is held at B. once a-year.

BONNEVEAU, a village of France, in the dep. of Isère, cant. of St. Jean-de-Bournay, 15 m. ESE of Vienne. It has an extensive glass-work.

BONNEVILLE, a town of Savoy, in the prov. of Faucigny, on the r. bank of the Arve, at an alt. of 1,427 ft. above sea-level, 14 m. ESE of Geneva, and 48 m. NNE of Chambery. Pop. 1,500. It is of considerable antiquity, is well-built, and has a royal college. In the environs are the ruins of an old castle, and quarries of brown freestone.

BONNEVILLE-LES-BOUCHOUX. See BOUCHOUX.

BONNEVILLE-LA-LOUVET, a commune of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. of Blangy. Pop. 1,370.

BONNIE'RES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. of Auxy-le-Château. Pop. 1,107.—Also a canton and commune in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, arrond. of Mantes. The cant. comprises 27 com., and contained, in 1831, a pop. of 12,401. The com. is on the l. bank of the Seine, 9 m. WNW of Mantes, and contains quarries of freestone.

BONNIEUX, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, arrond. of Apt. The cant. comprises 6 com., and contained a pop. of 6,733 in 1831.—The com. is 6 m. SW of Apt. Pop. 2,560.

BONNIGHEIM, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, 6 m. NNW of Besigheim, and 11 m. NNW of Ludwigburg, near the Neckar, at the foot of the Michelberg, at an alt. of 712 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 2,994. It is of considerable antiquity; and contains an ancient royal castle, and a church remarkable for the magnificence of its high altar. Numerous Roman remains exist in the environs.

BONNINGTON, a parish in Kent, 6½ m. SE by S of Ashford. Area 1,109 acres. Pop. 165.

BONNUT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, cant. of Orthez. Pop. 1,202.

BONNY, a large river falling into the bight of Biafra, on the W coast of Africa, by an estuary 8 m. in breadth, consisting of the mouth of the B. to the E, and of the New Calabar river to the W. Foche point, the W point of this double estuary, is in N lat. 4° 22′ 40″, E long. 7°; and Rough corner, the E point,

is in N lat. 4° 23′ 40″, E long. 7°. There is a channel on each side of the estuary, into the respective rivers; and the central part is occupied by a large sand-bank, having only 3 ft. water at several points. Either channel can be entered at any time of tide by vessels drawing from 12 to 18 ft. water. A mile above Rough corner is Jew-Jew point; and about 3 m. higher, on the same side, is the town of B. The water deepens within the bar to about 10 fath.; and for the first 7 or 8 m., the breadth is nearly 4 m. The shores are covered with mangroves, and the whole country appears swampy about the lower part of the B. Little has yet been reported of the course of the river above the town of B. It seems to come from the NW; and may probably be found to be a deltoid branch of the Niger, which opposite to Aboh puts off a branch from its l. bank, which is said to lead to the town of Bonny. This river was at one period the chief resort of the slavers. When Captain Adams visited it about 30 years ago, upwards of 20,000 slaves, he was informed, were annually sold by the people of B., of whom nearly four-fifths, he was told, were natives of Heebo [Iboh, or Ebos]. Fairs, where the slaves of the Heebo nation were obtained, were held every five or six weeks at several villages on the banks of the rivers and creeks in the interior, whither the traders of B. resorted to purchase them, in large canoes capable of carrying 120 persons. These canoes generally arrived on the expiration of the sixth day from their departure, bringing with them from 1,500 to 2,000 slaves. [*Adam's Remarks*, 1823.] Notwithstanding the vigilance of British cruisers it is thought that slaves to the number of 2,000 are still annually exported from this river. With the diminution of the slave trade in the bight of Biafra, the trade in palm-oil has increased. Three-fourths of the palm-oil imported into Liverpool are from the B. The oil is brought down from the interior, a distance of about 150 m., and sold to the B. traders in small quantities, from whom it is purchased by the English traders, and paid for in gunpowder, guns, cutlasses, lead, iron bars, boilers, tobacco, rum, and Manchester goods. The importation of this article in 1816, from the coast of Africa, did not exceed £23,831 in value; in 1846 it amounted to 360,452 cwts. Ivory is also exported in large quantities. Yet the people of B., who have the most of this trade in their hands, are one of the most barbarous, dishonest, cruel, and superstitious races in all this benighted part of Africa. The river is unhealthy from the month of September to June. [*Madden's Report.*]—The town of B. is situated on the l. point of a large and deep creek which, it is said, communicates with the Andony river 15 m. to the E. The huts have some resemblance to an English cottage, and are constructed of stakes plastered with mud, with a roof composed of palm-leaves. Its chief exercises a controlling influence over the trade of the river; and has several war-canoes, some of which exceed 70 ft. in length, and are mounted with guns of small calibre. [*Owen.*]

BONNY, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. of Briare, 15 m. SE of Gien, on the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 1,608.

BONNY, a small stream in Stirlingshire, which takes its rise in the p. of Kilsyth, and, flowing E, falls into the Carron below Dunipace.

BONNYRIG, a village in the p. of Cockpen, Mid Lothian, 7 m. S of Edinburgh. Pop. 650.

BONNYBRIDGE, a village in the p. of Falkirk, in Stirlingshire, 4 m. from Falkirk, on the turnpike road to Glasgow. Pop. 100.

BONO, a village of the island of Sardinia, prov. of Nuoro, on the r. bank of the Tirsi, 23 m. SE of Sassari. Pop. 2,100.

BONOA, or Bonaa, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in Pitt's Passage, near the NW extremity of the island of Ceram, in S lat. 3°, and E long. 128°. It is about 25 m. in circumf., and abounds with cocoe and ebony trees, and is fertile in rice.

BONORVA, a town of the island of Sardinia, in the prov. of Alghero, 9 m. ENE of Bosa, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 4,274. It contains two convents.

BONPUR. See Bunpur.

BONS, or Bans, a town of Savoy, in the prov. of Genevois, on the l. bank of the Rhone, 19 m. NW of Annecy.

BONSALL, a parish in Derbyshire, 2 m. SW of Matlock, on the W bank of the Derwent. Area 2,464 acres. Pop. 1,449.

BONSECOURS. See Blosseville-Bonsecours.

BONSECOURS, a seignory of Lower Canada, in the co. and par. of L'Islet, extending from the St. Lawrence to the frontier of the United States; and bounded on the NE by the seignory of Islet; and on the SW by that of Vincelet. It is intersected by several ridges of hills. With the exception of the Bras St. Nicholas, it contains no streams of importance; but is to a great extent well-cultivated, and its upper district affords excellent timber. It is crossed in its entire extent by an excellent government road.—Also a seignory on the S bank of the St. Lawrence, in the par. of St. Antoine, co. of Lotbiniere, between the seignory of Pilly, or St. Antoine, and that of St. Croix. It is 6 m. in length; and 5½ m. in breadth. It slopes considerably towards the St. Lawrence, and is destitute of streams. It affords, however, large quantities of excellent timber.—Also a seignory in the co. of Richlieu, between the seignory of Sorel and the Yamaska river. Its soil possesses little fertility, and is still to a great extent covered with natural wood.

BONSTETTEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 5 m. SW of Zurich, in the amt of Knonau. Pop. 1,034. Peats are extensively dug in the environs.

BONTAIN, or Bontherin, a town in the island of Celebes, in the Asiatic archipelago, in a district and on a bay of the same name, on the S coast, 42 m. SE of Macassar, in S lat. 5° 33′, and E long. 122°. In the vicinity of the town is a small palisadoed fort. The district is fertile, producing rice, fruit, timber, and abounds with fowls, hogs, &c. It formerly belonged to the rajah of Macassar; but is now subject to Holland. The bay, which is capacious, is well-sheltered, and affords good anchorage. The tides are extremely irregular, but rarely exceed 6 ft. in rise.

BONVIESTON, a parish in Glamorganshire, 8 m. W by S of Cardiff. Pop. 294.

BONVOULOIR, a group of islets in the Louisiade archipelago, in the S Pacific, to the SE of New Guinea, in S lat. 10° 20′, and E long. 151° 55′. The inhabitants are Negroes, have woolly hair and are of middle stature, and are said to be cannibals. This group was discovered by Entrecasteaux.

BONWICK, a township in the p. of Skipsea, in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 11 m. ESE of Great Driffield. Area 745 acres. Pop. 25.

BOOBY ISLAND, an islet off the SE end of St. Kitt's, in the Antilles, in N lat. 17° 14′.—Also an islet off the W coast of Jamaica, in N lat. 18° 20′.—Also an islet off the N coast of Australia, 9° 45′ E of Port Essington, at which ships are in the habit of leaving letters for transmission by any vessel proceeding in the required direction. It is ¼ m. in diam., and about 30 ft. high. Its W point is in S lat. 10° 36′ 42″, E long. 141° 57′ 45″. Variation 7° E. [*Stokes.*]

BOODROOM. See Budrun.

BOOKHAM (Great and Little), two parishes in Surrey, the former 2½ m., the latter 3 m., SW of

Leatherhead. Area of Great B., 3,249 acres. Pop. 1,061. Area of Little B., 950 acres. Pop. 187.

BOOL, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Baranya, 16 m. SE by S of Funfkirchen.

BOOLEY, a township in the p. of Stanton-upon-Hineheath, in Salop, 5 m. SE of Wem. Pop. 117.

BOOM, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, on the r. bank of the Rupel, 11 m. S of Antwerp. Pop. 6,223. It contains salt-refineries, tanyards, brick and tile kilns, and rope-walks.

BOOLYGLASS, a village in the p. of Aghaviller, co. Kilkenny. Pop. 128.

BOON ISLAND, an island off the coast of Maine, U. S., between York river and Cape Neddock. On its N end is a lighthouse, with a fixed light 70 ft. high, in N lat. 43° 7½′, W long. 70° 27½′.

BOONE, a county in the extreme N part of the state of Kentucky, U. S. Area 300 sq. m. Its cap. is Burlington. Pop. 10,034.—Also a co. in the central part of the state of Iowa. Area 408 sq. m. Its cap. is Lebanon. Pop. 8,121.—Also a co. in the N part of the state of Illinois, watered by the Kishwaukee. Its cap. is Belvidere. Pop. 1,705.—Also a co. in the central part of the state of Missouri, watered by Rock and Cedar creeks. Area 690 sq. m. Its cap. is Columbia. Pop. 13,561.—Also a township in Warriek co., in Iowa. Pop. 1,722.—Also a township in Harrison co., in Iowa. Pop. 2,058.—Also a township in Franklin co., in Missouri. Pop. 663.

BOONESBOROUGH, a village in Washington co., in the state of Maryland, U. S., 91 m. SSW of Annapolis.—Also a v. in Madison co., Kentucky, 53 m. SSW of Frankfort.

BOONE LICK, a township in Howard co., in Missouri, U. S.

BOONE'S MILLS, a township in Franklin co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 175 m. SW by W of Richmond.

BOONEVILLE, a township in Oneida co., in the state of New York, U. S., 28 m. N of Utica. It is drained by Black river, and the head-waters of the Mohawk. Pop. 5,516.—Also the cap. of Scott co., in Arkansas.—Also the cap. of Warwick co., in Iowa, 173 m. SSW of Indiannapolis. Pop. 240.—Also the cap. of Cooper co., in Missouri, 50 m. NW of Jefferson, on the S bank of the Missouri. Pop. 2,581.

BOOS, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Schwaben-Neuburg, 9 m. from Babenhausen. Pop. 600.—Also a com. and cant. of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, arrond. of Rouen. The cant. comprises 16 com., with a pop. in 1831 of 11,552. The com. is 8 m. SE of Rouen. Pop. 927.

BOOSEMPRA, or BOSEMPRA, a river of Guinea, sometimes known as ST. JOHN'S RIVER, or the CHAMAH, forming the W boundary of the Fantee territory, now incorporated with Ashantee. It is navigable by small craft for about 50 or 60 m., to a place where navigation is impeded by a cataract. The Dutch factory of St. Sebastian stands at its mouth, in about 2° 10′ W long.

BOOTAN. See BUTAN.

BOOTERSTOWN, a parish and v. in co. Dublin. Area of p. 541 acres. Pop. 3,421.—The v., which is nearly contiguous with Williamstown, is 3¼ m. from Dublin.

BOOTH'S ISLANDS, a group lying to the W of Cape Parry, in the Arctic sea, at the entrance of Franklin bay, in N lat. 70° 5′, W long. 127° 50′.

BOOTH'S SOUND, an inlet of Baffin's bay, on the W coast of Greenland, in N lat. 76° 49′.

BOOTHBAY, a township in Lincoln co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 40 m. S by E of Augusta, between the Sheepscot and Damariscotta rivers. It has an excellent harbour; and a considerable proportion of the pop. are employed in the fisheries. Pop. 2,631.

BOOTHBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 10½ m. NW by N of Sleaford. Area 2,850 acres. Pop. 208.

BOOTHBY PAGNELL, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4½ m. NNW of Corby. Area 1,794 acres. Pop. 120.

BOOTHIA FELIX, a large peninsular projection at the NE angle of the American continent, discovered by Captain, now Sir John Ross, in 1830, and named by him in honour of Felix Booth, Esq., a patriotic citizen of London, to whose public spirit and rare munificence the expedition was entirely due. Captain Ross, proceeding down Barrow's strait, entered Regent's inlet, and penetrated on the W side of that channel as far as Cape Garry, the last point which Sir Edward Parry had been able to attain. He then made progress to the southward, running down an irregular and newly discovered line of coast to below the latitude of 70°, where he was beset with ice and detained three seasons. During this detention, expeditions were made under the command both of Captain Ross, and his nephew, as far as to Point Franklin, which, in the apprehension of these navigators, defined the continental coast-line between the latitudes of 72° 30′ and 69° N, and under longitudes lying between 89° and 90° W, and left a space of only 222 m. between Point Franklin of Ross, and Point Turnagain of Franklin, unexplored to the E, with a space of about 150 m. to the W; and established, in regard to the question of a NW passage, that there is none through Prince Regent's inlet, or to the S of 74° N. To the large peninsula along which they had coasted, and the whole E side of which, with about 150 m. of the SW side, they had explored, they gave the name of Boothia Felix; and on the isthmus by which they supposed it to be joined to the great body of the American continent, they bestowed the name of the isthmus of Boothia, which, as they conceived, formed the only barrier between the deep gulf on the E, to which they gave the name of the gulf of B., and the gulf on the W, which they had ascertained to be an inlet of King William's sea. The existence of this dividing isthmus, however, was strongly disputed by several eminent geographers. Sir John Barrow, in particular, whose authority in Arctic geography was deservedly eminent, insisted that the newly discovered land by Captain Ross must be insular. The protracted absence of the Rosses had meanwhile led to an overland expedition under Captain Back. The furthest point reached by Back was the estuary of the river which has been named after him, which, according to his observations, runs on the same meridian, and 2½° of lat. to the S of the parallel on which the observations of Ross placed his isthmus. Back's expedition to Repulse bay, whence he was to have proceeded overland to what Ross called the gulf of Boothia,—surveying its southern shore, connecting the survey with Ross's, then crossing the isthmus, and proceeding along the shore of King William's sea until he reached Point Turnagain, was baffled by causes which reflect no discredit on that able seaman. Messrs Dease and Simpson, in 1839, traced the coast from Cape Turnagain to Back's estuary, and thence eastward to a point which they named Cape Selkirk, and to which they assigned the latitude of 68° 28′ 29″ N, and the long. of 94° 14′ W. At this, their furthest east, Messrs. Dease and Simpson discerned several small and apparently disconnected portions of high land to the N, which they supposed to be islands; while to the NE another fragment of high blue land was visible, which they conjectured to be "one of the SE promontories of Boothia," and designated Cape Sir John Ross. In July 1846, an expedition, under the command of Dr. John Rae, left Fort Churchill, in Hudson's bay, for the purpose of tracing the coast of America between Dease and Simpson's furthest and the strait of the Fury and Hecla, on the N of Melville peninsula, to which Parry had penetrated in his expedition of 1821-2. The connexion of these two points would of course determine the insular or peninsular nature of Sir John Ross's discoveries. This expedition struck the coast in N lat. 67° 13′, W long. by account 87° 30′, and wintered on Melville peninsula, at Fort Hope, in N lat. 66° 32′ 16″, W long. 86° 55′ 51″. In the month of April 1847 they moved their encampment to Keith bay, in N lat. 68° 17′, W long. 88° 22′, whence on the 17th of that month Dr. Rae set out in company with two men for the purpose of following the coast to some point surveyed by Sir John Ross, as he now felt confident that that veteran discoverer was correct in his opinion as to B. Felix being part of the American continent. They directed their course to the furthest visible land which bore NW (true). The weather was beautiful but cold, and the ice being smooth, a brisk walk of 17 m. brought them to Cape Berens, in N lat. 69° 4′ 12″, and W long. 90° 35′. The shore still trended to the NW, and they had not travelled more than 4 leagues on the 18th, when the coast took a sharp turn to the E; and as they were now near the lat. and long. of Lord Mayor's bay of Sir John Ross, they struck across land nearly in a N direction, and, at noon, when passing over a considerable lake, the lat. 69° 26′ 1″ N was observed. Advancing 9 m. beyond this they reached another lake, and, as there was yet no appearance of the sea, "a walk of 20 minutes," continues Dr. Rae, "brought me to an inlet not more than ½ m. wide: this I traced to the westward for 3 m., when my course was again obstructed by land. Ascending some high rocks, from which a good view could be obtained, I thought I could distinguish rough ice in the desired direction. With renewed hopes I set out at a rapid pace, plunging among deep snow, scrambling over rocks and through rough ice, until I gained some rising ground close to

the beach. From the spot where I now stood, as far as the eye could see to the NW, lay a large extent of ice-covered sea, studded with innumerable islands. Lord Mayor's bay was before me, and the islands were those named by Sir John Ross 'the Sons of the Clergy of the Church of Scotland.' The isthmus which connects the land to the N with B. Felix, is only 1 m. broad; and, to judge by the number of stone marks set up on it, appears to be a favourite resort of the natives. Its latitude is 69° 31' N.; long., by account, 91° 29' 30" W. With a grateful heart to Him who had thus brought our journey so far to a successful termination, I began to retrace my steps towards my companions, and at a late hour reached the snow hut—an excellent roomy one—in which I enjoyed a pleasant night's rest after the fatigues of the day." Dr. Rae after this traced the W shore of Melville peninsula, forming probably the E side of the gulf of Boothia, as far as Cape Ellice, in N lat. 69° 42', W long. 85° 8', or to within a few miles of the W entrance of the strait of the Fury and Hecla. The remaining portion of the W coast of the peninsula of B., from Ross's furthest, and the whole of the N coast, remains yet to be traced. The animals seen on this peninsula were bears, deer, gluttons, foxes, wolves, white hares, seals, ptarmigan, snow-buntings, willow-partridges, and grouse. A heath with stems about an inch thick was the largest plant. The most interesting discovery made in connection with that of the peninsula of B., was the true position of the N magnetic pole on the SW coast, at the exact point where Professor Barlow's magnetic chart had shown that the curves of equal variation must meet. We must give Sir John Ross's account of this most important discovery in his own words. "The land at this place is very low near the coast, but it rises into ridges of fifty or sixty feet high about a mile inland. We could have wished that a place so important had possessed more of mark or note. It was scarcely censurable to regret that there was not a mountain to indicate a spot to which so much of interest must ever be attached; and I could even have pardoned any one among us who had been so romantic or absurd as to expect that the magnetic pole was an object as conspicuous and mysterious as the fabled mountain of Sinbad, that it even was a mountain of iron, or a magnet as large as Mont Blanc. But Nature had here erected no monument to denote the spot which she had chosen as the centre of one of her dark and great powers; and where we could do little ourselves towards this end, it was our business to submit, and to be content in noting by mathematical numbers and signs, as with things of far more importance in the terrestrial system, what we could but ill distinguish in any other manner. We were, however, fortunate in here finding some huts of Esquimaux, that had not long been abandoned. Unconscious of the value which not only we, but all the civilized world, attached to this place, it would have been a vain attempt on our part to account to them for our delight, had they been present. It was better for us that they were not; since we thus took possession of their works, and were thence enabled to establish our observations with the greater ease; encamping at six in the evening on a point of land about half-a-mile to the westward of those abandoned snow houses. The necessary observations were immediately commenced, and they were continued throughout this and the greater part of the following day. Of these, the details for the purposes of science have been since communicated to the Royal Society; as a paper containing all that philosophers require on the subject has now also been printed in their Transactions. I need not therefore repeat them here, even had it not been the plan of the whole of this volume to refer every scientific matter which had occurred to Captain Ross and myself to a separate work, under the name of an appendix. But it will gratify general curiosity to state the most conspicuous results in a simple and popular manner. The place of the observatory was as near to the magnetic pole as the limited means which I possessed enabled me to determine. The amount of the dip, as indicated by my dipping needle, was 89° 59', being thus within one minute of the vertical; while the proximity at least of this pole, if not its actual existence where we stood, was further confirmed by the action, or rather by the total inaction of the several horizontal needles then in my possession. These were suspended in the most delicate manner possible, but there was not one which showed the slightest effort to move from the position in which it was placed: a fact, which even the most moderately informed of readers must now know is, be one which proves that the centre of attraction lies at a very small horizontal distance, if at any. As soon as I had satisfied my own mind on this subject, I made known to the party this gratifying result of all our joint labours; and it was then, that amidst mutual congratulations, we fixed the British flag on the spot, and took possession of the North magnetic pole and its adjoining territory, in the name of Great Britain and King William the Fourth. We had abundance of materials for building, in the fragments of limestone that covered the beach; and we therefore erected a cairn of some magnitude, under which we buried a canister, containing a record of the interesting fact: only regretting that we had not the means of constructing a pyramid of more importance, and of strength sufficient to withstand the assaults of time and of the Esquimaux. Had it been a pyramid as large as that of Cheops, I am not quite sure that it would have done more than satisfy our ambition, under the feelings of that exciting day. The lat. of this spot is 70° 5' 17", and its long. 96° 46' 45" W."

BOOTHS (HIGHER and LOWER), two townships in Lancashire, the former 4½ m., the latter 3¼ m., S by W of Burnley. Area of Higher B. 2,000 acres. Pop. 3,827. Area of Lower B. 630 acres. Pop. 3,778.

BOOTLE, a parish and town in Cumberland, 5 m. SSW of Ravenglass, on the coast of the Irish sea. Area of p. 7,146 acres. Pop. 811. The town consists of a single well-built street. It is a polling-place for the members for W Cumberland; and trades with Liverpool in corn, pork, and bacon.

BOOTLE-WITH-LINACRE, a township and village in the p. of Walton-on-the-Hill, 3 m. N of Liverpool. Area of t. 1,781 acres. Pop. 4,106. The v. is much resorted to for bathing from Liverpool.

BOOTON, a parish in Norfolkshire, 5 m. SW of Aylsham. Area 1,040 acres. Pop. 244.

BOPAL, or BHOPAUL, a small Mahommedan principality in Central India; bounded on the E and S by the Bengal ceded districts of the Nerbudda, and on the W and N by the territories of Sindia. It lies between the N bank of the Nerbudda river, and the parallel of 23° 50'. Its length from E to W is about 130 m.; from N to S, 60 m. Its area is about 5,600 sq. m. The Vindhyan mountain-chain intersects its S portion in a course nearly parallel to the Nerbudda, and throughout several low spurs towards the central part of the prov. The Betwah, rising on the N slope of the Vindhyan chain, flows N, across the principality to the Jumna, passing 16 m. to the E of the town of B. Numerous smaller streams intersect the district, flowing generally through fertile valleys. Sugar, tobacco, cotton, and ginger are cultivated, in addition to all the different grains known in Central India. In 1820 the principality contained 4,130 villages; but 714 of them were reported as being uninhabited. The revenue of the rajah probably amounts to 30 lacs. The chief towns beside the cap. are Ashta, 40 m. SW, and Islamnagur, 5 m. N of B.—This small state was conferred by Aurungzebe on a Patan or Afghan adventurer, in 1723. It was the first of the powers of Central India which espoused the British cause. In 1813, its cap. was unsuccessfully besieged by Sindia and the rajah of Nagpur. In 1815, at the earnest solicitation of the nuwab, it was received under British protection; and the Company marked its sense of the uniform fidelity and attachment of this small state, by adding to it two very valuable districts of 867 villages. Several civil revolutions have been effected since 1827 in its internal politics; but none of these appear to have changed its relations to the Company's government.

BOPAL, the cap. of the above state, is in N lat. 23° 17', E long. 77° 28', 100 m. E of Oojein. It is surrounded by a stone wall with square towers; but has not recovered from the effects of its siege in 1813, when the besieged, though only 8,000 or 10,000 strong, resisted an assailing force of some 50,000 or 60,000. On a rising ground to the SW is a fort, under the walls of which is an extensive tank, or pond, about 6 m. in length, in which several small streams take their rise.

BOPFINGEN, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of Jaxt, bailiwick and 7 m. N of Neresheim, on the Eger. Pop. 1,500, chiefly Protestants. Woollen stuffs and leather are manufactured here.

BOPPARD, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, gov. and 9 m. S of Coblentz, on the l. bank of the Rhine. Pop. in 1837, 3,445. Cotton, tobacco, and leather are manufactured here, and the town carries on some trade by the Rhine.

BOQUEIRAO, a parish and hamlet of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, district of Geremoabo, near the source of the Rio Verde, an affluent of the Rio San Francisco.—Also a p. in the prov. of San-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, in the district of Pelotas, to the S of the Camacoan river, and E of the Dos Patos lake.—Also a village in the prov. of Parahiba, on the Pianeo river.—Also a serra in the prov. of Bahia, comarca

of Centocé, in which the Rio Verde takes its rise.—Also a small circular islet off the N coast of the island of Governador, in the bay of Nitherohi, prov. of Rio Janeiro.

BOQUEIRAO-DO'-TAQUARI, an extensive meadow formed on the banks of the Taquari river in Brazil, when the river has retired within its banks after the annual inundations. It commences 25 leagues below Ponzo-Alegre, and stretches to near the confluence of the Taquari with the Paraguay.

BOQUERONES POINT, a salient, high, and scarped head-land on the coast of Panama, in about 79° 42′ W long. There are five islets called the B. bearing from it N 64° E.

BOQUILLAS (Las), a town of Mexico, in the prov. of Chihuahua, 120 m. N by W of Chihuahua.

BOQUILLAS. See Boccas Cerradas.

BOR, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the prov. of Karamania, 8 m. SSW of Nigdeh, at the base of a ridge of hills at the NE extremity of the plain of Bor, and on the r. bank of a stream which intersects the plain and flows SW.

BORA, a river of Abyssinia, which rises in springs near Agamna, and some small sources further to the N, and flows S to the Abai.—Also a name given to a part of the Pindus range in Romelia, on the NW frontier of the sanjak of Monastir, uniting on the N with Mount Karopnitz, and on the S with Mount Magna-Petrinia. See also Vitzi.

BORAI, a river of Khandeish, which, rising in N lat. 21°, E long. 74°, falls into the Tapti after a course of 64 m.

BORANDU, a village of Bambarra, in Central Africa, between Cacaron and Tangrera, containing about 400 or 500 inhabitants. The huts are chiefly built of earth, and have terraced roofs. Water is found here 10 or 12 ft. below the surface level.—*Caillie.*

BORAES, or Borahas, a town of Sweden, in the district and 52 m. SE of Wenersborg, and 40 m. E of Gottenburg, on the Viskee. Pop. in 1810, 1,750; in 1833, 2,328. It possesses manufactories of, and an active itinerant home trade in, woollen fabrics, and hardware, and dye-works; and has an extensive traffic in horses and cattle. The environs are well-wooded, and contain some mineral springs.

BORAS, or Bouras, a tribe scattered throughout Central and Western India, Jews in feature, habits, and character, but Mahommedans in faith, approaching nearest to the Shiahs, with a tendency towards Sufeeism. A peculiar dress worn during their religious services and obedience to the spiritual authority of a *mulla*, or high-priest, residing at Surat, are some of the peculiarities by which they are distinguished. Their name, in the Gujjarati dialect, signifies 'merchants;' and they are in general very peaceable and orderly merchants and tradesmen.

BORASAMBAH, a pergunnah of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, 80 m. SW of Sumbulpur. It is dependent on Patna.

BORASTON, a chapelry in Burford p., in Salop. Pop. 157.

BORAU, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Aragon, 40 m. NNW of Huesca, and 9 m. NNW of Jaca.

BORBA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, in the comarca and 4 m. NW of Villa-Viçosa, and 18 m. WSW of Elvas. Pop. 3,500. It contains a castle, 2 churches, an hospital, and an alms-house. It was formerly fortified; but since its capture by the Spaniards, in 1662, has greatly declined in importance.

BORBA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the r. bank of the Madeira, 80 m. above the junction of that river with the Amazon. It is situated on an eminence, and is of considerable extent. The pop. consists of aborigines, Europeans, and Negroes. The surrounding district produces tobacco and cacao in great abundance.—Also a v. in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, in the district of Itaubiru.

BORBI, a town of Turkey, in the prov. of Albania, in the sanjak and 32 m. ENE of Valona, near the r. bank of the Skrapari, 17 m. SE of Berat.

BORBINO. See Abadia.

BORBOLEGAO, or Barbolegao, a town of Portugal, on the SW confines of the prov. of Estremadura, 22 m. SSW of Alcacer do Sal, and 30 m. SE of Setubal.

BORBON, a town of Guayana, on the S bank of the Orinoco, 35 m. WSW of Angostura.

BORBON, or Bourbon, a fort of Bolivia, in the Llanos de Chaco, on the r. bank of the Paraguay, 360 m. SE of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

BORBONA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo Ultra, in the district and 12 m. NE of Civita-Ducale, and cant. of Posta, on the slope of a mountain, on a tributary of the Velino. It has a parish church. Pop. 895.

BORBOREMA, a great cordillera in Brazil, which commences at the Serra Araripe, or Dos Cayriris, between the parallels of 7° and 8° S, and runs SW, separating the prov. of Pernambuco from Pianhy, and the basin of the San Francisco on the SE from that of the Parnaiba on the NW.

BORCE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, cant. of Accous, in a valley, and on the Gave d'Aspe, 22 m. SW of Oleron. Pop. 785. In the vicinity is a warm mineral spring; and the surrounding mountains contain quarries of marble, and mines of copper and lead.

BORCIL. See Borreel.

BORCETTE. See Burtscheid.

BORCHENSDORF, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of E Prussia, 8 m. SE of Koenigsberg.

BORCHLOEN. See Looz.

BORCHOLZ, Borgholz, or Borchett, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, in the circle and 10 m. NNE of Warburg, and 22 m. ESE of Paderborn. Pop. 1,169. It contains a synagogue, and a potash manufactory, and has a considerable trade in iron.

BORCHORST, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, in the gov. and 15 m. NW of Munster.

BORCHTCHA. See Bortesa.

BORD, a commune of France, in the dep. of Creuse, cant. of Boussac. Pop. 1,250.

BORDA (Cape), the name given by the French to the NW point of Kangaroo island, off the S coast of Australia, in S lat. 35° 45½′, E long. 136° 36′ [*Flinders*], 136° 39½′ [*Freycinet*]. The hills behind it are well wooded.

BORDEAN, a tything in Meon p., in Hants. Pop. 109.

BORDEAUX, and more anciently Bourdeaulx, [Span. *Burdeos*, Ital. *Bordò*], one of the largest, handsomest, and most opulent cities of France, situated on the W or l. bank of the Garonne, in the dep. of Gironde, 55 m. SE from the mouth of the river; 55 m. S of Saintes; 90 m. S of La Rochelle, 280 WSW of Lyons, and 371 SSW of Paris; in 44° 50′ 19″ N lat., and 0° 34′ 54″ W long. Magnetic declination in 1830, 22° 15′. The etymology of the modern name admits of an easy explanation: for the site of B. is literally *bord des eaux*, or *bordé d'eaux*; but this, as Inglis observes, does not explain its ancient name *Burdigala*. Before the Revolution B. was the cap. of the Bordelais, and of the whole of Guienne; it is now the chief town in the dep. of the Gironde, and the head of an arrond. of 13 cantons, with an area of 419,115 hectares; and a pop. in 1836, of 247,748; in 1846, of 285,895. The cant. are Saint-Andre-de-Cubzac, Audenge, Belin, Blanquefort, B., Cadillac, Carbon-Blanc, Castelnau-de-Medoc, Creon, Labrède, Pessac, Podensac, and La Teste-de-Buch. The Bordelais, or district of B., is not of great extent, being only 28 m. long, and 10 m. broad. The

soil, though sandy, is well-cultivated, and produces great quantities of the wine so well known by the name of *vin de Bordeaux*, or claret. These wines have long been famed for their purity of quality, limpid colour, and delicate *bouquet* and taste. Several of the white wines also of the B. are highly esteemed. The Bordelais now forms the greater part of the arrond. of B.

General description.] The general outline of B. is that of a crescent, of which the chord, 2½ m. in length, includes a portion of the bend which the river makes here, and of the suburb of La Bastide on its opposite bank. The greatest breadth of the city is 1 m. It occupies on the whole a much larger space than is absolutely necessary for its pop. Long rows of trees planted in the finest streets, magnificent public gardens and promenades, fill much of the space, and give to many of its quarters "a courtly rather than a commercial air." Yet the streets near the quays are always crowded, and full of bustle and traffic. B. has 19 gates, of which 12 are towards the river. It is not regularly fortified, but is surrounded by a wall and several old towers, and has two small forts called Ha, and St. Louis or St. Croix. It had formerly another and a much larger fort, called Château-Trompette, which was strengthened by Vaubau in the time of Louis XIV., but was demolished in 1785, for a new quarter of the town. The suburbs of Chartrons and St. Sevrin are of considerable size. The town in the interior and older part is not remarkably handsome; the streets being for the most part crooked, narrow, and badly paved; but it has a number of handsome edifices, and the new parts of the city, such as the Quartier des Chartrons, and the Quartier du Chapeau Rouge, are very elegant. The place formed on the site of the Château-Trompette, at first named Place de Louis Seize, afterwards Place de Louis Philippe Premier, now doubtless rejoicing under another title, is the finest in B. The principal embellishments have been added since the American war. The town is built in general of a light kind of stone, very easily worked, which perhaps is one cause why the private hotels, and principal streets, are so magnificently decorated in the upper stories, while the street-floor is frequently occupied by petty shops. The most remarkable public buildings are the bourse or exchange, the custom-house, the ancient hotel, the palace founded by Bonaparte in 1810, a superb theatre erected in 1780, the old town-house, and the palace, first occupied by the dukes of Guienne, and afterwards by the parliament of B. The cathedral is a structure of great antiquity, and owes its origin to the English. It is 413 ft. in length, and has two light needle-like spires 150 ft. high. The church of St. Michael also was built by the English in the 12th cent. There are singular catacombs under this church; and on the summit of its isolated belfry, 178 ft. high, is a telegraph forming part of the line from Bayonne to Paris. Other churches are also interesting, but many of them were greatly injured during the Revolution. A very detailed account of the most interesting of them is given in *Murray's Handbook*. There are two Protestant churches.—The quays of B. are striking from their great breadth and length, the noble river which sweeps in a vast curve before them, and the line of well-built and regular houses which forms the back-ground. There is an air of mercantile bustle upon them: ships are unloading, cranes are working, and fine tawny specimens of the ox-tribe stand about in pairs, yoked by the horns, and ready to convey barrels and goods to the different warehouses. The new hospital is a noble institution with 710 beds.

Bridge.] The bridge over the Garonne has 17 arches, and is 486 metres or 531 yards in length, and 50 ft. in breadth between the parapets. It was begun in 1811, and finished in 1821. On either side are commodious footways rising from the carriage-way by steps of stone; and there is no perceptible change in its level as it passes over the river. The difficulties encountered in the construction of this noble bridge were great, for the general depth of the river beneath it is from 18 to 30 ft.; the current, with an ebbing tide, flows at the rate of 6 m. per hour; and the bed of the river is a loose sand. There are arched galleries between the crown of the arches and the level of the bridge, through which one is able to walk from one end to the other, and to view the quays from the centre of the bridge. There is also an aqueduct in the interior of the bridge by which the waters, which rise in the heights on the r. bank of the river, are conveyed into the city. The entire cost of this magnificent structure was £260,000.

Manufactures and Commerce.] The manufactures of B. are confined to a few branches, but are on a scale of considerable magnitude. There are several sugar-refineries, manufactories of tobacco, vinegar and liqueurs, shot-works, saltpetre-works, chemical-works, and iron-founderies, and one or two *ateliers des subsistances*, at which vast quantities of salted provisions, and sea-biscuits, are prepared for the navy. Besides these there are glass-works, and manufactories of earthenware, woollen stuffs, perfumery, and lac. The high price of labour and food, however, renders it improbable that B. will soon become an important seat of manufacturing industry. It was formerly renowned for its ship-builders, but no large vessels are now built here. The Garonne and Dordogne, and the canal of Languedoc, serve to convey to B. the produce of a very extensive tract of country, and carry back in return a quantity of merchandise both foreign and colonial. The maritime commerce of this city is, next to that of Marseilles and Havre, the most extensive in France, and owes its origin to the noble harbour here formed by the Garonne. The tide rises to the height of from 12 to 18 ft., and the quays and dockyards extend along the line of the river to a great distance, while the river itself is from 600 to 800 yards wide: so that large merchant vessels and even frigates can come up close to the town; and vessels, if not exceeding 600 tons, can come up at all states of the tide. On the 1st Jan., 1837, the vessels belonging to this port were 357, of a total tonnage of 66,355 tons. Of these 232 of a total tonnage of 57,500 tons, were employed in foreign trade. The tonnage in 1840 was 409 vessels = 69,902 tons; of these 10 were steam-boats = 1,336 tons. In 1856 the merchant vessels belonging to the port were 471 = 113,860 tons. In 1840 there cleared out 326 French vessels = 54,265 tons, with cargoes; 18 vessels = 2,040 tons, in ballast; 403 foreign vessels = 59,737 tons, with cargoes; and 69 vessels in ballast = 16,498 tons. Total 816 vessels = 132,540 tons. The total tonnage, French and foreign, which cleared at the ports of France in 1840 was 17,976 vessels = 1,847,395 tons. The coasting-trade of B. in 1835 employed 2,472 vessels = 134,189 tons, manned by 13,949 hands. This was inferior to that of Marseilles and Havre. The former in the same year had a coasting-trade employing 4,127 vessels = 237,908 tons, and manned by 19,229 hands. The cabotage or coasting-trade of Havre, in the same year, was 2,521 vessels = 159,093 tons, and manned by 9,328 hands. In 1840 the coasting-trade of B. was 169,056 tons; in 1855 the coasting tonnage was 211,554 tons. Wine is the staple export of B., and next to it are brandy, and fruits chiefly plums and almonds. The wines exported from B. are those of B., La Dordogne, Lot, Gers, and Lot-et-Garonne, and the brandies are those of B., Marmande, Cognac, Saintonge,

and Languedoc. Previous to the Revolution, it was computed, that in time of peace 100,000 pipes of wine and 20,000 pipes of brandy were annually exported from B. by foreigners, in particular by the Dutch. In 1820, the export of wine was 61,110 hogsheads; in 1827, 54,492 hds.; at present it amounts to about 60,000 hds. The exports of *vins ordinaires*, in 1840, amounted to 48,024,009 litres: viz.—

To the Colonies,	4,540,714 litres.
Hanse-towns,	12,589,184
Holland,	5,587,742
Belgium,	4,443,058
United States,	3,602,979
English possessions in Africa,	4,000,554
Prussia,	2,907,265
Russia,	2,602,003
England,	1,416,626
Denmark,	1,025,102

Of brandy, the exports in 1840 were 4,218,176 litres: viz.—

To the Colonies,	295,081
United States,	1,627,419
England,	786,828
Norway,	317,674
English India,	173,766
Holland,	133,786
Hanse-towns,	120,742
English Africa,	137,578
Chile,	103,793

Cattle, hides, clover-seed, oil, salted fish, cream-of-tartar, verdigris, liqueurs particularly *anisette*, vinegar, raisins, chestnuts, walnuts, wood, hemp, madder, turpentine, cork, paper, honey, and hams, also form objects of exportation. The principal imports from England, are coal, tin, lead, copper, lamp black, machinery, and bricks; from Spain, iron, oil, liquorice, and saffron; from Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, staves, deals, timber for ship-building, hemp, pitch, iron, copper, and cheese. In 1840 the imports of sugar amounted to 17,054,544 kilog.; of rum, 220,175 litres; of coffee, 3,818,033 kil.; of cocoa, 1,713,131 kil.; tea, 429,368 kil.; rice, 1,872,627 kil.; pepper, 1,114,002 kil.; cloves, 139,404 kil.; cochineal, 13,763 kil.; indigo, 871,645 kil.; cotton-wool, 2,923,655 kil.; tobacco in leaf, 2,248,717 kil. The amount and value of bonded merchandise in B., on 31st Dec., 1840, was 19,202,856 kilog., valued at £1,444,537; in 1842 it was 24,099,104 kilog., valued at £1,087,266; in 1855, the merchandise in warehouses at B. was of the value of 66,068,860 fr. The total value of bonded merchandise in the kingdom, on 31st Dec. 1840, was £6,634,993; and of this Marseilles held £2,133,464; and Havre £1,796,578. B. is the chief port of France for colonial produce. The trade with the colonies employed 78 vessels = 16,560 tons in 1840, and 87 vessels = 18,803 tons in 1842: viz.—

	1840.	1842.
From Martinique,	23 vessels = 5,115 tons	24 vessels = 5,464
Guadaloupe,	19 = 3,564	22 = 4,411
Cayenne,	9 = 1,498	11 = 1,876
Senegal,	9 = 1,209	7 = 758
Bourbon,	17 = 4,884	22 = 6,299
East Indies,	1 = 290	

The total entries of French vessels from the colonies at the different ports of France, in 1840, was 364 ships = 80,519 tons. The commodities sent to the colonies from B., exclusive of wine and brandy, are salted meat, manufactured goods and articles of clothing. The B. merchants take a part in the whale and cod fisheries, particularly the latter. The vessels engaged in the cod-fishery, which entered the port in 1840, were 60 = 7,840 tons; and the quantity of wet fish they imported was 131,493 cwt., and 10,381 cwt. dry, with 2,806 cwt. of oil. In 1842, 52 vessels = 6,777 tons, entered from the cod-fisheries. The intercourse with the United States is frequent, and is yearly on the increase. There are consuls-general here for Austria, Sardinia, Saxony, Sweden, and Hamburg; and consuls for Great Britain, Baden, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, the Two Sicilies, Spain, the United States, Hanover, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mexico, Oldenburg, Holland, La Plata, Prussia, Russia, Saxe-Weimar, Switzerland, and Bremen. There is a joint-stock bank in B., with a cap. of 3,000,000 francs. The two yearly markets held at B. for a fortnight each, in March and October, are designed chiefly for the wine-trade.—There is a railroad from B. to La Teste, in the Landes, 31 m. distant; and gov. has authorized the execution of a railroad to Cette, with a branch to Castres, 526 kilom. in length.

Great efforts have recently been made by the Free-trade association of B. to obtain from the French government such a tariff as would facilitate the introduction of British manufactures in exchange for the produce of Guienne; and from the British government such a reduction on the duty on French wines as might enable the claret-growers of the Gironde to furnish an acceptable exchange for British manufactures. At present many of the British vessels which convey coal, &c., to B., are obliged to return in ballast from the difficulty of obtaining freights. The duty levied on wine imported into Britain is 5s. 6d. per gall., and good wines can be had in B. for export at 3s. per gall.; nay, it is said, that, if free of duty, a good light wine could be landed at the London docks at something less to the importer than 4d. a bottle. Unfortunately, by our present tariff, whether wine sells at £400 or £40 per tun, it is subject to the same duty of £58. Now several of the lower classes of clarets are in fact esteemed, by competent judges, little inferior to those classed in the second ranks; the difference between the *vins ordinaires*, sold at from 300 to 400 francs per tun, and the fine wines of the Bordelais, arising from the small vine-growers seeking to obtain quantity at the expense of quality. But the high duties prevent the importation of the fourth and fifth class claret wines into Britain, which takes nearly half of the best sorts, but little of any other description. The whole quantity of B. wine of the very first growths does not exceed 1,200 or 1,600 hogsheads per annum. Its average value being from £30 to £40 per hhd., it can well afford to pay the duty of 5s. 6d. These wines for England are usually kept at B. for 3 years, and sometimes even 4, 5, or 6 years, before they are shipped, during all which time great attention is paid to fining them, drawing off the lees, and preventing fermentation, the cost of which is from 50 to 74 per cent.

Climate, &c.] B. is in the neighbourhood of large marshes, and is most generally under the influence of W, SW, or NW winds, all of which, blowing over the ocean, or the Landes, come charged with moisture, hence it is not a healthy city. In summer the therm. ranges from 77° to 88°; in winter, it seldom descends below 41°. Kirwan estimated the mean temp. as derived from the observations of 5 successive years, viz. from 1777 to 1781, at 56° 8'. The mean oscillation of the barom., in 10 years at B., was 21·26 millim. The pop. of the com. and city was, in 1789, 82,602; in 1821, 89,202; in 1836, 98,705; in 1846, 120,203.

B. is the see of an archbishop, who formerly took the title of primate of Aquitaine, and had under him 9 suffragans, and 450 parishes. The new ecclesiastical division gives him an immediate jurisdiction over the dep. of the Gironde, and authority over the diocesans of Poitiers, Agen, Perigueux, Luçon, La Rochelle, and Angouleme. B. is also the seat of a Calvinist consistory, and a consistorial synagogue. It is the seat of a cour royale, an academy founded in 1712, a royal college, a secondary school-of-medi-

cine, a school of hydrography, a deaf and dumb institution; and possesses a public library of 115,000 vols., founded in 1738 by Lebel, a cabinet of natural history, a gallery of paintings, a botanical garden, and an observatory.—The communal revenue of B., in 1833, was 2,835,300 francs, of which 1,216,800 were raised by octroi. The disbursements of the communal administration amounted to 2,855,145 francs. Among the eminent characters to whom this city has given birth, may be mentioned the poet Ausonius, Berquin, Francis and Roger Ducos, Gensonné, Du Haillan, Bover-Fonfrède, Charles Vernet, the two Lafiteau, and the ministers Martignac and Peyronnet. Montaigne and Montesquieu were born in the neighbourhood; and the former lies buried in the church of St. Bernard.

History.] B. was known to the Romans by the name of *Burdigala*. Strabo mentions it under this name as the chief-trading place of the *Bituriges*. The Romans made it the cap. of *Aquitania Secunda*. In the 5th cent. it was in the possession of the Goths; in 500 it was taken by Clovis; in 729 it was pillaged by the Saracens; and it was repeatedly sacked and burned by the Normans. It was afterwards governed by the dukes of Guienne. By the marriage of Eleanora, daughter of William X., last duke of Guienne, to Louis VII. of France, it was united, with its prov., to the French crown; but this lady being divorced by her husband in 1152, and afterwards marrying Henry, count of Anjou, who succeeded to the throne of England, B. became subject to the sovereigns of that country, by whom it was greatly improved. To this city Edward the Black Prince conducted his captive John II. king of France, after the battle of Poitiers. Edward made it the seat of his court for 11 years, and was one of the earliest authors of its prosperity. It was not re-annexed to France till the time of Charles VII. in 1452. In 1548, a violent insurrection was occasioned here by the imposition of the *gabelle*, an oppressive salt-tax; among the excesses committed was the murder of De Monein the governor. For this the town was severely punished by the constable Montmorency, who imposed a fine upon it of 200,000 livres, and executed its magistrates. During the progress of the Revolution, B. having attached itself to the party of the Girondists, the leaders of which were its own representatives, became the declared enemy of the Convention, and received a treatment similar to that experienced by Lyons and Marseilles. The most opulent and respectable inhabitants were either banished or guillotined, and their property confiscated. After the re-establishment of order under Bonaparte, the city was beginning to recover from its sufferings, when the war of 1803 broke out with England, and dissipated for a time all the fair prospects of its mercantile body. On the 12th March 1814, B. was the first place which declared for the Bourbons; and it was the last to submit to the restored authority of Napoleon in 1815.

Authorities.] *Bernadau, Histoire de B.* 1838-40. 8vo.—*Dictionnaire de la Conv.* 1833.—*Inglis Switz. and the South of France.*—*Bowring's 2d Report on the Commercial relations between France and G. Britain.* 1835.—*Macgregor's Commercial Tariff.*—*Parl. Papers.*

BORDEAUX, a township in Abbeville district, in the state of S Carolina, 105 m. N by W of Columbia.

BORDELAIS, or GUIENNE-PROPRE, a district of France, in the ancient prov. of Guienne. It comprised an area of 854,649 hect., of which 754,149 hect. now belongs to the dep. of Gironde, and 100,500 hect. to that of Landes. Besides the cap., Bordeaux, above described, it contained the towns of Libourne, Bourg, Fronsac, Blaye, Contras, and Lesparre.

BORDEN, a parish in Kent, 1 m. W of Sittingbourne. Area 2,152 acres. Pop. 990.

BORDENTOWN, a town of Burlington co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 7 m. SE of Trenton. It is situated on the E. bank of the Delaware, at an alt. of 65 ft. above the level of the river. The Camden and Amboy railroad passes beneath it, and the outlet of the Delaware and Raritan canal is in the immediate vicinity. This town, which is extremely neat and salubrious, is a favourite resort of the inhabitants of Philadelphia.

BORDERES, a canton, commune, and v. of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrénées, arrond. of Bagnères-en-Bigorre.—The cant., comprising 18 com., had a pop. of 8,260 in 1831.—The com., 18 m. SE of Bagnères, on the Neste river, at an alt. of 884 metres or 2,900 ft., has a pop. of 495.—Also a commune, in the same dep., in the cant. of Tarbes. Pop. 1,773.

BORDES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ariège, cant. of Castillon. Pop. 1,028.

BORDES (LES), a commune and v. of France, in the dep. of Ariège, cant. of Le Mas d'Azil. Pop. 1,299.

BORDESHOLM, or BARDESHOLM, a town of Denmark, the cap. of a bailiwick of the same name, in the duchy of Holstein, on a small lake of the same name, 10 m. SSW of Kiel, near the line of railway from Kiel to Altona.—The bailiwick has an area of about 65 sq. m., and a pop. in 1846 of 8,820, composing 1,750 families.

BORDESLEY-CUM-DERITEND, a hamlet and chapelry in the p. of Aston, in Warwickshire, now forming part of the parl. borough of Birmingham. Pop. in 1851, 23,213.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Tardebigg, in Worcestershire, 3 m. SW of Broomsgrove.

BORDIANSK. See BERDIANSK.

BORDIGHIERA, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 9 m. SW of San Remo, on the gulf of Genoa. Olive-oil is largely made here.

BORDOE, an island of Denmark, one of the Faroe islands, in the Norderöe-Syssel group. Pop. 300. It is intersected by the parallel of 62° 15′ N.

BORDS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. of Saint-Savinien. Pop. 1,083.

BORDWELL, a parish in Queen's co., 3 m. NE of Rathdowney. Area 2,803 acres. Pop. 671.

BORDZICHOW, a village of Prussia, in the gov. of Dantzic, circle of Stargard. Pop. 224.

BOREA, a river of W Africa, which falls into the bight of Pannavia, 16 m. SSE from the mouth of the Malimba.

BOREE, a town in the prov. of Seistan, in Afghanistan, on the road leading from Dera Ghazi Khan, across the Suliman range, to the Kakur territory. It is situated in a fertile agricultural district, which has been compared, both in extent and fertility, to the plain of Peshawur. A considerable stream runs through B. to the SW.

BORET, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ardèche, cant. of Saint-Martin-de-Valmas. Pop. 1,848.

BOREEL'S ISLES, several islets about 1 m. S of Tasman's head, on the SE coast of Van Diemen's land. The two easternmost are called THE FRIARS.

BOREGAUM, a town of Hindostan, in Candeish, 1 m. S of the Sukta river, 11 m. N by E of Asirgur. Pop. 500.

BOREK, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and 38 m. SSE of Posen. Pop. in 1837, 1,728, of whom 532 were Jews.

BOREHAM, a parish in Essex, 3½ m. NE of Chelmsford. Area 3,739 acres. Pop. 1,040.

BORELAND, a village in the p. of Dysart, in Fifeshire. Pop. 193.

BORERAY, a small island in the Hebrides, 2½ m. N of North Uist. It is 1½ m. in length, and a ½ m. in breadth. Pop. 181.

BORESFORD, a township in the p. of Brampton-Bryan, Herefordshire, 4 m. E by S of Knighton. Pop. 124.

BORGA, or BORGO, a town of Russia, in Finland, in the district of Nyland, 28 m. ENE of Helsingfors, on the Borgo-ä, near its embouchure in the gulf of Finland. Pop. 4,000. It is the see of a Lutheran bishop; and possesses a gymnasium, and a public library of 4,000 vols.

BORGENOE, or BERGENOE, an island of Norway, one of the Vigten group, 5 m. NW of the Outer Vigten, in N lat. 65°.

BORGENTREICH, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, in the gov. of Minden, 7 m. NE of Warburg, on the Bever river. Pop. 2,150. Potash is manufactured here.

BORGER, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Drenthe, 10 m. SE of Assen, near the l. bank of a head-stream of the Hunse.

BORGHAI. See BORKAI.

BORGHETTO, a town of Venetian Lombardy, in the gov. of Venice, in the deleg. and 15 m. SW of Verona, on the r. bank of the Mincio. Pop. 2,500. It has some slight fortifications. A sanguinary action was fought in the neighbourhood of B. between the French and Austrians, in 1796, in which the latter had the advantage.—Also a town of Sicily, in the district of Palermo.

BORGHETTO-DI-VARA, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 14 m. NW of Spezzia, on the r. bank of the Vara, opposite Brugnato. Pop. 354.

BORGHOLM, a town of Sweden, on the W coast of the island of Oeland, of which it is the cap.

BORGHOLZ, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, in the gov. of Minden, on the Bever. Pop. 1,400.

BORGHOLZHAUSEN, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, in the gov. and 32 m. SW of Minden. Pop. in 1837, 1,270. Linens are made here.

BORGIA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra 2da, 7 m. SW of Catanzaro. Pop. 3,497. Wine and silk are extensively produced in the environs. This town was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1783.

BORGNE, an extensive but shallow gulf on the coast of Louisiana, U. S., communicating with the gulf of Mexico by a channel between San Mignel kays and Cat island. Lake Pontchartrain communicates with it on the W side by two passages. New Orleans is within 11 m. of its W side. When the British attacked New Orleans in January 1814, General Packenham transported his artillery from the B. to the Mississippi by digging a canal, or enlarging perhaps an old water-course leading from a creek on the W side of this gulf into that river.

BORGO, a canton and commune of France, in the island of Corsica, arrond. of Bastia. The cant., comprising 5 com., had a pop. in 1831 of 2,138.—The com. and v. is 16 m. S of Bastia. Pop. 589.

BORGO-A-MOZZANO, a village of Lucca, on the l. bank of the Serchio, 15 m. N of Lucca. Pop. 741.

BORGO-BÁND, or NAGY-BORGO, a village of Transylvania, in the circle of Doboka, at the entry of a pass leading through the Carpathian chain, from Transylvania to Galicia. It is celebrated for its pottery, and manufacture of pipes.

BORGO-COLLEFEGATO, a town of Naples in Abruzzo Ultra 2da, in the district and 23 m. SE of Citta-Ducale. Pop. 778.

BORGO-DI-VAL-SUGANA, a town of Austria, in Tyrol, in the circle and 17 m. E of Trent. Pop. 2,500.

BORGO-FORTE, a town of Venetian Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, deleg. and 9 m. SSW of Mantua, on the l. bank of the Po. It is defended by a strong castle. On the 25th October, 1796, the Austrian general, Wurmser, was repulsed near this town by the French.

BORGO-FRANCO, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 4 m. NNW of Ivrea, near the the l. bank of the Doire. Pop. 1,800.

BORGO-LAVEZZANO, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 10 m. SSE of Novara, on the Arbogna. Pop. 4,000. Silk is extensively cultivated in the environs.

BORGO-MANERO, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 20 m. NNW of Novara, on the Gogna. Pop. 6,000. There is a communal college here.

BORGO-MARO, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 10 m. NW of Oneglia, on the Impero.

BORGO-MASINO, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 15 m. SE of Ivrea.

BORGO-NUOVO, a town of Parma, in the district and 10 m. WSW of Placentia.

BORGO-SAN-DALMAZZO, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 6 m. SW of Cuneo, near the Sture. Pop. 3,000. Copper and iron are wrought in the neighbourhood.

BORGO-SAN-DONNINO, a town of Parma, 18 m. WNW of Parma, on the Stirone. Pop. 2,000 in 1833. It is the see of a bishop, a suffragan of Bologna; and has a theological seminary, and a printing-press. A ducal palace exists here.

BORGO-SAN-PIETRO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra 2da, 12 m. SE of Citta-Ducale. Pop. 500.

BORGO-SAN-SEPOLCRO. See SEPOLCRO.

BORGO-SESIA, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. of Val-Sesia, on the l. bank of the Sesia, 6 m. S of Varallo. Pop. 3,500.

BORGO-TARO, a town of Parma, on the Taro river, 35 m. SW of Parma. Pop. in 1833, 1,000. The district of B. had a pop. of 44,457 in 1833.

BORGO-TICINO, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 18 m. N of Novara, near the r. bank of the Tessin. Pop. 2,000.

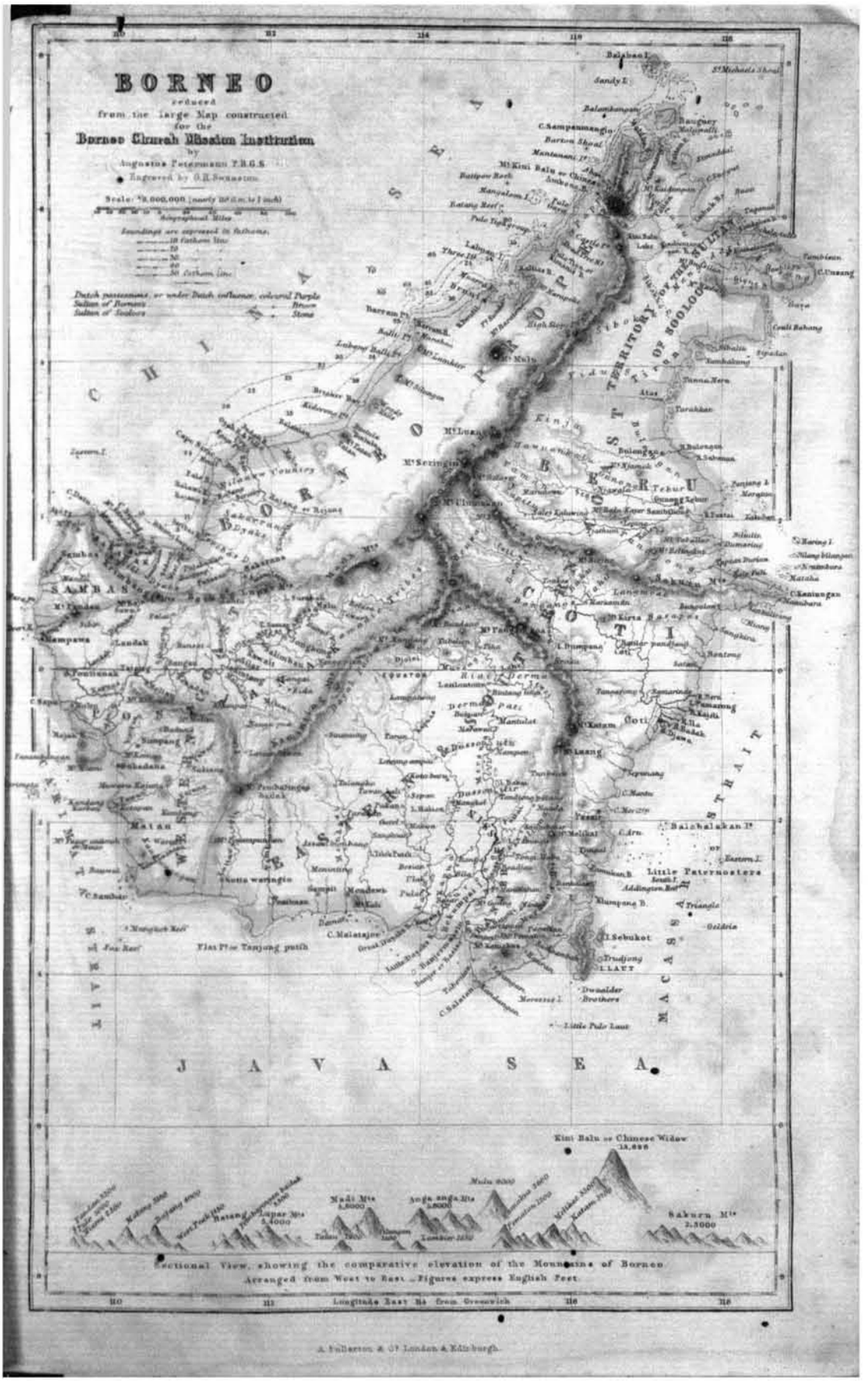
BORGO-VERCELLI, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. of Novara, 2½ m. NE of Vercelli. Pop. 2,500.

BORGSIO, a village of Sweden, in the district of Medelpad, on the l. or N bank of the Ljungan, 62 m. WNW of Sundsvall.

BORGU, a state, or rather federal union of petty states, in Sudan. It lies between the parallels of 10° and 15° N, and between 19° 30′ and 25° 30′ E long. On the N, it has the Libyan desert and Tibbu country; on the E, Darfur; on the S, the Nigritian desert and Begharmi; and on the W, Begharmi and Kanem. The country generally is flat and arid; but in the rainy season is covered with water in some districts. The Misselad appears to enter B. on the SE, and to flow in a NNW direction till it attains a nearly central point in the country, when it bends WNW to Lake Fittre, on the W frontier of B. The exact position and extent of this lake is not ascertained, but Denham was informed that it was 4 days E of Lake Tchad. The soil of B. is well-cultivated, and there is a considerable extent of forest-district within its boundaries. Dhourra and rice are extensively grown, and cotton is cultivated. The inhabitants are principally Moslems; and they are the westernmost Africans who use the Nishki, or Asiatic hand, in writing Arabic. They call their country MONBA; while the Arabs call it DAR SELEIKH, and the Darfurians, B., or DAR B. It appears to bear the name WADAI in some accounts. Burckhardt was informed that the states composing B. were Warah, Silah, Runga, Tama, Mojo, Abasa, Mankari, Gimmir, and Jer; and that the principal towns have the names of the several states of which they are the capitals. Two caravan-routes traverse this region; one the route of the Sudan and Cairo caravan, entering it on the NE, and passing through it, by Wara, towards Dar Kulla, in a SW direction; and the other entering it from Fezzan, or from the Tibbu country, near the centre of its N frontier, running SE to Wara, and then turning E and NE to Cobbe in Darfur.

BORGUE, a parish in Kirkcudbrightshire, on the coast, about 10 m. in length, and from 3 to 7 m. in breadth. Pop. 1,043.

BORGUND, a town of Norway, in the district of N Bergen, on the N bank of the Lerdal, 16 m. above its influx into an arm of the Sognefiord. It has a curious wooden church and bell-tower.



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Billeton passage, leading from the sea of Java into the China sea, and the latter sea, divide it from Sumatra; and the smaller islands of Banka and Billeton, lying between it and Sumatra, and from the Malay peninsula, and the distant coasts of Siam and Cochin-China. A line drawn from Point Sambar, its extreme SW point, to Point Inarutang on the NE, is about 720 geog. m. in length, and from Point Mura, on the W to Kanuingan point on the E, or nearly along the parallel of 1° N, 600 m. But these are the extreme dimensions of the island. Its superficial extent can of course be only approximately estimated, as nothing like a survey of the island has ever been executed. By Stein its area is estimated at 9,893 German or 210,107 English sq. m., by the *Almanach de Gotha* at only 9,223 German sq. m. The *Penny Cyclopædia* estimates it at 286,000 sq. m.; Macculloch, and the English edition of *Malte Brun's and Balbi's Geography*, state it at 260,000 sq. m.; and *Hamilton's East India Gazetteer* at 262,500 sq. m. M. C. Moreau estimates it at 225,000 sq. m.; and M. Melvill de Carnbee at 6,992 sq. myriametres. Perhaps we shall not greatly err if we suppose this island to present a superficies equal to that of Great Britain and France united. Its coast-line exceeds 2,000 m. in length; and is indented—but nowhere deeply—by a few harbours, and the estuaries of several rivers navigable far into the interior.

Name.] The native name of this island is *Pulo Klemantan*, or *Kalamantan*. The name *Borneo*, or rather *Brunai*, strictly belongs only to one Malay state on the island. Magellan, who saw this island in 1521, called it *Burne*. The Portuguese, in 1530, bestowed upon it the name which it has generally borne with European geographers since that period.

Physical features.] B. exhibits the usual insular structure of the islands in the Eastern seas,—a mass of lofty mountains in the centre, sloping gradually down to level and alluvial tracts along the shore, which are in many places low and marshy, and in others present small hills covered with wood. The N part of the island is mountainous. The principal mountain in this quarter, Kina Balu, is at least 13,000 ft. high. [*Bethune.*] Mr. Earl doubts the existence of the great central chain which, in many maps of B., is represented as crossing the island from NE to SW; but there are numerous isolated hills; and the NE portion of the island is mountainous in character. It appears to be well-watered. The larger rivers probably rise in a great marshy table-land in the interior. The principal rivers known to Europeans are the Borneo, and the Banjarmassin, on the S coast; the Passir, and the Coti, on the E coast; and the Pontiana, and the Sambus, on the W. Towards the N extremity of the island is the lake of Kinibalu, which is said to be 100 m. in circumf. In about 1° 5′ N lat., and 114° 20′ E long, is a lake called Danaõ-Malayu, which is about 24 m. long, by 12 m. broad; but in the rainy season spreads over a much larger area. It was first visited by Europeans in 1823. It is well-stored with fish; and contains two islands; but its depth does not usually exceed 18 ft.

Climate.] The climate of B. is nearly the same as that of Ceylon; and is regarded as mild and salubrious beyond that of several of the neighbouring islands. Lieut. Barton states that the climate in the N part is rendered exceedingly agreeable, and even cool, by refreshing breezes; and that the temp. is sometimes so low in this quarter as to make woollen clothing desirable. It cannot, however, be salubrious in the thickly wooded and marshy districts which appear to form so large a portion of B. At Sakadana, the therm. is seldom under 82°, or above 94°; and the average summer-heat of the island is estimated at 84°. At Simpang, in the rainy season, the therm. at 6 A. M. usually indicates 72° or 73°; at noon 83° or 84°; at 2 P. M. 86° or 87°; at 6 P. M. 76° or 77°. On the W coast, the wet season takes place during the SE monsoon, or from April to Sept.; on the N shores it occurs with the NE monsoon from Sept. to April. Capt. Bethune says he is inclined to think there is no decidedly dry season in B. Volcanic eruptions are not unknown. A recent and terrible eruption of a volcano, called Kloet, which had been inactive for a great number of years, has spread desolation throughout the prov. of Passaronan, one of the most fertile and salubrious districts of B. Showers of burning cinders were thrown up from the crater, which fell within an hour afterwards on the surrounding country, burning to cinders the crops, carbonising the plantations, and rendering the luxuriant plains an arid desert. At the same time, torrents of incandescent lava rushed from the sides of the volcano, and inundated the delightful district of Kediric, enveloping in its waves the farms and villages, as well as the cattle and men who were surprised and overtaken by it.—The prevalent diseases at Pontianak on the W coast are diarrhœa, dysentery, remittent and intermittent fevers, rheumatic and bilious complaints, and small-pox. The cholera morbus has also made dreadful ravages here. At Sarawak, Europeans suffer from ague; the natives, chiefly from diseases of the eye and skin.

Soil and Productions.] With regard to the greater part of B. there have as yet been but few opportunities of ascertaining the qualities and productions of its soil. The soil along the W coast is generally a rich mould formed partly of alluvial partly of decayed vegetable matter, about 2 ft. deep, resting on a white clay, which in many places is strongly impregnated with sulphur. That of Sarawak in B. Proper, consists, according to Mr. Low, of a rich strong yellow loam, of from 10 to 20 ft. in thickness, which is covered again by an average of 6 to 12 inches of a black and very productive vegetable mould, formed by the decayed vegetation of the primeval forests. This soil is admirably adapted for the cultivation of the sugar-cane, which flourishes in it without the slightest care from the natives, to greater perfection than in Ceylon under the skilful nurture of Europeans. An experiment has been tried to grow nutmegs—the cultivation of which is so costly at Singapore and Penang—in the cocoa-nut and other cheap styles of plantation, and with, we are assured, the most complete success. Oranges, cinnamon, cloves, and many other valuable exotics are also found to flourish in the soil of Sarawak, a fact which proves that the finer kinds of spices might be cultivated here with a little attention. Among the more ordinary, but not less valuable, products of the island, are enumerated—rice, sago, coffee, cotton, pepper, the cocoa-nut, tobacco, gutta percha, and many others. The camphor of B. is excellent. It is obtained from the *Dryobalanops camphora* of Colebrooke, which is a different tree from the *Laurus camphora*, and found only in Sumatra and B. The interior of the island abounds with this tree; and it is said that the natives will readily barter a bamboo full of camphor for one full of salt; yet it is so highly valued in China that it there fetches the price of £4 per lb. The prov. of Paitan is covered with forests of the camphor-tree, and the produce of them is as clear and well crystallized as the best sugar-candy. The timber of B. is often very large, but not generally suited for ship-building. The teak is not found in B. The slopes of the mountains are frequently covered with *Casuarinas* and a different species of pines. Above these we find gigantic specimens of the *Diospiros* or iron-wood, of which the natives form their *prahoes* or canoes. *Dipterocarpus*, *Quercus*, and *Myrtaceæ*, are

found still higher up; the elegant *Nepenthes* covers the rocky precipices. The *Quercus*, *Schima*, *Clegera*, *Boschia*, *Spathodea*, and other giants of tropical vegetation, are found in the valleys, and along the banks of the large rivers. The celebrated Upas tree is also found upon this island. The poisonous influence exerted upon those who approach it has been greatly exaggerated; but Captain Belcher relates that one of his crew, a powerful man of good constitution, was so much stupified while extracting some of the poisonous sap, as to be compelled to quit his position on the tree. Of fruit trees several distinct species of the *Musa Paradisiaca*, or banana, and at least two varieties of the *Artocarpus incisa*, or bread-fruit, are cultivated. The mangostin, the mango, the citron, the pine-apple, and the pomegranate, are all indigenous; but any attempts to introduce the fruits of temperate countries have not yet been successful. The *Piper betel*, or betel pepper, the chili or capsicum, the *Metroxylon sago*, or sago-palm, and the *Cocos nucifera*, may be added to the list of culinary plants indigenous to B. Rice is the grain chiefly cultivated; maize and pulse are also grown.

Animals.] The humid dense forests and jungles of B. are inhabited by an endless variety of the ape and monkey tribe, amongst which the *Simia satyrus*, or ourang-outang, is the largest and most remarkable, having been found only here and in Sumatra. Mr. Brooke obtained from a native the mutilated hand of an ourang-outang of enormous *size*. "This hand," he says, "far exceeds in length, breadth, and power the hand of any man in the ship; and though smoked and shrunk, the circumference of the fingers is half as big again as an ordinary human finger. The natives of B. call the ourang-outang the *mias*, of which they say there are two distinct sorts; one called the *mias rombi*—similar to the specimen aboard and the two in the Zoological gardens—and the *mias poppan*, a creature far larger, and more difficult to procure. To the latter kind the hand belongs. The mias pappan is represented to be as tall or taller than a man, and possessing vast strength: the face is fuller and larger than that of the mias rombi, and the hair reddish, but sometimes approaching to black. The mias rombi never exceeds four or four and a half feet; his face, unlike the pappan, is long, and his hair redder. I must own myself inclined to this opinion from various reasons:—1st. The natives appear so well agreed on the point, and so well acquainted with the distinction and the different names, that it is impossible to suppose it a fabrication for our peculiar use. Of the many whom I asked respecting them, at different times and in different places, most of them of their own accord mentioned the difference between the mias pappan and the mias rombi. The animal when brought aboard was stated to be the mias rombi, or small sort. In short, the natives, whether right or wrong, make the distinction. 2d. The immense size of the hand in my possession, the height of the animal killed on the coast of Sumatra, and the skull in the Paris museum, can scarcely be referred to an animal such as we know at home: though by specious analogical reasoning, the great disparity of the skulls has been pronounced the result merely of age." [*Journal.*] The *S. satyrus* and *S. erystatus* are also found here; and Muller's researches have added the *Semnopithecus rubicundus*, *frontalis*, and *chrysomelas*, to B. zoology. The *Hylobates concolor* is the only species of gibbon that has yet been seen in B. The tiger of B. is the *Felis macrocelis*, an animal inferior in *size* and strength to the *Felis pardus*, which has not however been seen in B. The *Ursus Malayanus* exists in B.; and several species of *Sciurus*. It is generally supposed that neither the elephant nor the rhinoceros exist in B., although the former is found in Sumatra, and a species of the latter both in Sumatra and in Java. Several species of the *Sus* genus belong to B., and the tapir is of frequent occurrence. The *Bos Sondaicus*, called *banteng* by the Malays, occurs in large troops. The *Napu* and the *Cervus rusa* are likewise numerous.—The ornithology of B. comprises several species of *Calao*, *Bireves*, *Couroucous*, and king-fishers.—The *Crocodilus biporcatus* is found in B., as in all the Sunda islands; and a new species of this animal, betwixt the gavial of the Ganges and the crocodile properly so called, found in B., has received the name of the *C. Schlegelii*. The rivers abound in fish, and the seacoasts in turtles, oysters, and several varieties of shell-fish. The sea-turtle, yielding the beautiful tortoise-shell, swarms along the E coast, whence the Chinese obtain about 30,000 lbs. weight annually. The pearl-fisheries of B. might be made very productive. The sea washing the Sulu archipelago, or the long range of islands extending in a NE direction from the promontory of Unsang to the island of Bassilan, flows, it is reported, over one continuous bed of pearl-oysters. At present the Chinese obtain pearls to the value of about £10,000, and about 250,000 lbs. weight of mother-of-pearl, annually from these fisheries. Among the peculiar animal productions of B. are *batu galiga*, or bezoar stones, which are collected by the Dyaks from the muscular parts of animals, particularly the porcupine, and various species of Simia.

Minerals.] The mineral productions of B. are of the richest kind. Coal abounds in Labuan, and on the NW coast of B. A coal-formation is found in Pulo Cheremin, an island at the embouchure of the Borneo river, extending along its coast, and running out towards the sea, by which it is covered at high water, and also taking a direction inland; but to what depth or extent has not as yet been ascertained. The coast of this island in fact presents a naked surface of coal, and it is probably from the glistening appearance which it has when the tide is out, that the island has obtained its name of *Pulo Cheremin*, or 'Mirror island.' Some of the most intelligent natives, by way of describing the quantity, had stated that there were mountains of coal, and that hundreds of ships might be laden with it. This intelligence is conceived to be of great interest, and, viewed in connexion with the future establishment of a steam-communication to China, of the highest importance. Specimens of the coal have been forwarded to Calcutta; and the subject would, it was thought, obtain the attentive consideration of the Supreme government, and lead not only to further inquiry and research, but to an arrangement with the B. chiefs to form depots of coal on the coasts, which for steam-communication may be said to be on the high road to China. Antimony is found in large quantities. Iron is met with in all quarters, and is imported at Pontianak, both from Matan and from Banjarmassin. Tin, nickel, and quicksilver, are also found. The tin is of the kind called stream-tin—so abundant in Malacca and the Malayan peninsula; the nickel is found combined with iron and cobalt, and has not yet been worked. Mercury is known to exist, but hitherto it has not been obtained in sufficient quantity for the purposes of export. But as yet the most useful and profitable mineral obtained in Sarawak is antimony ore—being of a richer and more valuable kind than that obtained in Europe. It was the discovery by the natives of the value of this ore which produced that insurrection of the Dyaks which resulted in the elevation of Mr. Brooke to the rajahship, and laid the foundation of the permanent influence of England on the island. Soon after the establishment of the settlement of Singapore, the rajahs of Borneo, finding that the antimony of Sarawak commanded a ready

sale there, forced the unfortunate Dyaks to work the mines, and exercised their cupidity and power with such wanton cruelty that the rebellion ensued, the putting an end to which was the price of the cession of the territory of Sarawak to Mr. Brooke.—Gold abounds. The principal gold-mines are in the vicinity of Sambas, on the W coast. An extensive tract here, of primitive formation, abounds in veins of gold; and about 30,000 Chinese, it is said, are here employed in obtaining the precious metal by washing in the alluvial districts, or extracting it from the rocky beds by mining. In Sarawak, Sambas, Sangow, and Banjar, it appears most to abound. In Sarawak it is found in all parts of the country on the r. hand or W part of the river, beyond the influence of the tides; it is found also in the S branch, but in less considerable quantities. In the crevices of the limestone above mentioned it is worked by Malays. "Last year," says Marryatt, "I accompanied Mr. Brooke on a visit to the rocks. The place they were then working was about 4 m. distant from the river, and about that distance from Seniawan and Thudong. This place was called Battu Kaladi, and was a limestone hill about 200 ft. in height, the surface of which was worn,—like all the limestone rocks of the country,—apparently by water, into ridges so sharp that it would have been exceedingly dangerous to have fallen upon them. Amongst these ridges were holes, exceedingly small, which penetrated into the heart of the mountain, some of them being 40 or more feet in depth. The only difficulty appeared to be in the labour of making the aperture sufficiently large to admit the miner; but this accomplished, on his descent he found the bottom,—which invariably opened to a cave,—covered with earth of a loamy nature. This, on being brought to the surface in baskets, was washed, and, it was stated, produced a *bengkal* of gold—about 1½ oz. from each bushel of earth; from 6 to 10 or 12 bushels being found in each cave, according to its size. The Chinese, who are not permitted by the Malays to work in the rock, were quietly trenching the earth at the foot of the hill, which they had long worked for the same purpose, and with more certainty of profit, as it is not always that the caves, after the labour expended in getting into them, are found to produce the coveted metal. How the gold should be discovered in these fissures at all is very remarkable, and perhaps may afford a curious fact for the study of geologists and mineralogists. It cannot have descended from any place higher, as the caves are found in the highest as well as on the lowest parts of the surface of the flat-topped hill; nor, after repeated examinations of the limestone, is the slightest trace of the metal discoverable in it; the surface of the rock is but scantily furnished with earth, and that is of a vegetable nature. It is true that the whole of the soil of the surrounding district is alluvial and strongly impregnated with gold, but not to nearly so great an extent as that found in the fissures above described; hence the soil in these differs in the relative quantities it contains." The ore is of a pale colour, in consequence of containing from 10 to 15 per cent. of silver; but it contains little other admixture. It is impossible to form an exact estimate of the quantity of gold raised throughout B. Previous to 1818, when the Dutch seized this coast, upwards of 32,000 Chinese were employed in the gold-mines at Mantradu, and the western parts of B. Valuing the yearly produce extracted at 72 dollars each man, the sum total would amount to 2,224,000 dollars annually, or £556,000. But taking the medium quantity at 117 dollars per man, the sum total would be 3,744,000 dollars, or £936,000. In 1812, it was estimated that the annual amount of these mines amounted to 4,744,000 dollars, or £1,186,000, valuing the dollars at 5*s.* each. "As the mines," says Sir Stamford Raffles, "are worked with so little expense of machinery, and as the property of the soil belongs to the first occupant, almost every Chinese would become a proprietor, but for the mode in which their services are, in the first instance, secured by the council of proprietors or *kongsis*. A parcel of half-starved Chinese, enchanted with the prospects of wealth on the golden shores of B., readily find a passage in the annual junks that sail from the mother country at 10 dollars a-head. On their arrival, being unable to pay the passage-money, and the tax of a dollar per head, established by the native authority, while their immediate wants for food and habitation are imperious, the proprietors of the mines find it easy to engage their services for three or four years. In some other cases agents are employed to obtain men from China, on stipulated agreements to work for a number of years; the usual rate of payment to the miners so engaged is not considered to average less than 5 Spanish dollars a-month. No sooner, however, are these engagements concluded with their masters, than a number of them club together with the funds they have been able to save, and commence a new mine upon their joint account, in a few years acquiring a competency to return to their native country." The sum annually remitted by these industrious emigrants to China was £500,000; and about one-half of that sum was remitted to Bengal and the western part of India, and the surplus went to Java. Silver is nowhere found in B., except as an alloy of gold. Copper ore has been discovered in vast deposits at Mandore and at Mampava, both on the W coast.—The diamond-mines are confined to the W and S coasts, being principally situated in the territories of Pontianak and Banjarmassin. The resident Bugis are the great dealers in diamonds. The rajah of Matan is in possession of one of the largest diamonds known to exist. It was obtained about 100 years ago from the mine at Landak, 22 leagues from Pontianak, and weighs 367 carats gross. Its estimated value is £269,377. The diamonds of B. have generally a white or a yellow hue: none of them exhibit the inky tinge so highly valued in those of Golconda. The small stones are sold at Pontianak, and the large ones are disposed of at Batavia, and the profits equally divided betwixt the Dutch gov. and the Panambahan. The beautiful crystals called water-diamonds are found in various parts of the island; but these can only through fraud or ignorance be confounded with the genuine carbon diamond.

Population.] The pop. of B. has been estimated—we should suppose above the truth—at 3,000,000. M. C. Moreau, upwards of 20 years ago, estimated it at 3,500,000; Mr. Crawford thinks it cannot exceed 1,000,000.

The interior is entirely occupied by a native race, bearing the general name of *Dayaks* or *Dyaks*,—pronounced *dyah*—but variously named according to the parts of the island which they inhabit, and nearly similar in character to those who occupy the interior of Sumatra. Some of these tribes cultivate the ground, —others display considerable industry in fishing,—and a few employ themselves in collecting gold; but their institutions in general indicate the rudest state of human society. In personal appearance they are decidedly superior to the Malays, and their women are rather good-looking. Their colour is dark, and resembles that of the Malays, but they never intermarry with the latter. The chastity of the females is remarkable. They are decidedly good-looking, much fairer than the men, well shaped, and remarkable for *embonpoint*. On them falls all the labour and drudgery of the house, the grinding of rice, the fetching of burdens, the carrying of water, fishing, and field-work:—yet they are cheerful, good humoured, franker than the men, and by no means shy beneath the gaze of strangers. All parties seem to be agreed in regarding the Dyaks as the aborigines of this island. They are altogether a peculiar race of men, distinct in manners and appearance from all the other numerous tribes of the archipelago. They are divided into numerous tribes; and appear to become more savage as they approach the central parts of the island. Their language is a branch of what Marsden and Crawford call the Polynesian: they have indeed different dialects, but understand each other. They do not practise tattooing; nor do they all use the *sumpitan* or blow-pipe as a weapon. The dress of the

men consists of a narrow cloth which, wrapped round the loins and passing between the legs, hangs down before and behind; a shorter cloth is wrapped round the head; and a sword, knife, and betel-box, complete a man's accoutrements. The women wear a cloth folded round the waist, and descending to the knees. Both men and women ornament their legs and arms with rings of brass, wire, shells, &c. They are fond of dancing; and a dance always forms part of a ceremonial reception. It has been reported that the Dyaks devour the flesh of their enemies,—an assertion probably in this, as in many instances, without foundation. All accounts agree, however, as to another truly savage custom observed amongst them, by which every man is debarred from the privilege of matrimony until he has, with his own hand, cut off the head of an enemy. Those who are desirous of entering into this state, form themselves into what Dr. Leyden calls "head-hunting expeditions," and make an inroad into the territories of a neighbouring tribe; if their strength appears sufficient, they endeavour to effect their objects by force; if otherwise, they conceal themselves behind thickets till an unfortunate individual passes, whom they can make their prey. When a married woman dies, her husband is not allowed to take a second wife until he has slain an enemy in battle, and offered his head in sacrifice to the manes of his deceased wife. Some are also said to immolate human victims on the altars of their divinities. Captain Keppel visited the location of one of the Dyak tribes, which is thus described:—"Tungong stands on the left hand close to the margin of the stream [the Batang-Lupar], and is enclosed by a slight stockade. Within this defence there is one enormous house for the whole pop., and three or four small huts. The exterior of the defence between it and the river is occupied by sheds for prahus; and at each extremity are one or two houses belonging to Malay residents. The common habitation, as rude as it is enormous, measures 594 ft. in length, and the front room, or street, is the entire length of the building, and 21 ft. broad. The back part is divided by mat partitions into the private apartments of the various families, and of these there are 45 separate doors leading from the public apartment. The widowers and young unmarried men occupy the public room, as only those with wives are entitled to the advantage of separate rooms. This edifice is raised 12 ft. from the ground; and the means of ascent is by the trunk of a tree with notches cut in it—a most difficult, steep, and awkward ladder. In front is a terrace 50 ft. broad, running partially along the front of the building, formed, like the floors, of split bamboo. This platform, as well as the front room, besides the regular inhabitants, is the resort of pigs, dogs, birds, monkeys, and fowls, and presents a glorious scene of confusion and bustle. Here the ordinary occupations of domestic labour are carried on—*bali* ground, mats made, &c. &c. There were 200 men, women, and children counted in the room and in front whilst we were there in the middle of the day; and allowing for those abroad and those in their own rooms, the whole community cannot be reckoned at less than 400 souls. Overhead, about 7 ft. high, is a second crazy story, on which are stowed their stores of food and their implements of labour and war. Along the large room are range many cots, 4 ft. long, formed of the hollow trunks of trees cut in half, which answer the purpose of seats by day and beds by night. The Sibuowan Dyaks are a wild-looking but apparently quiet and inoffensive race. The apartment of their chief, by name Sejangah, is situated nearly in the centre of the building, and is larger than any other. In front of it nine mats were spread on the occasion of our visit, whilst over our heads dangled about thirty ghastly skulls, according to the custom of these people. The chief was a man of middle age, with a mild and pleasing countenance and gentle manners. He had around him several sons and relations, and one or two of the leading men of his tribe; but the rest seemed by no means to be restrained by his presence, or to show him any particular marks of respect—certainly not the slightest of the servile etiquettes observed by the Malays before their prince. Their dress consists of a single strip of cloth round the loins, with the ends hanging down before and behind; and a light turban, composed of the bark of trees, round the head, so arranged that the front is stuck up somewhat resembling a short plume of feathers. Their figures are almost universally well-made, and showing great activity without great muscular development; but their stature is diminutive." The religion of the Dyaks is little understood. Recent observers have fancied that they discerned some traces of Hindu origin in it. A mission under the auspices of Rajah Brooke of Sarawak, and the Episcopal church of England, is about to undertake the evangelization of the native tribes of B. in the neighbourhood of Sarawak. The promoters of this excellent work believe that there are peculiar elements of success both in the present social condition of the Dyaks and in the state of their religious belief. We are told that "of the religion of the Dyaks little is known, because probably there is little to be discovered among a people who have lived for centuries in a purely savage state, divided into numerous separate tribes, with a slender acquaintance with the operations of nature, and whose creed, like their other ideas, must be of an insignificant and feeble character, not extending probably beyond a very indistinct perception of a Supreme Power and some other existence after death. Still the absence of prejudices, like that of caste, as powerful an obstacle in India to the reception of Christianity, the absence of prescribed and hallowed rites which so often influence the passions under a more perplexed and deformed system of popular idolatry, as well as the absence of any distinct order set apart for the performance of the functions of religion, must be regarded as favourable circumstances, especially among a people who have considerable physical advantages, and whose character is said to be simple, truthful, and honest, contrasting in these respects most favourably with other uncivilized races. Persons best acquainted with these interesting barbarians describe them as similar in character and condition to the inhabitants of the Philippine islands, where, from similar advantageous circumstances, the Spanish missionaries found the work of conversion so speedy and universal."

The Malay pop. of B. would bear, Mr. Low thinks, no unfavourable comparison with the lower classes of European nations. They are Moslems in religion, and of the Sunni sect. Their spiritual superiors exert great influence over them. "When addicted to piracy they are deceitful, revengeful, rapacious, and cruel; but it has been remarked by Mr. Brooke and others, that when peacefully employed, they are amiable, fond of children, courteous to strangers, and grateful for kindness. Their migratory and maritime habits, their intercourse with others, and especially their modern and more intimate acquaintance with European commerce and power, have rendered them less severe in their religious discipline, and less jealous of their theological creed than many other Mahomedan nations." The Chinese are Buddhists, and it appears that they evince great willingness to be instructed, and have no strong prejudices against Christianity. A recent writer in the *Singapore Chronicle* estimates the number of Chinese in B. at 125,000. They are employed in mining, agriculture, sugar-making, and fishing; and as artificers, and petty merchants.—Riedl enumerates, in addition to these leading races of pop., Punans, Biajus, Tidungs, Kayans, Asumus, and Marats. There are a few Arabs and their descendants.

Territorial divisions.] According to an arrêté of the governor-general of the Dutch possessions in India, dated Feb. 28, 1846, the territorial divisions of B. are as follow:

I. WESTERN COAST, comprising the two residencies of Sambas and Pontianak.

1. SAMBAS comprises the coast-district from Tanjong-Datoe to the embouchure of the Soengi-Doeri; and the following islands: viz., Baroe, Lomboekoetan, Penatah, Kabong, Saloewar, Landias, Pika, Pontianak, Kambang, Toewah, and Gading. The interior district of Sambas is defined by a line drawn from the summit of Mount Pangi, along the highlands of Tanjong-Datoe, to Mount Bajang; and from Bajang, along Mounts Sebahoe, Pandan, Sebakal, Sempoeroe, and Pahoedjan, and the l. bank of the Soengi Doeri, to the sea.

2. PONTIANAK comprises the coast from the Soengi Doeri, to Mount Penampoengang on the E coast, and thence to the sea; and the following islands, viz.: Setienjang, Damar, Penemboengon, Temadjoe, Datoe, Koembang, Malang-Merakit, Nanas, Antoe, Masatiga, Karimata, Togongperangin, Togongkrawang, Semoer, Oemah, Ajer, Oebang, the four Pappan isles, the three Maladang isles, Mentiegi, Lajak, Pandan, Lesing, Grisèk, Balangoer, Genting, Pasi, the two Boerong isles, the two Auwer isles, Aro, Seroetoe, Bilian, Boesong, Goenong, Genteng, Sorong-gading, the two Boeloe isles, Boelat-kebajang, Kerra, Lintang, Bakau, Karemata-toewah, Boewan, Nibong, Sokot-celoi, the four Melapis, Boeleh, Genting, Sirih, Panambangan, Troesan-badji, the four Leman isles, Pelintoesan, Salanama, Datoe, Djoanta, Katoeng, Penjam, Nibong, Lalang, Agoen-Pisang, Sambadin, Tjampedak, Tjibeh, Tjambedak-salat, Langgir, Panangpon, Tjoekoes, Toekangmang-koedan, Sawi, Djamboh, Koetjing, Nanas, Loekoetkera, Djeras, Langan, Bauwat, Gilang, Penamboen, Mangkoi, and Batoetiti. From the frontiers of Sambas, and Mount Bajang, the boundary line of this residency is made to run along the water-shed dividing the rivers flowing towards Broeni from those which flow into the Kapoeas. It then proceeds in an E and NE direction to the high chain of mountains which forms the interior frontier of Berow, which it strikes on the parallel of 3° 20′ N. From this point it runs along the Kenimting chain, and turning S. W. and WSW. to Mount Pabaringan-badakh, and thence to Batoebadji, runs in a direct line to the coast.—The districts of Pontianak, Mampauwa, Landakh, Koeboe, Simpang, Succadana, Matan, Tajan, Meliauw, Sangauw, Sekadauw, Sintang, Melawi, Sepapoe, Blitang,

Silat, Salimbauw, Piassa, Djongkong, Boenot, Malor, Taman, Ketan, Poenam, and certain Dayak tribes of the interior, are represented to be dependent on the residency of Pontianak.

II. EASTERN and SOUTHERN COAST, defined by a line running from the river Kotaringen, on the frontiers of Pontianak, W, NW, and N, to Kampong-Atas, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Boelongan; and comprising the following islands, viz., Damar, Datoe, Laut, Laut-ketjil, the Moresses, Dwnalder, Nangka, Meang, Mataka, Bilang-bilangan, Balikoekoep, Maniboera, Pandjang, Derawan, Roba, Samama, Taba, Kakabang, and Maratoewah. The kingdom of Banjarmassin is comprised within this division as a dependent state; the states of Berow, Pasir, Tanaboemboe, Mandawei, Sampit, Pemboeang, and Kotaringin; and the districts of Tarrah-laut, Doeson, Pekoempai, Poelve-Petak, Kahajan, and Kapoeas.

III. The districts of B. not under Dutch influence, according to the *arrêté* of 1846, were,—

1. The states of the sultan of Broeni, or Borneo Proper, on the NW coast, from Tanjong-Datoe on the W, to the Kemanis on the E.

2. The states of the sultan of the Sulu isles, bounded on the W by the river Kemanis, and on the E by the river Atas, separating them from Berow.

3. All the islands lying off the N coast of B.

The sultan of the Sulu islands claims the sovereignty of the NE coast of B. from the river Kemanis on the NW coast, as far as Cape Koningan. The native tribes dwelling along the banks of the Kemanis are called Idaan by Dalrymple, which Leyden considers only another name for Dyak. On this coast we find the rivers of Pangalet, Pappal, and Mangeabung, all of which have a Malay pop. on their banks in the lower part of their course. On the river Tavaran, which, it is said, is navigable for boats as far as the great central lake of Kinibalu, various tribes of Dyaks, and a considerable number of Chinese, are settled. The river of Tamposak is also represented to flow from the great central lake to this part of the coast, on which we also find the rivers Lu and Tabalulan, the harbour of Abai, and the deep bay and harbour of Barkoku, which approaches, it is reported, to within 40 or 50 m. of Lake Kinibalu. The productions of this part of the coast are sago, rice, betel-nut, cocoa-nut oil, camphor, wax, pepper, cinnamon, rattans, clove-bark, and pearls. Its trade appears to be chiefly in the hands of the Chinese; but little is known of the coast in this quarter, as the inhabitants have all the piratical habits of the adjacent Sulu islanders; and after the English settlement on Balambangan, opposite Cape Sampanmangia, was abandoned, their piratical practices were without check, until English influence, from B. Proper, again restrained them.

From Cape Koningan to Cape Salatam, the SE coast is divided among a number of petty chiefs, over whom the Dutch affect to exercise authority. On the long peninsular projection of Unsang, the Spaniards at one time had a settlement, which they soon abandoned. On this coast we find the bays of Sugut and Lubuk, into the former of which a river, descending, it is reported, from Lake Kinibalu, discharges itself. E of Lubuk lies the island of Bahela-tulis, which forms the entrance of the bay of Sandakan, which is about 5 leagues deep and has three good harbours. Between Sandakan and Tambisan, the NE point of the promontory of Unsang, are the mouths of thirty water-courses, all of which are said to be deltoid branches of the great river Kinabantangan, which also is traced to the great interior lake of Kinibalu. On the S coast of Unsang, are the rivers and bays of Silait, Tunku, Malaburg, Babatu, and Saturung. From the large bay of Jiong, which contains several islands and shoals, to the river Tawaw, the coast is much broken by creeks, inlets, and the estuaries of rivers. The districts now described, forming the most eastern portion of B., produce gold, camphor, tortoise-shell, *agar* or eagle-wood, *lacca*, a species of red wood, and trepang. The coast of Tirun, lying to the S of the river Sibocu, is in general low, swampy, and overgrown with mangroves. Dalrymple says that its inhabitants speak a language equally unintelligible to the Sulus and the Idaan or Dyaks. A large portion of this district is covered with sago-trees. Its chief productions are gold, wax, honey, bezoar, mats, canes, rattans, and trepang. Many Anamese have settled on this coast. Its rivers are numerous, and some of them navigable.—The district of Balangan or Barunyan, lies between the Tirun country and the state of Barow or Berow, which, when Dalrymple wrote, was tributary, with the inferior state of Kuran, to the Sulu sultan.—S of Berow lies Talisyar; and to the S of the latter, Samananti.—The town of Coti or Koté is situated on a river of the same name, about 50 m. from its embouchure, and considerably to the S of the frontiers of Samananti. It is inhabited chiefly by Bugi traders, who annually visit Singapore in their prahus or trading-vessels. The banks of the Coti are said to be densely populated. The enterprising traveller Muller was murdered on the banks of this river in 1825.—To the S of Coti lies Aparkarang, a small Dyak state, on the coast of which is a dangerous bay, called Balikpapan.—The state of Passir lies between Aparkarang and Banjarmassin. Its cap. consisted of about 300 houses, chiefly inhabited by Bugis, situated 45 m. up a large river of the same name. These Bugis have since withdrawn to Pulo Laut, an island about 40 m. in length, by 20 m. in breadth, 180 m. S of the river Passir, and separated from the SE angle of B. by the straits of Pulo Laut. In 1772 the English attempted to form a settlement at the mouth of the Passir, but the scheme failed. On the E coast of B. there is a great mixture of the Bugis blood amongst the Malays; all the rajahs and principal men are Bugis, and more or less related to families in Celebes.

The state of Banjarmassin, on the S coast of B., has already been noticed under its own head. It lies nearly opposite the island of Java, and had considerable commerce both with Java and Singapore, until of late years, when Dutch influence became predominant here. It is intersected from N to S by the Banjar, Bandjir, or Soengi Doeson river, the largest in B.; to the W of which occur in succession the Kahajan or Great Dyak, the Soengi Sibangau, the Mandawi, the Sampit, &c., all rivers of slow course, and from 3 to 6 fath. in depth for at least 50 m. from the coast. They rise probably in a range of mountains to the N, called by the Malays Gunong Malawi Pino. Colonel De Henrici estimated the pop. of Banjarmassin directly under the government of its own sultan, in 1836, at 60,000 souls; and the pop. of the Dutch territories in this state at 40,000. These estimates were exclusive of the independent Dyak tribes, who might perhaps amount to 500,000.

The districts which have been longest and most directly under Dutch influence, stretch along the W coast of B. The principal are Simpang; Matan, now called Succadana, on both sides of a large river of that name; to the N of Succadana lies the great river Pontiana; to the N of which again is the district of Mampava or Mampauwa; and still further N, stretching to the W limits of Borneo Proper, the Sambas territory. All these districts or states are comprised in the Dutch territorial divisions of B., in the western residency. That gov. has acquired this portion of their colonial dominions by treaties with the native

princes, of which the general principles are, that, in consideration of the ports being placed under the immediate control of the Dutch, and of the respective chiefs or sultans, not negotiating with any other European or American states, these princes shall receive a monthly salary from the Dutch gov. The principle of the treaties with the Malay and Dyak chiefs, in the interior, is that their territories shall be administered by the Dutch, their persons and states protected, and the revenues equally divided. The face of the country is generally low; and the great lake Danao Malayu, although 45 leagues from the nearest point of coast, is probably not more than 100 ft. above sea-level. The highest land is at the back or to the E of Simbas, and between that district and Mampawa. In some places appear detached, conical-shaped, and peaked hills, similar in appearance and structure to the islands along the coast; while rocks which appear to have been exposed to a surf are found in the interior; and the low land along the coast has advanced considerably even since the establishment of European ports. So that this part of the island appears to have been recently raised from the bottom of the sea. The entrances of all the rivers are obstructed by bars. On that of Pontianak there are 8 ft.; on Sambas 15 ft.; on Mompawa 6 ft., at high-water spring-tides; and the rise of the tide is from 6 to 8 ft. The pop. of the whole residency—which appears by the Dutch maps to embrace nearly one-third of the whole island—was estimated in 1825 at 590,160, exclusive of Europeans. Of this number 237,720 were dependent Dyaks; 134,946 Malays and Arabs; 80,000 independent Dyaks; 86,074 Chinese; and 11,360 Bugis. Pontiana, or Pontianak, the cap. of this residency, had a pop. in 1836 of 56,637 souls; of whom only 22 were Europeans; 319 were Arabs; 2,211 Bugis; 3,001 Malays; 13,391 Dyaks; and 17,693 Chinese. The exports from this residency are gold, diamonds, wax, rattans, dammer, oils, a little rice, and some coarse sugar. The imports are opium, piece-goods, iron, tobacco, salt, silk, pulse, oil, and a few Chinese goods.

The remaining part of the NW coast of B., from Tanjong Datu, falls to be described under the head of Borneo Proper. Between Sambas and Borneo, when Leyden wrote, were a number of small independent piratical states, governed by Malay chiefs, called *pangerans*. He enumerates Serawa, the now well-known Sarawak, Klakka, Mokka, Siribas, and Palo.

History.] The Spanish navigator Magellan was the first European who visited B. He saw it in 1521. In 1527 it was visited by the Portuguese. In 1598, Olivier van Noort, a Dutchman, touched at it with four trading-vessels; and in 1609, the Dutch obtained permission to erect a factory on the coast of B. from the sultan of Sambas. In 1702, we find the English established on the S coast of B., at Banjarmassih. This state, it appears from an article in the *Moniteur des Indes Orientales*—a Dutch authority—was founded by Aroeallatonaka, the son of a merchant of Coromandel, whose family continued to govern the soil for several generations, until 1784, the period when the Dutch first held commercial intercourse with it. The reigning prince was at that time called sultan Sahil. A treaty passed between him and the Dutch, to which the former, however, at the instigation of the Portuguese, then the rivals of the Dutch, did not keep faithful. These first relations were therefore of no importance. Sahil died, and left his son under the guardianship of an uncle, who on the death of his ward ascended the throne with the title of sultan Tahill. This prince leagued himself with the English, who came for cargoes to Banjarmassih, and succeeded in expelling the Dutch from the island, where they had recently established themselves. The English then sought to establish a factory on the coast; but after a brief period it was plundered in 1707 by the natives, acting under the orders of the sultan, who did not long survive this cruel act. He was succeeded by his son, sultan Tahmid, under whose reign the Dutch East India company renewed their treaties of commerce with Banjarmassih. The company obtained the monopoly of the entire trade; and a short time later, by a new contract, the exclusive monopoly of pepper was given to them, as well as permission to erect a fort at Tatawie, and a factory in the mouth of Tatas. In return for these concessions, the company engaged to assist the sultan against his enemies. At the death of Tahmid, his son, Tamsil, mounted the throne. His reign was disturbed by a rebellion of the inferior chiefs. The sultan claimed the assistance of the company to quell the insurrection, and in 1756 a treaty was concluded, in which he was promised assistance both by land and sea. The rebellion was quelled, and as recompense for their services the company received under their sovereignty the provinces called Passir, Koutei, Berou, and Kotta Waringui. The sultan died, leaving two sons, the eldest of whom, Tahmid by name, succeeded him. Revolts having again taken place, were put down with the assistance of the Dutch, who again received grants of provinces in return. At last, in 1787, the company obtained of Pangeran Natta, who had usurped his brother's place, the sovereignty of the whole kingdom, he remaining nominally at its head, and holding it only as an hereditary fief. This prince left the succession to his son Tieman. Under the administration of governor-general Daendals, the establishment of Tatas was abandoned in 1809; but the real rights of the government were not thereby given up. Finally, when Holland recovered possession of her colonies, in 1816, B. became again in the same relation to Holland as before. Possession was therefore taken, not, however, without some opposition from the elder branch of the reigning family. Affairs remained on the same footing as before the capture of the island by the English, until the death of Tieman. His son Adam succeeded him, and is still in existence: he is well known for his kindness, and the favour he always shows to the Dutch. Fresh treaties were entered into with the prince, and amongst other stipulations, that of building another fort at Marabahan was determined upon. The relations between the prince and the Dutch are now said to be established on a durable footing.

In 1773, the English formed an establishment on the island of Balambangan, off the N coast of B., which proved unsuccessful. Disease and native treachery destroyed that settlement; and though it was re-established in 1802 by Lord Wellesley, when governor-general of India, it was withdrawn by orders from home. Subsequently, the temporary acquisition of Java, and of settlements on the coast of Sumatra, and on their cession to the Dutch, in 1824 the formation of Singapore settlement, diverted our attention from the more southern portions of this vast, populous, and fertile archipelago; but gradually the attempts of the Dutch, in violation of its treaty-stipulations with us, to monopolize its whole trade,—their monstrous and cruel wars against the natives of Sumatra,—their illegal impositions on our commerce with Java,—their formation of secret treaties with native princes,—and their exclusion of British trade from the Moluccas or Spice islands,—were re-directing the views of our government to the S of Singapore, when the Chinese war broke out and exhibited the Indian archipelago in all its political importance. Useful as Singapore undoubtedly was to us during those hostilities, its position, it became obvious, was too far north; and the inconvenience of having, between it and China, clusters of the most valuable islands infested by pirates became very apparent. Mr. Brooke, too, who had, unaided, formed a settlement of his own at B., overthrowing usurpation, and raising legitimacy to its rightful throne, brought the importance of this island still more prominently before the British government. So, the Chinese war over, Captain Keppel was commissioned to chastise native piracy; which he did most effectually and gallantly. One step leads to another. Captain Bethune followed on a political mission to B.-Proper; Mr. Brooke was appointed confidential agent of government in the island; and Labuan was selected as a spot suitable for a British settlement. To such a settlement in the Indian archipelago a political objection, and that, under all the circumstances, not a very formidable one, has been raised out of the treaty of 1824 which regulates the relations of England and Holland in those seas. By the 12th art. of that treaty England engaged, "That no British establishment shall be made on the Carimon Isles, or on the islands of Bantam, Rhiouw, Lingin, or on any of the other islands S of the Straits of Singapore." Hitherto, it has been argued by the Dutch, jealous of any interference in the trade of the archipelago, that the words in italics prevent our forming settlements in any of the islands between Singapore and the Moluccas; and even on Labuan. But this,—even reading the article isolated from the rest of the treaty,—is clearly too wide an interpretation; all that the words "or on any other islands S of the straits of Singapore" can be fairly taken to mean is, islands similar in geographical position and political bearings to the other islands expressly named; that is, to the other small islands adjacent to the Dutch Sumatra settlements and to Java. Moreover, as to Labuan, in geographical position it is 5° within the line of demarcation indicated by the most literal rendering of the article in question. Even B. itself is clearly exempt from the provisions of this treaty, for it lies neither to the N nor S of Singapore, but is intersected nearly in the middle by the parallel of that point. The Dutch government of Java are at present in possession of most of the W coast of B., and have united their posts there under the name of the residency of the W coast of B. A rough map, constructed principally from the observations of Muller, shows this residency as extending over nearly one-third of the island. In a previous section of this article on these regions we have given a sketch of the extent of the Dutch claims in this island. Many of these are quite untenable. But it has been justly observed, by a writer in the *Morning Chronicle*, that "the Dutch, with their usual vigour and sagacity, are treading to the best possible account that delicate forbearance and dignified reserve by which we have been hitherto withheld from making use of the most obvious and important privileges secured to us by the treaty

of 1824. Certain disclosures have recently been made respecting a new code designed for the regulation of affairs, internal and external, of the Dutch East Indies. And from these we may confidently infer that all the efforts of the Netherlands government will be concentrated in order to effect its one great purpose of obstructing the growth of British influence in the Eastern archipelago. It is believed in Holland that the prosperity of that country rests entirely on its Oriental possessions; the value of which, it is supposed, would be diminished, if not altogether annihilated, by the interpolxture of British settlements. Every imaginable artifice has therefore been resorted to in order to guard against our dreaded rivalry, and they have formed the extraordinary plan of opposing what they regard as our encroachments by the construction of that code of which we have already spoken. Its object is to place all but unlimited power for mischief in the hands of the governor-general, while his functions for good are circumscribed in the most remarkable manner. Events will soon force upon us a fresh adjustment of our mutual pretensions in the Indian archipelago. The subjects of the two countries will be established there in presence of each other, and they who display the greater energy, intelligence, and integrity, must triumph in the end. Hitherto the Netherlands authorities have regulated their conduct, as well towards us as towards the natives, by the most questionable maxims of morality; concluding treaties with Malay and other chiefs, carrying on destructive wars, and constantly forming fresh settlements in the teeth of their most solemn engagements with us. It was all along foreseen, however, that an end must sooner or later be put to such proceedings, and we are now apparently approaching the moment of reckoning. Every day augments the interest with which the public regard the Eastern archipelago, so that the feeling of the country would now go along with the Minister in whatever he might determine to do, of course consistently with justice, for the promotion of British commerce in that part of Asia."

Borneo Proper, on the N side of the island, the *Pho lo* of the Chinese, has a sea-coast of more than 700 m. in extent, by a breadth of from 100 to 150 m. Berghaus estimates its area at 1,800 German or 38,223 English sq. m. It has the Dutch residency on the W; the boundary in this direction being Tanjong-Datoe, in 2° N lat., and 109° E long. On the E it has the state of Suluk; the mouth of the Sandahan river, or China-Batangan, being the frontier. The coast from Datoe to Sadong, an extent of about 100 m., including the district of Sarawak, is mountainous; from Sadong to Baram, about 250 m., it is flat; and thence to the N extremity of the state, at Malludu, in N lat. 7°, E long. 117°, it is mountainous. The whole coast is well-watered. Commencing at Datoe, we have the Landu; the Sarawak, with at least 12 mouths, and in which the tide reaches 45 m. from the sea; the Samarahan; the Sadong; the Batang-Lupar, a noble stream, 2 m. wide at the entrance, and for 20 m. very deep; the Seribas, Kalaka, Rejang, Palo, Bintalu, and Brune rivers. On the S it has various savage Dyak tribes, as the Dayan, Dusum, Murut, and Tataos. To this state belong the islands of Malaweli, Banggi, Balambangan, twice a British settlement, Balabak, and Babulian, containing several fine harbours, all favourably situated for the trade of China, the Philippines, and their own vicinity. The interior of this territory is filled by extensive chains of high mountains, the most elevated of which is Kinibalu, in 6° N lat., and visible from both sides of the island, which here runs out into a sort of peninsula. The western districts, as Sarawak and Kasinlaka, between 2° and 3° N lat., abound in metals, as gold, zinc, and antimony. Though land-animals are numerous, yet it is curious that the elephant, the rhinoceros, and a species of leopard, exist only in the northern peninsular extremity of this vast island, in the districts of Unsang and Paitna, and are nowhere to be found in any part of the archipelago to the eastward of this.

The pop. is estimated by Berghaus at 900,000. Like all countries in a rude and unimproved state, this territory is inhabited, or rather infested, by numerous barbarous tribes, differing from each other in language, and ever in a state of hostility. The principal tribes inhabiting the country are 16 in number, of which the Malays are the chief, the most powerful, and the most civilized. The N part is partially occupied by squatters, a mixture of Arabs, Malays, Illanun, and Julak. For the last thirty years the country has been gradually deserted by the Chinese, who have been driven away by the exactions of the B. The only Chinese colony at present existing is at Sarawak. The Pagan tribes closely resemble each other in manners and customs, and in one thing most of them agree — in cutting off human heads and hoarding skulls. Savage, however, as they are, they are not, in some respects, in the lowest scale of social life, as they have almost all some knowledge of agriculture, cultivating rice and farinaceous roots and pulse. In religious feelings the Bornean savages are eminently deficient; they have no apparent system of religious belief, have neither gods nor idols, temples nor priests; yet they are superstitious, and attentive to good or bad omens, and especially to the cry of birds. None of them have any knowledge of an alphabet, or any means, by visible signs, of permanently recording their ideas; which is somewhat singular, as all the great islands have each one or more alphabets. This may be owing to the primitive sterility of a country rich in minerals but without foreign intercourse with people more civilized than themselves; and the difficulty of communication with a coast which has few large openings into the interior by means of bays, indentations, or large estuaries, but is throughout a compact and unbroken shore. A journey of 3 or 4 hours up the B. river brings you to a tract of country inhabited by a Dyak tribe. It appears that the intercourse between the Dyaks of this part of B., and the inhabitants of the country near the coast, is both rare and limited. They are regarded with dread as a race of ferocious savages, and with abhorrence as pagans or idolaters. The revolting passion for the possession of human heads, which is the well-known characteristic of the Dyak races, exists in perfection among this tribe. Every house is a complete Golgotha. In one house alone between 400 and 500 human heads were seen suspended from the ceiling! These Dyaks are strangers to fire-arms of every description, and exhibited the utmost astonishment on their being used. The *sumpitan*, or long pipe through which they blow, and with which they cast a short poisoned arrow with great force and precision, appears to be their favourite weapon. In an interesting notice of the island of B., contained in the *Chinese Repository*, it is stated that the Dyaks of Mampava "sometimes connect themselves with pirates, on the condition that the skulls and iron shall be theirs, and the other plunder go to the pirates." They would probably buy any skull that was offered; and no doubt many of these ornaments cost their possessors something very different from personal strife and hard blows. The Dyaks of B. Proper are excessively filthy in their habits. The stench within their houses is almost pestilential; pigs in great numbers are familiar inmates of their dwellings, as also dogs, goats, and monkeys, with other animals of a less domestic nature. They are, it appears, supposed to worship the pig—but they make no scruple in killing and eating it, as well as other animals, among which are rats and monkeys. The cow as well as the buffalo are common to this part of the country, and the Dyaks drink the milk of both. With respect to dress, the Dyak goes about nearly in a state of entire nudity, a strip of cloth round the loins being his only covering. The raiment of the women is not quite so scanty, and consists of a piece of cloth tied round the waist and reaching to the knees. The women are sometimes as expert as their husbands in the use of the blow-pipe, and have been known to take successful revenge for his death, at the hands of another. The men are addicted to smoking, and also distil a strong spirit from rice, resembling Hollands in ap-

pearance and partly in flavour, in which they lavishly indulge. They are not, however, so indolent as the Borneans; but work in the field and forests with their wives. The chase is a favourite amusement; and in this sport the *sumpitan* is the usual and most effective instrument of destruction. On festive occasions they have music and dancing; the men play and the women dance, while they, at the same time, accompany the music with their voices. The present sultan of B. is a Malay prince, whose Malay subjects do not constitute one-tenth of the population, even including the tribes converted to the faith of the Koran. Like the other Malayan races, they seem to have come from the interior of Sumatra to the W coast of Borneo, and thence to the N coast; and this is an event of no great antiquity. The government is, like that of other Malay states, hereditary and despotic. The radah or sultan has a council of four ministers,—the treasurer, the general, the chief justice, and the minister properly so called. Under these are two subordinate great officers, the second minister, and a deputy-general. The affairs of trade are managed by four inferior chiefs, of whom the principal are the intendant of the port and the warehouse-keeper, which latter was sent as an envoy to Singapore in 1825, to open up a commercial correspondence with the British government. There are in B. 30 or 40 pangerans, or hereditary governors, rendering the government a sort of aristocracy.

The appearance and situation of the chief city of B. Proper are thus described by Mr. Brooke: "On approaching the town, before the ebb had run long, it appeared to be a very Venice of hovels,—a river Cybele, rising from the water. For those who like it, the locality is not ill chosen. The hills recede from the river and form an amphitheatre; and several other rivers or streams flowing in, cause a muddy deposit, on which the houses are built. At high water they are surrounded; at low water, stand on a sheet of mud. On nearing it, we were encompassed by boats which preceded and followed us, and we passed the floating market, where women, wearing immense hats of palm-leaves, sell all sorts of edibles, balanced in their little canoes, now giving a paddle, now making a bargain, and dropping down with the tide, and again regaining their place when the bargain is finished. The first impression of the town is miserable. The houses are crowded and numerous, and arriving at the palace does not present a more captivating aspect, for, though large, it is as incommodious as the worst." The houses, which are entirely composed of the *nebong*, *kajang*, and *attap*, are all built over the river, close to its banks, and supported on posts. In most of the accounts we have seen, the town is stated to be 10 m. up the river; but an article in the *Singapore Free Press* places it at about 4 *m.* from its embouchure, and describes it as extending altogether about 3 m. along the sides of the river. The houses are placed in rows, two and three deep,—the communication between them being entirely by water, except where, in some instances, planks are stretched across from one to the other. The pop. appears to be very considerable, probably not less than 100,000, of which 20,000 are slaves. The scenery, on entering the river, as well as in the neighbourhood of the town, is extremely beautiful. The river flows through a valley lying between two ridges of hills which descend to within a few miles of the town. These hills are not,—as is almost universally the case with all mountain scenery in this part of the world,—covered with forest from the base to the summit, but are wooded only about the lower slopes, while their sides are covered with a long grass, with trees occasionally interspersed. The river is about a mile broad where the town is placed; and the water is here always brackish from the influx of the tide; but fresh water is supplied in the utmost abundance, and of excellent quality, from wells and springs in the neighbourhood. The river is navigable by vessels of considerable burthen for some miles beyond the town; but it is thought prudent to remain outside at the usual anchorage, which is about 10 m. distant from it.

Commerce.] The staple native exports of B. are camphor, which greatly excels that of Sumatra in quality, and of which about 35 peculs, of 125 lbs. each, were annually produced some years ago; pepper, the cultivation of which was introduced by the Chinese nearly a century ago, and of which 4,000 peculs were produced in 1774; tortoise shell, pearls, and mother-of-pearl; trepang, edible birds' nests, sago, dye-woods, and aromatic woods. It trades with China, the Sulu islands, the Philippines, the straits of Malacca, Singapore, and the W coast of B. itself. The trade with China was formerly much greater than it is at present. According to Forster, there were 7 junks in the river of B. in 1775. They chiefly imported nankeens and wrought silks. The trade with the Sulu islands has been frequently interrupted by the common piracies of both countries. With Manilla, a considerable trade was once conducted, the voyage not exceeding seven days; but this trade does not now exist. By far the most considerable trade is that now conducted with the British settlement of Singapore. In 1845-6, the total imports at that port from B. were valued at 10,92,904 rupees. The principal items were antimony ore, 20,190 peculs; betel nut, 2,461 peculs; edible birds' nests, 180 peculs black, and 6 peculs white; camphor, 21 peculs; pepper, 2,900 peculs; rattans, 20,006 peculs; sago, 180,400 bundles; bullion, 5,43,467 rupees. The import of gold-dust from B. in 1843-4 amounted to 144,334 dollars. The exports from Singapore to B. were in value 9,42,927 rupees. Amongst the principal items were bees' wax, 105 peculs; British cotton and woollen fabrics, 1,12,670 rupees; China crockery, 23,533 rupees; hardware, 14,690 rupees; bullion, 1,48,852 rupees. To these articles we fear must be added opium, to a large amount. The export of this article from Singapore to B., in 1843-4, amounted in value to 85,000 dollars; that of tobacco, in the same year, to 6,372 dollars. The usual method of conducting mercantile transactions at B. is by barter; and this principle extends itself to the most ordinary operations of domestic life. English bar iron, cut into pieces of about a finger's length, constitute the lowest standard of value, and a piece of blue Madras cloth, (*salempores* or *moorees*) circulate with the same freedom as a Spanish dollar at this place. Slaves are bought and sold for so many peculs of pepper, or so many catties of camphor; and a whole ship's cargo must be disposed of by the same process. 1 pecul of guns is equal to 30 dollars; 4 pieces of nankin = 1 dollar; 20 pieces of iron = 1 dollar. At Sarawak, 12 fanams = 1 Java rupee; 24 fanams = 1 real; 30 fanams = 1 dollar.—The chief article of subsistence among the people of B. Proper is sago, although rice, which is much dearer, is preferred, and sometimes used among the lower, and always among the wealthier classes of inhabitants; but, whether from possessing an abundant supply of an article of spontaneous growth and easy preparation like sago, from the unfavourable nature of the soil, or from the proverbial indolence of the inhabitants, there is no rice cultivation visible in the neighbourhood of the town. The chief supplies of this article appear to come from the interior, where its cultivation is more attended to by the Dyaks. It is brought down the river in husk, of which it is cleared, in the method usual among

the Malays, by the slaves. No inconsiderable proportion of the property of the more affluent class consists of slaves. The sultan owns 500 or 600 male and female; and several of his nobles, or chief officers of state, possess nearly an equal number. Most of the slaves imported, are brought from the islands to the eastward. Many of them have been captured by pirates; but, from the number of women among them, it would appear as if a regular slave trade was carried on with these islands. They are, of course, valued variously; but for a young active lad, 3½ catties of camphor, of which the price is 12 dollars a catty, have been taken. Female slaves, if young and handsome, are promoted to the harem,—while domestic drudgery becomes the lot of the less attractive. But in B. Proper all work is performed by the women—the "lords of the creation" there think every occupation, besides smoking tobacco, quite beneath them, and they never go out of doors except for the sake of amusement, to make a bargain, or perhaps to go to mosque. The men, however, are not totally uninstructed; a considerable majority of them know to read or write, and are conversant with the Malayan as well as the Borneau languages. The chiefs and men of rank pique themselves on speaking a very pure and high Malay. The chiefs or nobles of B. are unfortunately numerous, and they are sometimes able to exercise a most injurious influence over the operations of commerce, which they would fain reserve altogether for themselves. The *nakhodas*, or principal men among the trading class, are deservedly preferred, and are said to be very fair in all their dealings. There appears to be no fixed rate of duty at B. on the importation or exportation of goods, which is at the discretion of the sultan. When an English vessel arrives to trade, the amount of the duty to be charged is settled between the nakhodas and the sultan: the duty is always laid on the produce exported, and is paid to the sultan in kind; and he generally barters it again with the supercargo for the same goods as the nakhodas have been buying from him. It appears that the Chinese in this part of the island of B. are far from being so numerous as in other parts of it; they are assembled at a short distance from the town in a small *kampong*, or village, which does not altogether contain more than thirty of them. It is probable they were formerly more numerous, when the junk trade from China with B. Proper was more considerable than it is at present. There are no artificers among those now there, who are solely engaged in the cultivation of pepper and articles. No mines have been opened by them in this part of the country.

History.] Recent events have rendered this state an object of importance to Britain: a Mr. Brooke, an English gentleman of fortune, having, by an extraordinary union of personal courage, political sagacity, and patriotic and philanthropical sentiments, succeeded in a well-conceived project for opening up the rich islands of the Indian archipelago to British commerce, and introducing into those vast and populous regions the blessings of civilization and Christianity. Mr. Brooke having manned a large yacht with a choice crew, sailed from England, for the Indian archipelago, in 1838, and arrived in the Sarawak river, on the NW coast of B., at a time when there existed a civil war between the Malay rajah of Sarawak and his subjects. This chief—who has since become known to Europe under the name of Muda Hassim—immediately understood the extraordinary advantages he might derive from the arrival of his European guest; on the other hand, Mr. Brooke also perceived at once how useful the actual posture of affairs might prove in the furtherance of his own designs. He, therefore, listened to the overtures made to him by Muda Hassim, and consented to lend his assistance in putting down the rebellion, provided that such of the insurgent chiefs and their followers as might be reduced to obedience by his aid should be treated with justice and humanity. Into the details of this extraordinary campaign it is unnecessary to enter, since the whole history of it has been given to the public in Mr. Brooke's own language. The insurrection was suppressed, and shortly afterwards the Malay chief on proceeding to the capital to take upon himself the duties of minister to the sultan, relinquished the government of the province, with the title of rajah, to Mr. Brooke. We now behold him, therefore, raised by a course of circumstances, by which he knew how to profit, to the rank of a prince, the extent of whose territories it was not easy to define; for although the length of Sarawak on the sea-coast be limited, it depends entirely on Mr. Brooke's own moderation what frontier to assign to it inland. Mr. Brooke himself perfectly well understood the value of his acquisition. He saw himself placed in possession of an extensive jungle, thinly sprinkled with human habitations, and those rude and imperfect clearances which may be denominated Dyak farms; and he knew that it would depend entirely on himself whether the population of his dominions increased or diminished. For some years he stood exposed to the most imminent peril, as well from the ill-regulated passions of his Malay and Dyak subjects, as from the ferocity and cupidity of piratical hordes, who subsist on the plunder of trade and kidnapping of prisoners. He could, in fact, be said to have no safety at all, till the policy of the British government granted him, under certain limitations, the protection of the squadron stationed in the China seas. Until then he had to entirely rely on his own courage and intellectual resources. Yet, under these disadvantages, he succeeded in implanting the first seeds of civilization among the Dyaks, taught them some of the most obvious benefits of order and subordination, and, by the mildness of his sway, caused himself to be beloved, though in many respects exercising despotic authority. Of course his great aim has been to concentrate in his territory an industrious population, to give an impetus to agriculture, to invest commerce with respect, and to excite in the Dyaks those wants which constitute the first impulse to all human improvement. The rude people have been taught the value of intercommunication, have been incited to construct bridges, and lay down primitive roads for their own use, which they do by felling trees, and forming with them a pathway through the jungle, or over swamps and morasses, and to clear fresh farms for the planting of corn, cotton, or other useful products. One of the most profitable occupations to which the Dyaks have been induced to apply themselves by Mr. Brooke, is the planting of cocoa-tree groves, which has recently afforded employment to great numbers of that active and docile race. The jungle is cut down or burned, the land cleared and prepared, and the young plants, furnished by the rajah, are laid skilfully in the soil; then, with a power of vegetation unknown elsewhere, perhaps in the world, the young grove shoots up, and in a short time will produce its owner the most ample returns. Sarawak, the capital of the province, is springing rapidly into importance; new houses are constantly erected, new gardens and plantations laid out; while fresh accessions to the population are made from the country. One striking proof of their confidence in their new ruler is deserving of public notice. From time immemorial it had been customary among the Dyaks of Sarawak to erect their villages in the most inaccessible places, on the peaks of conical hills, in the depths of forests, on the crests of ridges, that they might thus, if possible, be safe from the sudden attack of enemies. They are now gradually leaving these fastnesses and building their dwellings in the open plain, conceiving the power and authority of their rajah a better protection than scarped cliffs or dense masses of jungle. [*Abridged from Bentley's Miscellany.*] In 1847, Mr. Brooke negotiated a treaty of friendship and commerce between the queen of England and the sultan of B., in which it is provided, 1. That peace, friendship, and good understanding shall for ever subsist between the two powers of Britain and B. 2. That the subjects of her majesty shall have full liberty to enter into, reside in, and trade with, all parts of the dominions of the sultan Omar Ali Saifadeen, and enjoy the privileges and advantages of the most favoured nation; the subjects of the sultan to enjoy the same privileges in this country. 3. That British subjects may purchase and acquire all kinds of property within the dominions of the sultan, his highness engaging that such British subjects shall, as far as lies in his power, enjoy full and complete protection and security. 4. That the trade between the two countries shall be perfectly free, subject only to the customs' duties which may be hereafter enforced. 5. That no duty exceeding one dollar per ton shall be levied on British vessels entering the port of B.; British goods and British trade to be exempt from all internal duties, &c. 6. That no export duties shall be levied by the sultan on any article the growth or produce of his own dominions. 7. That the ships of war of England and the India company shall be permitted to enter the ports, rivers, and creeks of his dominions, and to provide themselves with such supplies, stores, and provisions as they may require. 8. That assistance shall be rendered to vessels wrecked on the coast of B. 9. That every means shall be taken by both the high contracting parties for the suppression of piracy within the seas, straits, and rivers subject to their respective control or influence, &c. Article 10 confirms the cession of the island of Labuan, situate on the NW coast of B., together with the adjacent islets of Kuraman, Little Rusakan, Great Rusakan, Da-at, and Malankasan, and all the straits, islets, and seas situate half-way between the afore-mentioned islets and the mainland of B.; likewise, the distance of 10 geog. m. from the island of Labuan, to the W and N, and from the nearest point half-way between the islet of Malankansan and the mainland of B., in a line running N till it intersects a line extended from W to E, from a point 10 m. N at the northern extremity of the island of Labuan, to be possessed in perpetuity and full sovereignty by her majesty and her successors; and, to avoid disputes, the sultan engages not to make any similar cession of territory to any other nation without the consent of her Britannic majesty

Every measure is to be taken by both parties for the suppression of the abominable traffic in slaves

Authorities.] *Beckmann's Voyage*, 8vo., Lond., 1788.—*Valentyn Beschryving von Borneo.*—*Raffles' Account.*—*Somerat's Notices.*—*Low's Sarawak.*—*Marryatt's B. and the Indian Archipelago.*—*Temminck's Coup d'Œil general sur les Possessions Neerlandaises.*—*Brooke's Narrative.*

BORNHEM, a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 12 m. SSW of Antwerp, cant. of Puers, near the r. bank of the Scheldt. Pop. 4,043. It contains manufactories of linen, delft-ware, and oil; and has several bleacheries and rope-works.

BORNHOFT, or BORNHOVED, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, 18 m. S of Kiel. Waldemar II. was defeated here in 1227 by Adolphus, count of Holstein.

BORNHOLM, a large island in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark Proper. It lies between the parallels of 55° 17′ 30″ and 54° 59′ 15″ N; and 2° 08′ and 2° 35′ E long. of Copenhagen [*Happoesa*]; 25 m. SE by E of the SE point of Sweden; 53 m. from the NE point of the island of Rugen; and 91 m. E of Stevnsklint, the nearest point in Seeland. Its greatest length from NW to SE, between Sandhammeren and Dueodde, is 24 m.; and its greatest breadth, from W by S to E by N, between Rönne and Svanike, 18 m.; but its general outline is rhomboidal, with an average length of 20 m., and average breadth of 11 m. Its superficial area is about 220 sq. m. Its coast-line is high and rocky, and bordered by dangerous reefs and shoals. About 1 m. SW from its N point, or Cape Hammeren, is a light-house, 280 ft. above sea-level, and visible in clear weather at 23 m. distance. The position of the flag-staff on Hammeren, according to British charts, is 55° 17′ 39″ N lat., and 14° 46′ 13″ E long. The island is intersected by a range of hills running N and S, and attaining an alt. in the hill called Rytterknägten of 496 ft. This, the highest point in the island, lies near its centre, and to the N of Aakirkeby. The Lyngmark, an extensive barren heath, occupies the centre of the island. The two principal streams are the Lesane in the S, and the Baggeaae in the N part of the island. The soil is in general shallow and stony, but moderately fertile; some districts are covered with drift-sand. This sand is composed of exceedingly fine particles, which, in certain places, when the waves roll in with great violence against the strand, is washed up in large quantities; and when a high wind occurs, it is carried along like a snow-drift and thus collected in different localities. Dr. Forchhammer is of opinion that this island is being gradually elevated above sea-level, at the rate of about a foot in a century. The first beach formed upon it is now at a height of about 40 ft. Freestone, limestone, a species of dark blue marble, various species of clay, some of which are suitable for pottery, ochre, iron, slate, and coal, are wrought on the island. The climate is cold, but dry and salubrious. The vegetable productions are oats, barley, rye, pease, hemp, flax, and potatoes. The only large timber upon the island is that which is occasionally found embedded in its morasses. The cattle and horses are of a smaller breed than those of the larger Danish islands. Poultry is extensively reared; but game is scarce. Cod, salmon, haddock, and herring are fished upon the coast. About 100 tons of salted cod are annually exported.—The pop. in 1801 was 18,902; in 1846, 26,686, in 5,450 families. This pop. is of Danish extraction; and the language spoken is Danish with a considerable infusion of German words. The chief occupations of the pop. are agriculture and fishing. The freeholds of 8 tons of hard-corn and upwards, according to the standard by which the different taxes upon landed property are computed and levied in Denmark—the Danish acre, or ton of land, being an area of 14,000 sq. ells of 2 ft., and from 10 to 25 such acres being reckoned to each ton of hardcorn, in proportion to the quality of the soil—was 49 in 1838; under 8 and above 2 tons, 36; from 2 to 1 ton, 21. The number of farms on long lease, of 8 tons and upwards, 527, of which the average size seems to have been 10½ tons; under 8 tons, 1,205, of which the average size was 1¼ ton. The small farms were 690, amounting to only 110 tons in all. A considerable quantity of home-grown flax and wool is spun and manufactured by the females. Tile and brick-making, and the manufacture of pottery-ware, employ several hands; and, in the villages clocks and watches are extensively manufactured for exportation.—The administrative division of the island is into four *hardes* or districts: viz. Wester-harde, comprising the town of Ronne, the cap. of the island, and 5 parishes; Norder-h., comprising the town of Hasle, the villages of Allinge and Sandvig, and 6 parishes; Oster-h., comprising the town of Svanike, and 5 parishes; and Suder-h., comprising the towns of Nexoe, Aakirkeby, and 6 parishes. —Rönne, in 55° 5′ 50″ N lat., has a pop. of 4,300.

About 5 leagues to the E of the N end of B. lie a cluster of islets, called the Ertholmes, consisting of Christiansholm, or Christiansoe, Friedrichsholm, and Grasholm. They enclose a spacious and important harbour, with 3 fath. water, and large enough to contain 40 vessels; and are strongly fortified. On Christiansoe, the eastern of the group, is a revolving light, 96 ft. above sea-level. This light is in N lat. 55° 19′ 19″, E long. 15° 11′ 33″.

BORNO, a town of Venetian Lombardy, in the prov. and 32 m. NE of Bergamo, on the r. bank of the Oglio.

BORNOA, a river of Spain, in New Castile, which takes its rise in the Sierra Pela, on the N frontiers of the prov. of Guadalaxara, and, running S, unites with the Henares, 2 m. WSW of Jadraque.

BORNOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 36 m. ENE of Cadiz, on the r. bank of the Guadalete, 7 m. NE of Arcos. Pop. 4,000.

BORNSTADT, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, in the regency and about a mile NW of Potsdam. Pop. 500. It contains extensive breweries and distilleries.

BORNSTATT, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of Rems and Fils, 5 m. NNW of Ulm.

BORNU,

An extensive kingdom in the E part of Central Africa, comprehended between the parallels of 9° 30′ and 14° N, and the meridian of 8° 30′ and 15° E. On the N it is bounded by the Tuareg territory, the Tebu Bulgunda, and Kanem; on the NE by Lake Tchad; on the E by the Shary river, which divides it from Bagarmeh; on the S it has the Sokoto territory of Fumbina; and on the W, Houssa. The Mahommedans were at one time accustomed to rank B. as the fourth state in power and extent in the world; and until the Fellatah conquest, its sultan appears to have been the most powerful sovereign in the interior of Africa: Bergu, Bagarmeh, Wangara, and Cassena, being tributary states to him. Berghaus estimates the area at 14,000, and Ungewitter at 16,000 German sq. m. These approximations appear to us to err by excess. Perhaps 160,000 sq. m. is the utmost territorial extent of the state of B. as now existing.

General physical features.] The prevailing character of this country is that of a rich level surface, in which the undulations are scarcely perceptible to the eye. It forms in fact the great alluvial plain of

Sudan, of which the prevailing slope is towards the great lake in its NE extremity, which may be supposed to form the drain of its retreating waters. Much of the country is covered with wood of a very close growth, intersected only by narrow paths along which travellers must proceed in file. The soil is in general a rich alluvial dark-coloured clay. The rise of the country is towards Mandara; but it does not appear that any portion of it stretches to the picturesque and apparently interminable chain of hills which marks the N frontier of Mandara.—The great physical feature of B. is lake Chad, Tchad, or Tsad. It was first beheld by Dr. Oudney and his companions on their reaching Lari, the frontier-town of Bornu, situated in about 14° 20′ N lat., and nearly on the same meridian with Murzuk. "The soil near the edges of the lake was a firm dark mud; and in proof of the great overflowings and recedings of the waters, even in this advanced dry season, the stalks of the *gussub* of the preceding year were standing in the lake, more than 40 yards from the shore." After eight days' travelling along the W shore of the lake, they came to another important feature,—the river Yeou, a very considerable stream, rising in Hanssa, flowing from the W, and falling into the Tchad. It was about 50 yds. broad, and two canoes lay on the bank to ferry over goods and passengers. The Shary flows from the S, through Loggun, and enters the SW extremity of the great lake in a noble stream, half-a-mile broad, and flowing with considerable rapidity. The Komadugu-Waube, a large river rising in several head-streams in the NW of B., flows E, passing Birnie, and falls into the W side of Lake Tchad. The Tsad is in fact an enormous lagune about 200 m. in length, and 150 m. in breadth; forming one of the largest bodies of fresh water in the world, though it cannot rival the mighty inland seas of Asia. Its dimensions vary in an extraordinary manner according to the season. An extent of many miles, usually dry, is submerged during the rains. This inundated tract, covered with impenetrable thickets, and with rank grass twice the human height, is unfit for the residence of men, and becomes a huge den of elephants, lions, panthers, leopards, hyenas, and snakes of monstrous bulk. Dr. Barth has ascertained that beyond the swampy reedy ground lies a fine open grassy plain; but that, as far off as 60 m. from its present outline, the Tsad is encompassed on its SW side with shallow hollows, which it must have filled in former ages. During the rainy season, the country in this quarter must present the appearance of a net-work of small lakes. From the mouth of the Quorra upwards, and along its eastern head-stream the Birnie, there is a natural passage for vessels drawing not more than 4 ft. of water, up to the confluence of the Kebbi near Gewe; and it seems probable that, during the period of highest inundation, a channel may be found by which flat-bottomed boats may pass from the Quorra into the Tsad.

Climate.] Major Denham considers the climate of B. quite as salubrious as that of any other country of the torrid zone, and preferable to many. The variation of the barometer is almost imperceptible: but the heat, as might be expected, is intense. The mean annual temp. is 83° 6′. From March to the end of June, the therm. at 2 P. M. will sometimes rise to 105° and 107°, and suffocating winds from the S and SE then prevail. The nights are also dreadfully oppressive. Violent tempests of lightning, thunder, and rain, occur towards the middle of May; and before the end of June large tracts of country are converted into lakes. In October the winter-season commences, with breezes from the NW. In December and January the therm. never exceeds 75° and sometimes sinks to 58°. The rainy period continues from 3 to 9 successive days, with short intervals from the occasional shifting of the wind to the N or W. During this period, the inhabitants confine themselves closely to their dwellings; but the rest of the first season, however sultry or wet, does not suspend the labour of the fields. With the commencement of the second season, towards the end of October, the ardent heat subsides,—the air becomes mild,—the weather continues serene,—and, as the year declines, the mornings before sunrise are unpleasantly cool.

Soil and agriculture.] The soil of B. is, in general, amazingly fertile, though frequently interrupted by stripes of barren sand. The grain principally cultivated is Indian corn, of two different kinds, distinguished by the names of the *gassob* or *gussob*, and the *gamphuly*. The gassob—which, in its general shape, resembles the common reed—is of two species; the first grows with a long stalk that bears an ear from 8 to 12 inches long, and containing, in little husks or cavities, from 300 to 500 grains of the size of small pease. The second species, which is common in Tripoli, differs from the first only in the shorter size of its ear. The stalk of the gamphuly is much thicker than that of the gassob; its ears are more numerous, for it has several on the same reed; and the size of its grain is considerably larger. This is the same kind of grain which is frequently seen in Spain, and is there called maize. Wheat and barley are not raised in B.; but the horse-bean of Europe, and the common kidney-bean, are cultivated with much assiduity as they are used for food both to the slaves and to the cattle. Gum-trees are thinly scattered throughout the country. Cotton, hemp, and indigo, are produced in great abundance. In the agriculture of B. the plough is unknown, and the hoe is the only instrument employed. In the labours of husbandry, the men are always assisted by the women. While the former open the ground with their hoes, and form the trenches in straight parallel lines, the women follow and throw in the seed; and as soon as the weeds begin to rise, it is the business of the women to root them up with the hoe. The sowing-season commences when the periodical rains of April have ceased; and so rapid in this climate is the vegetation, that the gassob is reaped early in July; but the gamphuly, of slower growth, is seldom cut down till the month of August or September. Besides the vegetable productions already mentioned, two species of roots are used by the inhabitants of B., which constitute a wholesome and substantial food. The one called *dondu*, produces a low plant, with branches that spread 4 or 5 feet upon the ground, and leaves resembling those of the garden-bean. In five months after it has been planted, the leaves fall off, and the root is taken from the ground, and, being cut into small pieces, is dried in the sun, in which state it may be kept for two years. Before being used as food, it is reduced to a fine powder, and mixed with palm-oil till it assumes the consistency of paste. The other root is that of a tree with the name of which we are unacquainted: it is prepared for use by boiling, without any further process. There is a valuable tree called the *kedeynah*, indigenous, and, as far as we know, peculiar to this country, in form and height resembling the olive and the lemon in its leaf, and bearing a nut of which both the kernel and shell are in great estimation, the first as a fruit, the last on account of the oil extracted from it, which the people of B. burn in their lamps as a substitute for the oil of olives. Cotton and indigo are grown; but in this fine climate, there is not a vegetable raised except the onion; and B. is almost entirely destitute of fruit-trees. A few mangoes are seen near the frontiers of Maudara; and the date-tree occurs 4 days N of Kuka

B., especially on the shore of the Tchad, and along the Shary, abounds in domestic animals, such as cows, sheep, goats, horses, camels, and buffaloes. Bullocks are the medium of commerce for every thing; from 100 to 150 of these animals are given for a good horse. Abundance of fowls are reared, and hives of bees are everywhere seen. Lions, leopards, civet-cats, small wolves, foxes, wild dogs, monkeys, giraffes, and an animal called *kurigun*, about the size of a red-deer, with annulated horns, are enumerated as belonging to the zoology of B. Elephants are sometimes seen, but are not numerous; in the rivers are found the crocodile and hippopotamus, of both of which the flesh is eaten. The country is much infested with reptiles, particularly snakes and scorpions. Among the game may be enumerated many species of antelopes, partridges, snipes, cranes, wild ducks, and ostriches. The flesh of the ostrich is here considered a luxury. "The cattle are bred in vast herds by an Arab tribe called Shouaas, who have transported into B. all the pastoral habits of their nation. Sometimes the daughter or the wife of a rich Shouaa will be mounted on her particular bullock, and precede the loaded animals,—extravagantly adorned with amber, silver rings, coral, and all sorts of finery, her hair streaming with fat, a black rim of *kohol*, at least an inch wide, round each of her eyes, and, I may say, arrayed for conquest at the crowded market. Carpets or tobes are then spread on her clumsy palfrey: she sits on her *jambe deca jambe dela*, and with considerable grace guides her animal by his nose. Notwithstanding the peaceableness of his nature, her vanity still enables her to torture him into something like caperings and curvetings." [*Denham.*]

Inhabitants, Manners and Customs.] The pop. of B. is said to be very great. Within the bounds of the empire, we are informed, that no less than 50 languages are spoken; but this, though it were true, is not an unequivocal proof of the number of inhabitants. Major Denham estimated the pop. at 5,000,000. This is of course a mere approximation, and probably an over-estimate; but we have no materials on which to found any other estimate. The complexion of the Bornuese, or *Kanury* as they call themselves, is entirely black; but their features are different from the general features of Negroes. The women are cleanly, but not good-looking. Both sexes are distinguished by high foreheads. Major Denham confesses that after entering the Negro country, his eye soon became quite reconciled to the complexion of the women,—"the shadowed livery of the burning sun." The following paragraph occurs in his work: "Though many degrees fairer, and nearer our own blue-eyed beauties in complexion, when moderately cleansed and washed, yet no people ever lost more by comparison than did the white ladies of Marzuk with the black ones of B. and Sudan. That the latter were black there is no denying; but their beautiful forms, expressive eyes, pearly teeth, and excessive cleanliness, rendered them far more pleasing than the dirty half-castes we were now amongst." The dress consists of a robe of blue cotton-cloth, a turban formed of folds of cotton-cloth brought from Cairo, and a red cap from Tripoli. Among the lower ranks, a girdle round the waist sometimes constitutes the only covering. Ben Ali informs us, that the principal people are distinguished by rings of gold worn in the nose. The tattooing common to all Negro nations in these latitudes, is here particularly unbecoming. They have 20 cuts or lines on each side of the face, drawn from the corner of the mouth towards the angles of the lower jaw and cheek-bone. They have also 1 cut in the centre of the forehead, 6 on each arm, 6 on each leg and thigh, 4 on each breast, and 9 on each side just above the hips. The Shouaa Arabs are a fine race of men, bearing scarcely any resemblance to the Northern Arabs, but strikingly resembling, in features as well as habits, the best favoured English gypsies. They speak a pure dialect of Egyptian Arabic. Among the lower orders of the people, draughts is the common amusement, as chess is among the nobles: at both games they are very expert. They are dexterous spearmen. Denham saw one of their chiefs, in battle with the Fellatahs, throw eight spears, which all told at the distance of 50 or 55 yards.—The mode of building resembles that which is common among the Moors of Barbary. Four walls, enclosing a square, are first erected. Within these, and parallel to them, are built four other walls; the intervening space is then divided into different apartments, and covered with a roof. Thus the space within the interior walls determines the size of the court; the space between the walls determines the width of the apartments; and the rooms are of the same height as the walls. On the outside of the house there is usually a second square or large yard, surrounded by a wall, for the accommodation of the cattle. In the construction of the walls, the following method is invariably adopted: A trench being made for the foundation, is filled with dry and solid materials, rammed in with force, and levelled; over these is placed a layer of tempered mud or clay, in which are regularly fixed a proper number of stones. Thus with alternate layers of clay and stones, the wall is raised to the height of 5 or 7 ft., when the workmen suspend its progress for a week that it may have time to settle and become compact; for which purpose they water it every day. The roofs are formed of branches of the palm-tree, interwoven with brushwood, and covered with layers of earth, in such a manner as at first to be water proof, though the violence of the wind and rain generally destroys them before the end of the second year. The whole building is white-washed with a species of chalk. Though the symmetry of the houses, and their general resemblance to each other, would easily have admitted of a regular arrangement of streets, yet all the towns of B. consist of houses straggling wide of each other, and placed without method or rule. "The obvious propriety of giving to the principal mosque a central situation, exhibits the only proof of attention to general convenience." The articles of furniture are mean, and few in number. In the houses are generally found mats covered with sheep-skins, for a bed; earthen pots and pans, several wooden dishes and bowls, a carpet, a lamp for oil, and sometimes a copper kettle. To these articles the higher ranks add handsome carpets, leathern cushions stuffed with wool, several utensils of copper and brass, with a kind of candlestick in which they burn candles made of tallow and bees'-wax. "The fashions of courts," says a lively reviewer, "are often little under the guidance either of nature or taste; nor has Europe in this respect always ground to reproach the rest of the world: but there is probably no court of which the taste is so absurd, grotesque, or preposterous, as that of B. A huge belly is considered the primary requisite of a fine gentleman, or of one fit to wait on the sultan; and where feeding and cramming will not produce this elegant feature, the part is cushioned and stuffed out till it appears to possess the required dimension. The honour attached to this form must arise seemingly from its being considered as a type of abundance and luxury. Over this unwieldy bulk are then thrown ten or twelve successive robes of various and rich materials. The head, too, is covered with fold over fold, till there is seen only a small part of the face, which, according to the nicest taste, ought to appear entirely on one side. Over all are numberless charms enclosed in green leather cases, covering their clothes, horses, and arms. In this attire these champions actually take the field; but the idea of such unwieldy bogs-heads acting any part in battle, appeared to the mission utterly ridiculous."

Military force.] The sheikh's force was composed of 30,000 cavalry and 9,000 Kanembu infantry, when Denham visited this country. In approaching Kouka, the capital, Denham and his party were totally ignorant of the character or condition of the people they were about to visit. They had heard different reports of the military force of the sovereign of B. One said they were a few ragged Negroes armed with spears,—others that his forces were numerous and well-trained. They knew not what credit to attach to those different reports, and were in doubt whether they should find a chief at the head of thousands, or be received under a tree by a barbarian surrounded by a few naked slaves. The real state of the case is described in the following passage: "These doubts, however, were quickly removed. I had ridden on a short distance in front of Boo-Khaloom,—an Arab merchant by whom the expedition was accompanied—with his train of Arabs all mounted and dressed out in their best apparel, and from the thickness of the trees soon lost sight of them. I rode still onwards, and, on approaching a spot less thickly planted, was not a little surprised to see in front of me a body of several thousand cavalry drawn up in line, and extending right and left quite as far as I could see; and, checking my horse, I awaited the arrival of my party, under the shade of a wide-spreading acacia. The B. troops remained quite steady, without noise or confusion: and a few horsemen, who were moving about in front giving directions, were the only persons out of the ranks. On the Arabs appearing in sight, a shout, or yell was given by the sheikh's people, which rent the air; a blast was blown from their rude instruments of music equally loud, and they moved on to meet Boo-Khaloom and his Arabs. There was an appearance of tact and management in their movements which astonished me; three separate small bodies, from the centre and each flank, kept charging rapidly towards us, to within a few feet of our horses' heads, without checking the speed of their own until the moment of their halt, while the whole body moved onwards. These parties were mounted on small but very perfect horses, who stopped and wheeled from their utmost speed with great precision and expertness, shaking their spears over their heads, exclaiming '*Barca! Barca! Alla siakkum chi, alla cheroga!*' 'Blessing, blessing, sons of your country! Sons of your country!' and returning quickly to the front of the body, in order to repeat the charge."

Language and Religion.] The languages spoken in B., as already mentioned, are numerous; but the Bornu Proper or Kanuri language is quite unlike any of the hitherto known Negro languages, and approaches in structure to that of the Tartar class of dialects. Arabic characters are used in writing it; and the Arabic language is used in conversation by the principal families. The Bornuese

are strict Moslem, and less tolerant than the Arabs. "I have known a Bornouese," says Denham, "refuse to eat with an Arab, because he had not performed *sully*, that is, washed and prayed at the preceding appointed hour. In the towns are many hajis who have performed the pilgrimage to Mecca, and who excel in writing the Arabic characters, as well as in teaching the art to others. However strange it may appear, each kafila leaving B. for Fezzan, carries several copies of the Koran written by the B. *fighis*, which will sell in Barbary or Egypt for 40 or 50 dollars each. The Arabic characters are also used by them to express their own language. Every chief has one of these *fighis* attached to him, who writes despatches from his dictation with great facility."

Commerce and Manufactures.] Instead of grain, as in Fezzan, the medium of exchange, with regard to smaller articles, in B., is a kind of metal which seems to be a mixture of copper and brass, and is formed into pieces of different weights. The principal articles which B. furnishes are, gold-dust, slaves, cattle, horses, ostrich-feathers, salt, and civet. We are not informed whether the gold-dust be a native product, or procured by trading with other nations. The slaves are procured chiefly from Bagarmeh and other districts to the S and W of B., where a regular system of slave-hunting has long been carried on. The inhabitants of these districts make yearly incursions into the neighbouring Negro countries, and carry away as slaves as many of the inhabitants as they can make prisoners. The civet is obtained from a species of cat. The animal is irritated till it perspire copiously, and then the moisture is carefully scraped from the hair: this operation, it is said, is renewed at short intervals, till the animal expire, which usually happens in twelve or fourteen days. One cat generally yields half-an-ounce of civet. The inhabitants of B. form the iron afforded by their country into such slight tools as their work requires. Working in iron, among nations whose chiefs at least are martial, has usually got a start beyond other arts; but when an English carpenter undertook to repair a small field-piece, and obtained for that purpose the assistance of the best B. workmen, he was kept in a state of perpetual agony by the clumsiness with which they handled their tools. The only manufacture in which they have attained to any kind of excellence, is that of cotton cloth dyed blue with their fine indigo, the tobes or pieces of which are the current coin of the realm; and yet in this staple fabric of Central Africa, they are much excelled by the people of Nigritia, and those to the south. Of their hemp, they make a kind of coarse linen; and of cotton, a kind of cloth which is dyed blue, and highly valued. They manufacture carpets for coverings to their horses; and coverings for tents, of wool and the hair of camels and goats. But none of these manufactures are so extensive as to allow of exportation. In return for the articles exported, they receive copper, brass, and dollars from Tripoli, by the way of Fezzan, and red woollen caps, check linens, light coarse woollen cloths, baize, baracans, small Turkey carpets, plain Mesurata carpets, silk wrought and unwrought, tissues and brocades, sabre-blades, knives, scissars, coral beads, small looking-glasses, &c.

Towns.] The towns of B. are in general large and well-built, and surrounded with walls from 35 to 40 ft. in height, and 20 ft. thick. The principal, besides Kouka, are New Birnie, the residence of the sultan,—Old Birnie, the ancient capital, which is said to have had once a population of 200,000 souls, no longer exists,—and Angornu, 16 m. from Kouka, with 30,000 inhabitants.

History.] It has been suggested by Mr. Leake [*Geog. Journ.* 6.] that B. is the ancient *Agoyamba* to which Julius Maternus penetrated after a march of four months from *Leptis Magna* as related by Ptolemy on the authority of Marinus of Tyre. B. is described by Leo, who visited Nigritia in the 15th cent., as an extensive territory to the W of Wankarah, governed by a powerful Libyan or Berber prince. Achmet Ali, who occupied the throne in 1808, is said to have been descended from a royal line of ancestors. He contended for several years against the rising power of the Felatahs of Sudan; but was at length overcome and deprived of his possessions. The Felatahs, however, did not long retain possession of the territory. Shortly after the conquest, sheikh Alameen el Kanemy, formed the project of delivering the country from the bondage into which it had fallen. Born in Fezzan, of Kanembu parentage, though, on the father's side descended from a Moor, Alameen had, after visiting Egypt, proceeded to Kanem as sheikh of the Koran, where he became invested with all the mysterious influence of a Maraboot. Having stirred up the Kanembus to assist him, by means of a well-planned tale of having been called by a vision to the patriotic enterprise, he made his first campaign with scarcely 400 followers, at the head of whom he defeated an army of the Felatahs nearly 8,000 strong. This victory he followed up with great promptitude and resolution; in less than ten months he had been the conqueror in forty different battles. "Nature," says Denham, "had bestowed on him all the qualifications for a great commander,—an enterprising genius, sound judgment, features engaging, with a demeanour gentle and conciliating. And so little of vanity was mixed with his ambition, that he refused the offer of being made sultan; but, placing Mohammed, the brother of sultan Achmet, on the throne, he, first doing homage himself, insisted on the whole army following his example. The sheikh built for sultan Mohammed his residence of New Birnie, establishing himself at Angornu, 3 m. distant, and retaining the dictatorship of the kingdom *pro tempore*. Such a commencement was politic on the part of the sheikh; but his aspiring mind was not calculated to rest satisfied with such an arrangement. The whole population now flocked to his standard, and appeared willing to invest him with superior power, and a force to support it. One of the first offers they made, was to furnish him with twenty horses per day, until a more regular force was organized, which continued for four years. He now raised the green flag, the standard of the Prophet; refused all titles but that of the 'Servant of God;' and after clearing the country of the Felatahs, he proceeded to punish those who had given them assistance. For several years, the sheikh carried on a desperate and bloody war with the sultan of Begharmi, who governs a powerful and warlike people inhabiting a large tract of country S of Bornou, and on the E bank of the Shary. Although meeting with some reverses, and on one occasion losing his eldest son in these wars, he was upon the whole successful, and is said to have, from first to last, destroyed and led into slavery more than 30,000 of the sultan of Begharmi's subjects, besides burning his towns and driving off his flocks. The late sultan of B., who always accompanied the sheikh to the field, also lost his life in these wars. His horse refused to move on, although at the time not more than 500 yds. from the gates of Angala, and he fell into the hands of the enemy. He died with great dignity; and six of his eunuchs and as many of his slaves who would not quit him shared his fate." Dr. Barth accompanied several military expeditions of the present sheikh of B. In one of these, which left Kukawa on the 25th Nov., 1851, and returned on 1st Feb., 1852, upwards of 10,000 head of cattle, and 3,000 slaves were collected by the forayers. The valuable portion of the slaves consists of women and youths; the usual practice is to slaughter the men of mature age. On one occasion not less than 170 of these were murdered in the presence of the travellers, by severing one leg and then allowing the wretched victim to bleed to death! Two or three days after, that part of the army with which they were encamped among the smouldering huts of another village, "The whole, which only a few moments before had been the abode of comfort and happiness, was destroyed by fire and laid desolate. Slaughtered men with their limbs severed from their bodies were lying about in all directions, and made the passer-by shudder with horror. Such is the course of human life in these regions!" When the partition of the slaves took place "there were," says Dr. Barth, "scarcely any full-grown men, while the most heart-rending scenes occurred, caused by the number of young children and even infants who were to be distributed, many of the poor creatures being mercilessly torn away from their mothers, never to see them again." But the largest element of distress consists in the starvation consequent on the destruction of the granaries in which they store their corn, the invading army sparing nothing but firing every village through which it passes. Dr. Barth, who always was on most friendly terms with the vizier—took an opportunity one day to criticize his policy in this respect, and to point out how much more prudently he would act in allowing the natives to cultivate their fertile country in tranquillity only levying a considerable tribute upon them. But here religious bigotry had warped the feelings of an otherwise kind-hearted and intelligent man. It was only by violent means, he replied, that he could keep down "these pagans," who cherished their independence and liberty above everything: and on this account it was that he burnt their granaries, in order to subdue them by famine. Slaves are the only articles which the conquerors ever think of wresting from the vanquished tribes. By carrying off great numbers of them they weaken the subjected tribes, and secure their own supremacy; and after submission it is in slaves that they exact a tribute. But all this will, Dr. Barth believes, be changed when a regular and

legitimate intercourse shall have been opened along the Eastern branch of the Quorra into the heart of these regions.

Authorities.] *Proceedings of the Africancia Association.—Browne's Travels in Africa.—Denham's and Clapperton's Travels.—Travels of R. and J. Lander.—Travels and Discoveries in Central Africa, in 1849–55. By H. Barth.* London, 3 vols. 8vo.

BORNZA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 53 m. ESE of Tchernigov.

BORO, a river of Mongolia, an affluent of the Khara, on the l. bank. It issues from a lake of the same name, and traverses from S to N a plain well-adapted to agriculture. It abounds in fish.

BORO, a river of co. Wexford, rising on the E side of the Blackstairs mountains, and flowing into the Slaney after a course of 11 m.

BORO BUDOR, or Boro Bodo, an ancient Buddhist temple, in the island of Java, prov. of Kedu, 18 m. NW of Jokjo-Kerta, or Yugva-Carta. It rises on an eminence in a plain extending from the central mountain ranges to the S coast; and forms a terraced structure of pyramidal form, measuring at the base 526 ft. and 116 ft. in height. It has four entrances corresponding in position to the cardinal points, and guarded by colossal lions. The walls are covered with a profusion of sculptured ornaments; and, in 1815, nearly 400 images of the idol were to be seen within their precincts. With the exception of the dome, the edifice is in nearly a complete state of preservation.

BORODIANKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 29 m. NW of Kiev, near the l. bank of the Zdvij.

BORODINO, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 70 m. WSW of Moscow, in the dist. and 10 m. W of Mojaisk, on the Kologa, a small affluent of the Moskva. It is celebrated as the scene of a great battle between the Russians and the French on 7th September, 1812.

The Russians having collected a force of about 120,000 men, determined to risk a general engagement on this spot, less in the hope of decisive success, than on the calculation of obliging the French to pay dearly for their ground, and weakening them against the approach of winter. On the right of the Russians was the river Moskwa; on their left a thick copsice of underwood, with a battery; the length of their line was about 4 m., protected at intervals by batteries, particularly towards the right. Their position was not particularly strong, the country being flat; but their artillery was ample. Aware that the left was his vulnerable point, Kutusoff, who commanded the Russians, threw up a redoubt about half-a-mile in its front; but the French van got possession of it two days before the battle. Bonaparte reconnoitred the whole position on the 6th, and determined to make his chief attack on the Russian left. On the 7th both armies were drawn up by sun-rise, and the batteries of several hundred field-pieces on each side, opened at 6 o'clock. No sweeping manœuvres took place on this first day. The French, after making an impression with their artillery and musketry, marched forward to attack particular points in the Russian position, not successively, but simultaneously; and the too great length of their line afforded advantage to the enemy accustomed to advance in masses. It was thus the attack on the Russian left was made in front, along the edge of a copsice, instead of taking a circuit, and beginning at the extremity of the flank where Kutusoff expected it, and where he had stationed a protecting corps. The French pushed forward, regardless of loss, and carried several of the batteries; the Russians, reinforced, returned with great intrepidity to attempt their recovery, but in vain. Success frustrated most in the centre, where the Russians at one time retook a great battery, and drove the French back with dreadful carnage; but the failure of their left enabling the enemy to throw a mass of force into this quarter, the result was an irruption which nothing could withstand, and the final loss of the position. About 8 o'clock in the morning of the second day the French first got possession of the Russian batteries; but the reiterated attacks of the latter prolonged the engagement till noon, and even till 2 o'clock, after which the fighting became partial, and soon ceased altogether on the left and centre. Murat, Ney, and Eugene Beauharnois distinguished themselves greatly in this battle. On the side of the Russians fell Prince Bagration, a general of great intrepidity and talent. The loss of the Russians was about 30,000; that of the French nearly, if not fully equal. There was no pursuit; the batteries on the Russian right were maintained and continued to occupy a part of the field; but, in the course of the night, the Russians evacuated their position, and took the road to Moscow.

BOROGAN, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the prov. of Wallachia, 43 m. E of Bukarest.

BOROGNE LAKE. See Borgne.

BOROJO, a town of Venezuela, in the intendancy and 70 m. WSW of Coro, on a small river which discharges itself into the gulf of Maracaibo.

BOROKHOTAN, a town of Mongolia, in the prov. of Kharot, on the r. bank of the Tchoro, near the E base of the Kingan mountains, 45 m. NNE of Barin, and 280 m. NNE of Pekin.

BOROROS, a district of SE Africa, stretching from the Zambesi, on the SW, to the Mozambique channel on the SE, and extending northwards to Lake Maravi. It is inhabited by several barbarous tribes, of whom the Massi, Maravi, and Rnengas, are the principal; but it is still to a great extent unknown.

BOROROS, a district of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto Grosso, stretching from the Araguaya on the W, to the S. Lourenzo or Cuayba on the E. It is intersected by several lofty mountain ridges, and is inhabited by a numerous aboriginal tribe of the same name.

BOROS JENO, a town of Hungary, cap. of the com. of Arad, and 30 m. NE of Alt Arad, on the S bank of the Feher-koros. It is the residence of a Greek protopape, and contains several churches.

BOROS SEBES, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Arad, and 40 m. ENE of Alt Arad, on a tributary of the Feher-koros.

BOROSTYANKO. See Bernstein.

BOROTALA, a river of N Asia, in Sungana, which issues from a small lake on the ENE side of Mount Talki, curves to the E, and falls into the Kaltaroshke or Boulkutsi Nor, called also in the Russian maps Borotala. The name of this river signifies, in the Kalmuk tongue, 'Grey plain.'

BOROTKOVA, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and 330 m. NNW of Yeniseisk, on the l. bank of the Yenisei.

BOROUGH, a hamlet in the p. of Llanelly, co. of Carmarthen, 14 m. SE of Carmarthen, on the N bank of the Burry. The inhabitants are chiefly miners and sailors. Excellent coal is wrought here. Pop. in 1821, 2,621; in 1831, 4,173; in 1851, 8,415.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a market-town and chapelry in the p. of Aldborough, W. R. of Yorkshire; 206 m. NNW of London, and 17 m. NW of York, on the great northern road. Area of chapelry, 85 acres. Pop. in 1801, 680; in 1851, 1,095. The town stands on the S bank of the Ure, which is here navigable. It was formerly a borough returning two members to parliament. The right of election, previous to its disfranchisement by the Reform bill, was held by about 74 individuals, burgage-tenants, wholly under the influence of the duke of Newcastle. B. derives its name from a bridge over the Ure, erected soon after the Conquest. In the market-place, near the centre of the town, is a very elevated cross formed of eight columns united with a foliaged capital. Races are held annually in the vicinity. About half-a-mile to the S of the town are three rude monumental pillars, called the Devil's Arrows, approaching somewhat to the form of obelisks, and measuring, respectively, 18, 22, and 31 ft. in height. They are composed of the common coarse rag-stone. "Here was, in the British times," observes Dr. Stukeley, "the great Panegyre of the Druids, the midsummer meeting of all the country round, to celebrate the great quarterly sacrifice; accompanied with games, sports, races, and all kinds of exercises, with universal festivity. This was like the Panathenean, the Olympian, Nemæan meetings and games among the Grecians. These obelisks were as the metæ of the races; the remembrance hereof is transmitted in the great fair held here on St. Barnabas'-day." By Dr. Stilling-

fleet they are regarded as ancient British deities, while Camden, Leland, and Drake, suppose them to have been the work of the Romans.—Also a chapelry in the parishes of Ling, Othery, Middlezoy, and West Zoyland, Somersetshire; 5 m. NW of Langport, on the E bank of the Parrot, which is here navigable, and in the neighbourhood of the Bristol and Exeter railway. Pop. 93.

BOROUGH-FEN (VILLE), an extra-parochial district in the liberty of Peterborough, co. of Northampton; 5 m. NNE of Peterborough. Area 3,130 acres. Pop. in 1801, 116; in 1851, 249.

BOROUGH-GREEN, a hamlet in the p. of Wrotham, Kent, 6½ m. W of Maidstone.

BOROUNY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 45 m. SE of Vilna, in the dist. and 12 m. SE of Ochmani, near the r. bank of the Peresina.

BOROVIA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 32 m. ESE of Soria, on the SE side of the Sierra-Moncayo.

BOROVITCHI, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of the dist. of the same name, in the gov. and 97 m. ESE of Novgorod, on the r. bank of the Msta. Pop. 4,000. It contains 4 churches and a convent, and has a considerable trade. In the vicinity are the Borovitskie *porogui* or rapids, upwards of 21 m. in extent. They have been rendered navigable. The dist. is hilly, and contains limestone, coal, and some saline springs. Pop. 64,183.

BOROVSK, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of the dist. of the same name, in the gov. and 50 m. NNE of Kalonga, on the r. bank of the Provta, 60 m. SW of Moscow. Pop. 6,000. It contains 4 churches, and has manufactories of sail-cloth. Lint, hemp, and leather, form its chief articles of trade. This town gives its name to the eparchy or episcopal diocese of Kalonga and Barovsk, and is celebrated as the scene of the valorous defence made by Prince Michel Volkonsky against the troops of the false Demitri in 1610. In the environs is the convent of Pavnoutief-Borovskii, founded in 1444, and reputed one of the richest in the empire. The district is watered by the Provta and Louja, and is to a great extent covered with forests. It is famous for its garlic and onions, and has extensive manufactories of linen and stockings. Pop. 56,474.

BOROW, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Lublin and obwod of Zamosz, famous for the battle between the Russians and Poles, which took place here in Sept., 1831.

BOROWA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 27 m. SE of Craslau, and 40 m. S of Koniggratz. It consists of about 122 houses.

BOROWNO, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Kalisez, in the obwod and 45 m. from Wielun. Pop. 480.

BOROX, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 20 m. NE of Toledo.

BOROZDA. See TEREK.

BOROZDENKI, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 35 m. NE of Toula, in the dist. and 11 m. N of Venev. Pop. 1,200.

BOROZDINSK, a fort of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Caucasus, in the dist. and 10 m. W of Kizliar, near the N bank of the Terek. It was built in 1735, and is occupied by the Cossacks.

BORRACHA ISLAND, an island of the Caribbean sea, 10 m. N of Barcelona, in N lat. 10° 20′, and W long. 64° 48′.

BORRACHOS POINT, a headland of the state of Ecuador, in S lat. 0° 20′.

BORRACHUDO, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas Geraes, comarca of Sabara, which takes its rise in the Sierra Mattagorda, runs NE, and unites with the St. Francisco at the town of S. Felix.

BORRADAILES, KOMP, or FISH RIVER, a river of Southern Africa, in Great Namaqualand, formed by the union of several streams, in S lat. 27° 57′, and which, after a course of 40 m. to the S, falls into Orange river, 50 m. above its entrance into the Atlantic.

BORRAS-HOVAH, a township in the p. of Wrexham, Denbighshire, 2½ m. W by S of Holt. Pop. 43.

BORRAS RIFFRE, a township in the p. of Gresford, Denbighshire, 3 m. NNE of Wrexham. Pop. 33.

BORREGAARD, a town of Denmark, in the prov. of Jutland, in the amt and 30 m. SW of Aalborg, near the E bank of Lymfiord, and 10 m. S of Logstor.

BORRENES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 66 m. W of Leon, and 8 m. SSE of Villafranca.

BORREV, a town of Transylvania, on the r. bank of the Aranyos, 9 m. WSW of Thorda, and 18 m. S of Klausenburg.

BORREZE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. of Salignac. Pop. 1,049.

BORRIGAL. See PUERTO-RICO.

BORRIOL, or BORRIAL, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 6 m. NE of Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 3,000.

BORRIS, a rivulet of co. Carlow. It rises in the Scallagh-pass, on the boundary with Wexford, and runs 6 or 7 m. in the direction of W by N, past the village of Borris, to the Barrow, 2½ m. below Goresbridge.

BORRIS, or BORRIS-IDRONE, a village in the p. of Clonagoose, co. Carlow, on the Borris rivulet, 14 m. N of New Ross, and 14 m. S of Carlow. It consists of a single row of houses, nearly a mile in length. Area 29 acres. Pop. in 1831, 671; in 1851, 720.—Borris castle, adjoining the above village, is, in every respect, the most imposing and interesting mansion in the county of Carlow. The original edifice was a large quadrangular, unornamented pile; and the present structure was, in the course of last century, altered from it, and constructed in the English baronial mansion style of the 16th cent., turreted, rich in detail, and similar in character to the castles of Hatfield and Burleigh.

BORRIS-IN-OSSORY, a small market and post town, in the p. of Aghaboe, Queen's co., on the great road from Dublin to Limerick, 5¾ m. E of Rosscrea. The village consists of a long street, has a mean appearance, and is maintained by its market, its fairs, a small retail trade, and the ordinary arts of handicraft. Area of the v. 50 acres. Pop. in 1831, 770; in 1841, 821; in 1851, 804.

BORRISLEAGH, or TWO-MILE-BORRIS, a parish 3½ m. SE of Thurles, co. Tipperary. It contains the villages of Borrisleagh and Littleton. Area 11,939 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,244; in 1851, 2,361. Pop. of the v. of B. in 1851, 110.

BORRISMORE, a parish in the NW corner of co. Kilkenny, 1½ m. E of Urlingford. Area 1,271 acres. Pop. in 1841, 267; in 1851, 164.

BORRIS-O'-KANE, a parish in co. Tipperary. It contains the t. of Borris-o'-Kane, and the v. of Goatstown. Area 5,128 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,634; in 1851, 3,461. Houses 538. The town of B. stands on the road from Birr to Nenagh, 11 m. SW of Birr. Pop. in 1831, 1,185; in 1851, 1,174.

BORRIS-O'-LEAGH, a small town in the p. of Glankeen, co. Tipperary, 5 m. SW by S of Templemore. Pop. in 1831, 1,304; in 1851, 1,128.

BORROMEAN ISLES, a group of islets in the Lago Maggiore, stretching along the entrance of the gulf of Tosa, in the prov. of Pallanza, the principal of which is Isola Madre, about 3 m. in circumf., the most northerly of the group. It is covered with

orchards, and orange and citron groves; and contains a fine villa, and a small theatre. Isola Superiore, or Isola-de'-Pescatori, to the SW of the former, contains a small village, inhabited by about 400 fishermen, and a parish-church; and Isola Bella, the most southerly, is adorned with terraced gardens of the richest beauty, and a magnificent palace. These islands, originally arid rocks, owe their present luxuriance to Prince Vitaliano Borromeo, who, in 1671, covered them with soil conveyed from the continent, and in the possession of whose family they have been since the 18th cent.

BORROMEO, or Borromeo, a town of the island of Sicily, in the district of Mazzara, 12 m. SE of Trapani.

BORRONE, an island of the Mediterranean, near the W coast of Sicily, in N lat. 37° 55', E long. 12° 26'.

BORRUP, or Borup, a town of Denmark, in the prov. of Jutland, in the bailiwick and 18 m. WSW of Aalborg.

BORROWBY, a township in the p. of Leak, in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. N of Thirsk. Pop. 359.—Also a township in the p. of Lythe, in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 10 m. NW of Whitby. Pop. 95.

BORROWDALE, a chapelry in the p. of Crosthwaite, Cumberland, 7 m. S by W of Keswick. Pop. in 1801, 342; in 1851, 425. This chapelry is celebrated for the production of the finest plumbago in the world. This mineral—provincially called *wad*—is found in nodules imbedded in grey felspar porphyry. The vicinity is remarkably picturesque, and is much visited by tourists. At the lower extremity of the dale is a mineral spring somewhat similar to that of Cheltenham.

BORROWDON, a township in the p. of Allenton, Northumberland, 19 m. W by S of Alnwick. Pop. 165.

BORROWSTOUNNESS, or Bo'ness, a parish in the co. of Linlithgow, bounded by the frith of Forth on the N. It is about 4 m. in length, and 2½ m. in breadth. The surface declines gradually on the N toward the Forth, and on the W to the river Avon. There are several coal-pits within the parish; ironstone also abounds; and there are beds of limestone, and quarries of freestone and whinstone. Pop. of the town and p. in 1801, 2,790; in 1831, 2,809; in 1851, 5,192.—The burgh of B. is 9 m. W of Queensferry, and 8 m. E of Falkirk, on a low peninsula washed by the Forth, and only a few feet above high water-mark. The streets and lanes are narrow; the houses in general low and old-fashioned. Its pop. in 1831 was 2,188; in 1851, 2,645. There is some ship-building carried on here; and in the immediate vicinity were extensive salt-works, at which 30,000 bushels used to be manufactured annually. The harbour is one of the safest and most commodious in the frith, having a great depth of water. It has some coasting trade, but its commerce has greatly declined. The harbour has an area of about 1 acre, enclosed by piers, with a scouring basin; it also has a patent slip; and it is of easy access; but it was until lately much out of repair. The expense of an act of parliament in 1844, preparatory to its improvement, amounted to £900, or double the gross annual income of the town and harbour. The arrivals in 1846 were, 719 vessels of 29,663 tons; of these 22 vessels were from the colonies, or foreign, and the customs' duty received, £1,856. The tonnage belonging to the port was 91 vessels of 5,944 tons, the revenue £503, and the debt £2,280. An embankment extends from this place about 1½ m. westwards along the N side of the carse of Kinneil. About 50 years ago a canal was begun to be cut between this place and Grangemouth, to communicate there with the Forth and Clyde canal. This canal was never finished. A railway to connect this port with the Slamannan railway has been projected.

BORRUCA, Boruca, or Burica Point, a promontory on the SW coast of Guatemala, in the prov. of Veragua, in N lat. 8° 5', W long. 82° 50'.

BORRUCAS, or Borucas (San Lorenzo de), a town of Guatemala, in the prov. of Costa Rica, on the r. bank of the Dolce, 20 m. above the entrance of that river into the gulf of the same name, and 85 m. SSE of Cartago.

BORSA, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Marmaros, 45 m. SE of Szigeth. Pop. 3,478. It is situated near the source of the Viso, at the base of Mount Szessul, and at the entrance of the gorge of the Tatar-Volgye, which leads into the Bukovine. In the environs are mines of argentiferous lead and of copper, and some foundries.

BORSDORF, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Leipsic, on the Parde river. Pop. 409.

BORSELE, or Monster, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Zeeland, on the SW coast of the island of S Beveland, 9 m. SW of Goes. Pop. 700. It occupies the site of the town of Borse, which was submerged in 1532.

BORSKAIA, a fort of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 175 m. WNW of Orenburg, in the district and 27 m. WNW of Bouzoulouk, on the r. side of the Samara, which is here crossed by a bridge of boats. Pop. 1,500.

BORSOD, or Borssodska, a comitat in the N of Hungary; bounded on the N by the comitats of Gömör and Torna; on the E by those of Zemplin, Abaujvar, and Szabolts; and on the S and W by Heves. It comprises a superficial area of 1,390 sq. m. In 1837 its pop. was estimated at 232,600, chiefly Hungarians, of whom 100,000 were Roman Catholics; 20,000 belonged to the United Greek church; 110,000 to the Reformed; 6,000 were Lutherans; and 8,000 Jews. It is intersected in the N and W by several mountain-ridges; and is watered in its entire extent by the Sayó, which, entering on the NW, unites with the Theiss on its SE confines. Its principal tributary is the Greater Hernad. This district is one of the finest in Hungary; producing grain in large quantities. Its wheat is reputed the best grown in the kingdom; its pastures are also rich; and it produces wine of excellent quality, fruit in great abundance, tobacco, hemp, lint, and timber. Of 512,072 jochs, entire surface, 215,480 are under cultivation; 26,715 consist of prairie and pasture-land; 27,994 of vineyards; and the remainder is covered with forests. The forests abound with game, and the rivers with fish. Cattle and fowls are extensively reared, and, in some localities, bees. The mountains, which are outlying declivities of the Carpathian system, contain slate of excellent quality, limestone, and marble. There are also some iron-mines, and mineral springs. Lignite is found in the vicinity of Miskoltz. Cloth and leather form the chief articles of manufacture. The commerce is considerable.—The com. is divided into 4 *jarás*, or marches, viz., Miskoltz, in which is the cap. of the same name, Erlau, St. Peter, and Szendrö; and comprises 11 towns, and 171 villages. Its contribution to the military chest under the old regime was 63,411 florins.—The name Borsod is derived from an ancient castle, now in ruins.

BORSONY. See Pilsen.

BORSTALL, or Boarstall, a parish in Bucks, 6 m. SSE of Bicester. Area 3,080 acres. Pop. 248.

BORSTENDORF, a village of Saxony, on the Erzgebirge, N of Longefeld. Pop. 811. A considerable quantity of turnery-ware and musical instruments is made here.

BORSZCZOW, a seigniorial town of Galicia, in the

circle and 20 m. SE of Czortkow, and 18 m. NE of Zaleszczyky. Pop. 1,404.

BORSZEG, a village of Transylvania, on the frontier of Moldavia, in the country of the Szeklers, 19 m. N of Gyergyo-Szent-Miklos, and 52 m. ESE of Bistritz. In the neighbourhood are chalybeate springs, and baths which were formerly much frequented. Limestone abounds, and some ancient igneous deposits occur in the environs.

BORT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Corrèze, arrond. of Ussel. The cant. comprises 10 com., and in 1831 contained a pop. of 8,675.—The town is on the r. bank of the Chavanoux, 16 m. SE of Ussel, and 40 m. ENE of Tulle, at an alt. of 2,820 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1846, 2,367. It possesses manufactories of linen and cheese; and has an extensive trade in horses, cattle, pigs, deals, sealing-wax, furs, and gloves. In the environs are saw-mills and coal-works; and at Ribeyrolles is a mine of argentiferous lead.—B. was the birth-place of Marmontel.

BORTCHALO, a district of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Georgia, and prov. of Somketia. It comprises the country watered by the Lower Debete, extending from the Inja, by which it is separated from the district of K'azakhi on the W, to the Kur on the E. On the S it is bounded by the district of Pambaki; and on the N by that of Tachiri. Its pop. consists of about 2,500 families, two-thirds of whom are Turcomans, and the remainder Armenians. The latter generally form distinct communities. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle constitute the chief employments. Some mines of copper, iron, and lead, occur in this district.

BORTHWICK, a hilly parish in the S part of Edinburghshire, watered by the South Esk and the Tyne. Pop. in 1801, 842; in 1831, 1,473; in 1851, 1,614. It contains the villages of Clayhouse, Dewarton, Middleton, N Middleton, Newlandrig, and part of Stobbsmills. The fine remains of the old castle of B., erected in 1430, are in this p., 11 m. from Edinburgh, and 1½ m. from the Gorebridge station of the Edinburgh and Hawick railway which passes through the p. They occupy a rising ground above the Gore rivulet, a tributary of the Esk.

BORTHWICK WATER, a Roxburghshire stream, whose head-streams are Craighope, Howpassley, and Brownshope burns. It flows NE, and joins the Teviot, a little below Branxholm, after a course of 13 m.

BORTI, a town of Greece, in the prov. of Phthiotis, on a tributary of the Eilada, 40 m. NW of Salona, and about the same distance NNE of Lepanto.

BORTIGALI, a village of the island of Sardinia, in the prov. and 40 m. SE of Sassari, situated on a hill, in a healthy locality, in the vicinity of Mount Santo Padre. Pop. 2,500.

BORTNAS-OE, an island in the North sea, off the W coast of Norway, to the S of the Sogne-fiord, in N lat. 60° 53′.

BORUCA. See Borrucas.

BORUNDA, a hamlet of Spain, giving name to a mountain-pass in the Valle de Araquil, in Navarre, the scene of some of the Carlist general Zumalacarregui's most brilliant exploits.

BORUTA, a village of Sardinia, in the district of Sassari, near Monte Santo. Pop. 500.

BORWICK, a chapelry in the p. of Warton, in Lancashire, 3½ m. S of Burton-in-Kendal. Area 836 acres. Pop. 199.

BORYSSOW. See Borissof.

BORYSTHENES. See Dnieper.

BORZAK, or Borsac, an extensive steppe in the Kirghiz-Kasaak territory.—Also a sandy plain on the N coast of Lake Aral.

BORZEWO, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Plock, in the obwod and 48 m. from Mlawa. Pop. 250.

BORZNA, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of the dist. of the same name, in the gov. and 55 m. ESE of Tchernigov, and 20 m. SSW of Sosnitza. Pop. 900. It contains 6 churches, and has three great annual fairs. The district, watered by a small river of the same name, is generally sandy, but affords pasturage to numerous herds of cattle, and is extensively covered with forests.

BORZONASCA, a town of Sardinia, in the gov of Genoa, in the prov. and 11 m. N of Chiavari. Pop. 1,500. It has some cloth-manufactories.

BOS, a town of Hungary, on the great Schutt island, 25 m. WNW of Komorn, on a tributary of the Danube.

BOSA, a town in the island of Sardinia, in the prov. and 30 m. S of Sassari, beautifully situated in a fine valley between two tabled hills, on the N bank of the Termo, about 1 m. above its entrance into the gulf of Bosa, and 15 m. WSW of Bonorva. Pop. 6,500. It is built around the base and on the acclivity of a hill on the summit of which is an old ruinous castle, and is encompassed by walls now in a state of dilapidation. It is a bishop's see; and contains one handsome street, a cathedral, and several convents. The site is extremely insalubrious, being a close valley on the muddy banks of a sluggish stream. The port, which is formed by the islet of Rossa, in N lat. 40° 16′ 40″, E long. 8° 25′ 31″ [*Smyth*], is small, and capable of receiving only small boats; but it is much frequented by the coral-fishers of Genoa. Its chief exports are cheese, malvagia, flax, oil, corn, and wine.

BOSA, a town of E Africa, in the Somauli territory, 25 m. N of Hurrur, and 100 m. WSW of Zeila.

BOSANQUET, a township of Upper Canada, in the co. of Lambton. Pop. in 1850, 619.

BOSBOCH, or Attarfaieh, a town of Nubia, 5 m. NNE of Sennaar, on the r. bank of the Nile.

BOSBOS, a town of the island of Gilolo, in the Asiatic archipelago, on the E coast, in N. lat. 1° 10′.

BOSBURY, a parish in Herefordshire, 4 m. N by W of Ledbury. Area 5,200 acres. Pop. 1,137.

BOSCASTLE, a small port of Cornwall, on the Bristol channel, 3 m. SE of Bossiney.

BOSC (Le), a commune of France, in the dep. of Ariege, cant. of Foix. Pop. 1,890.

BOSCAWEN, a township of New Hampshire, U. S., in Merrimac co., 9 m. NW of Concord. Pop. in 1840, 1,965. It is situated on the W side of the Merrimac, opposite Canterbury, with which it is connected by a bridge; and is intersected by the Blackwater, which affords excellent water-power. It is generally level and very fertile.

BOSCAWEN (Cape), a promontory at the SW side of the island of Santa Cruz, or Egmont, in Queen Charlotte's group, in S lat. 10° 50′, and E long. 165° 40′.

BOSCAWEN'S ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific, one of the Friendly group, in S lat. 16°, and W long. 174°. It is 6 m. in circumf.

BOSCH, an island of Holland, in the North sea, 6 m. from the NW coast of the prov. of Groningen, between the islands of Shiermonik and Rottum, in N lat. 53° 56′, and E long. 6° 53′.

BOSCH (Hertogen). See Bois-le-Duc.

BOSCHBERGEN, or Bush Bergen, a range of mountains in S Africa, in the prov. of Somerset, in the territory of the Cape of Good Hope. It extends between Little Fish river on the W, to the Great Fish river on the E, a distance of upwards of 20 m., in S lat. 32° 45′.

BOSCHEN. See Bischheim.

BOSCHI, a town of Piedmont, near the SE con

fines, on the r. bank of the Aveto, 13 m. S of Bobbio, and 46 m. SE of Alexandria.

BOSCHMAN'S or BUSHMAN'S RIVER, a river of S Africa, in the territory of the Cape of Good Hope, which takes its rise in the S of Somerset co., separates the co. of Uitenhage and Albany, and falls into the Indian ocean 28 m. S of Graham's Town.

BOSCLARD, or BOSC-LE-HARD, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Seine, cant. of Bellencombre, 15 m. NNE of Rouen. Pop. 814.

BOSCO, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessin, and dist. of Valle-Maggia, 8 m. NNW of Cevio, and 20 m. NNW of Locarno. Pop. 300. It has manufactories of wooden-ware and turnery.—Also a town of Piedmont, cap. of a mandemento of the same name, in the prov. and 7 m. SSE of Alexandria. Pop. 3,000. It has an extensive library, and formerly possessed an abbey.

BOSCOBEL, an extra parochial liberty in the co. of Salop, 6 m. E by N of Shiffnall. Area 700 acres. Pop. 18. Charles I., after his defeat at Worcester, found concealment here for some time.

BOSCOLUNGO, a village of Tuscany, in the district and 40 m. NW of Florence, on a spur of the Apennines, at an alt. of 4,452 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 435. It contains a custom-house, and has some manufactories of wooden-ware.

BOSCOMBE, a parish in Wilts, 4 m. SE of Amesbury. Area 1,682 acres. Pop. 159.

BOSCO-TRE-CASE, a village of Naples, in the prov. and 13 m. ESE of Naples, the cap. of a cant. in the dist. of Castel-a-Mare, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius. Pop. 4,500. This is one of 4 villages situated within a short distance of one another, bearing the general name of Bosco. The group contains several parish churches and convents, a royal manufactory of arms, a powder-mill, and an extensive manufactory of maccaroni. The environs afford good wine, and large quantities of silk.

BOSC-ROGER (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of Eure, cant. of Bourgthéroulde. Pop. 2,203.

BOSDARROS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, cant. of Pau. Pop. 1,935.

BOSEMPRA. See BOSSENPRA.

BOSHAM, a parish in Sussex, 3½ m. W by S of Chichester. Area 3,839 acres. Pop. 1,126.

BOSHAM, or BOCHAM, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Gingiro, on the S frontier of Abyssinia, on a tributary of the Zebee, 365 m. SSW of Gondar.

BOSHERSTON, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 5½ m. SW of Pembroke. Pop. 246.

BOSINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 6 m. NNE of Freyburg, near the r. bank of the Saane.

BOSINGFELD, a town of Germany, in the principality of Lippe-Detmold, bailiwick of Sternberg, 16 m. N of Blomberg, and 13 m. NE of Detmold. Pop. 634. It has several fairs.

BOSJABGNA, a town of Sweden, in the district and 150 m. WNW of Pitea, on a branch of the Horn Afvan.

BOSJEAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Saone and Loire, cant. of St. Germain-du-Bois. Pop. 1,015.

BOSJESMANS. See BUSHMEN.

BOSKOOP, a town of Holland, in the prov. of S Holland, on the W side of the Aar, 9 m. SE of Leyden, and 13 m. NNE of Rotterdam. Pop. 1,340.

BOSKOWITZ, or BOSKOWICE, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 21 m. NNE of Brunn, and 26 m. WSW of Olmutz. Pop. 4,911, of whom 1,949 are Jews. It contains a fine seigneurial castle belonging to the counts of Dietrichstein, founded in 1202, and has a glass-work and some cloth-manufactories. The environs contain mines of gold, silver, and alum. Their chief agricultural production is the teasel-plant used by cloth-manufacturers.

BOSLEY, or BOSLEY, a chapelry in the p. of Prestbury, 4½ m. ENE of Congleton. Area 3,880 acres. Pop. 568.

BOSMOREAU, or BOSTMORAUD, a commune of France, in the dep. of Creuse, cant. and 3 m. N of B., on the r. bank of the Thorion. Pop. 416. It contains coal-mines, the produce of which in 1832, amounted to 1,500 quintals.

BOSNA, a river of European Turkey, in the ejalet of Bosnia. It is composed of numerous small streams, which have their sources on the N declivity of Mount Ivari, on the borders of the Herzegovine, to the SW of Bosna-Seral; and, running from S to N, passes by Vissoko, Maglai, Doboi, and Dobor, and after a course of 110 m. joins the Save 20 m. E of or below Brod. This stream, the largest of all those that water the plain of Serai, is 390 ft. where broadest. Its chief tributaries are the Krivaga and the Jolla on the right, and the Lashva and Ussora on the left.

BOSNA-SERAI, SERAJEVO, or SERAIEVO, a city of European Turkey, formerly the cap. of Bosnia, 36 m. SE of Traunik, 46 m. SW of Zwornik, 75 m. SE of Banjaluka, and 495 m. WNW of Constantinople, in 43° 31′ 10″ N lat., and 18° 36′ E long. It is advantageously situated partly on the plain of the Melaska, a tributary of the Bosna, and partly on the declivities of some small hills. The houses are adorned with gardens; and the place presents a somewhat imposing appearance in its numerous minarets, bastions, and turrets. Several stone bridges establish the communication between the two banks of the river; and the town is defended by a large and strong fortress, consisting of several forts connected together, and each flanked by small towers. Its walls are in a state of dilapidation. There are, it is estimated, in this city 80 mosques, some of which are very elegant, besides several Catholic and Greek churches. The public baths, bazaars, and bezestines, are well furnished.—The pop. has been estimated at 70,000, two thirds of which are Turks, 3,000 Catholics, and the rest Greeks and Jews. The inhabitants are employed in manufacturing arms, hardware, cooper-utensils, and jewellery, and in making and dressing leather and other fabrics. B. is the centre of commerce with Dalmatia, Croatia, and Southern Germany. The climate is temperate; and, though comparatively cold, the vine flourishes in the vicinity. B. is built upon the ruins of the ancient *Tiberiopolis*. It was captured by Prince Eugene in 1697, subsequent to the memorable defeat which he gave the Turks at Zenta, but he was not able to gain possession of its citadel.

BOSNIA, [TURK. *Bosnas-Ili*,] an ejalet or prov. of European Turkey, which takes its name from the Bosna, one of its principal rivers. It extends between 42° 27′ and 45° 17′ N lat., and 15° 45′ and 19° 2′ E long. It is the most western prov. of Turkey; and has on three sides the same limits with that empire. The Save, from the junction of the Verbas, to its confluence with the Drin, separates it from Austria on the N; the Drin, up to the parallel of 44°, separates it on the E from Servia; from this point the E frontier runs along the mountain-ridge which separates the basin of the Upper Drin on the W from that of the Upper Ibar on the E, and skirting the whole W and SW frontier of Servia, strikes the Siboeza river which forms its extreme SE limit. It then turns sharply round and runs NW along the N frontier of Upper Albania and the Herzegovine, until it strikes the Drina in the parallel of 43° 40′ N; whence it runs WNW along Mount Plannina, the N frontier of the Herzegovine till it strikes the head-

stream of the Verbas, which, throughout its whole course to the Save, forms its W boundary, separating it from Croatia. Its mean length is 180 geog. or 207 British miles, from NNW to SSE; and its mean breadth 108 geog. or 125 British m., from ENE to WSW. Its superficies is about 22,000 sq. m.

Physical features.] B. is a very mountainous country. The chain of the Dinaric Alps, which enters it at the source of the Unna, under the name of the mountains of Plissivicza and Tepoli, runs from NW to SE almost parallel with the coast of the Adriatic, from which it is never distant above 60 m. This chain forms the division of the waters which run N to the Save, and S to the Adriatic. The principal streams to which it gives birth on the N side, are the Unna, and the Unatz, its SE branch, and the Sanna which joins the Unna at Novi, the Verbas, the Bosna, the Drin, and the Western Morava, between which it throws out very considerable branches. The Narenta is the only remarkable stream, to the S of the range, on which no considerable branches appear, but the Prologh and the Piessiori. Between the first of these branches and the principal chain is the plain of Livno, and a number of irregular valleys. The S branches of the Dinaric Alps have a peculiar character. Far from resembling the N branches, in which are seen an uninterrupted succession of beautiful forests, fine pastures, a vigorous vegetation, and very numerous water courses, these, on the contrary, present, especially near the sea, sharp peaks and rocks bare to the very top. In winter, vegetation is opposed by the impetuous winds; and in summer, by a burning sun, the effect of which is only tempered by the abundant dews. B. abounds in streams. Here the traveller cannot advance half-a-league in any direction without crossing a rivulet. The Drino, on the E boundary of the country, the Bosna watering the central districts, and the Verbas to the W, are all navigable for boats of 50 tons. The Unna, which for 20 m. forms the boundary between Austrian and Turco-Bosnian Croatia, is said by some accounts to be unnavigable from its numerous shallows; though we are told by others that this river has such an abundant supply of water as to be navigable almost to its source.

Climate.] The climate of Bosnia is cold, though much varied by local circumstances and the difference of level. On the fruitful plains, near the banks of the Drino, the winter is mild; but severe in Turkish Croatia and the mountainous country, where snow several feet deep covers much of the country for one-half of the year. The centigrade therm. frequently falls here from 12° to 18° below zero. The summer heats are seldom oppressive; but in that season the S parts—as might be expected from the difference of level—are cooler than the N. The forests on the mountains collect the clouds, and the weather is often stormy from June to the middle of August, but the great rains during these months fertilize the ground. Spring, in the high country, begins about the end of April, and continues till June. The heat of summer then commences, and lasts to the beginning of September; snow falls generally before that month is ended, and is not wholly dissolved until the middle of May. B. is on the whole a very healthy country, well supplied with water, and enjoying a salubrious atmosphere. The marshes are almost exclusively confined to the banks of the Save.

Productions.] B., consisting of a vast number of narrow valleys, each watered by its own streams, cannot fail of being a fertile region, even in spite of the indolence and barbarism of the natives. The soil in fact yields abundant crops everywhere; but the most fertile districts are those on the banks of the Drino, the Verbagna, and the Korovitza. The valleys and the sides of the hills are covered with a thick stratum of vegetable mould; even the higher summits are not unfruitful. But it appears, upon the whole, that the greater part of the soil is better fitted for pasturage than grain. The forests abound in oaks, ashes, poplars, maples, hornbeams, aspens, and birches. The northern side of the Dinaric Alps, and their branches, are clothed with forests, whilst their summits are covered with thyme, rosemary, and other aromatic plants, interspersed with woods of larches, firs, and yews. A large navy might be built from the timber in these forests; and if proper roads were cut, Bosnian oaks might be transported to the coasts of the Adriatic. The rich meadows and pastures are grazed by numerous herds of oxen. The sheep have fine fleeces. Goats are very numerous. The horses are of middle size, but they are little used except as beasts of burden. Fruits and vegetables are abundant. Pears and apples are remarkable for their size and agreeable taste. Grapes are not cultivated; but on the banks of the Drin, *slivovitza*, a kind of strong drink made of plums, is used both by Christians and Turks as a substitute for wine; and all the lands in the vicinity of the villages are, in consequence, planted with plum trees. *Pekmes*, a sweet juice of the consistence of honey, is extracted from pears. The different kinds of grain raised are wheat, maize, and barley, the produce of which is much above the consumption. Oats are cultivated only in a few places, but millet is a very common crop. In the Herzegovine, or Southern Bosnia, vines and olives are principal productions, especially in the vicinity of Mostar; and tobacco is raised on the banks of the Drin.

Minerals.] Iron is the only production which the jealousy of the Turks permits to be drawn from the bowels of the earth; but if B. were well governed, its mines might become a source of wealth. Gold was formerly obtained in this country; and it was probably at Statnitza, 6 m. from Traunik, on the road to Scopia, that the Romans wrought their famous gold mines. According to the traditions of the natives, there are gold mines near Zwornick and Varish; and particles of native gold are rolled down the Bosna, the Verbas, the Drin, and the Lachva. Silver mines were wrought in this country before the arrival of the Turks, but they have all been neglected since. An ore containing quicksilver is found near the convent of Krissevo; and a lead mine was discovered near Olovo, between Kladain and Varish.

Population.] The population of B. has been variously estimated: by Hassel it is stated at 560,000; by the editors of the *Dictionnaire Geographique* at 822,000, of whom 470,000 were represented to be Mussulmans, 190,000 Greeks, 150,000 Catholics, 2,000 Jews, and the remainder Zingarians or Gypsies. By Von Zedlitz the pop. was estimated, in 1828, at 743,000, of whom 250,000 were Bosniaks, 240,000 Turks, 120,000 Servians, 75,000 Morlachians, 40,000 Croats, 16,000 Gypsies, 2,000 Jews, and 800 Armenians. A more recent estimate carries the pop. to 900,000, of whom 500,000 are Mahommedans, 200,000 Greeks, and 150,000 Catholics. The natives are a brave and warlike people, and, with the Albanians, make the best soldiers in the Turkish empire.

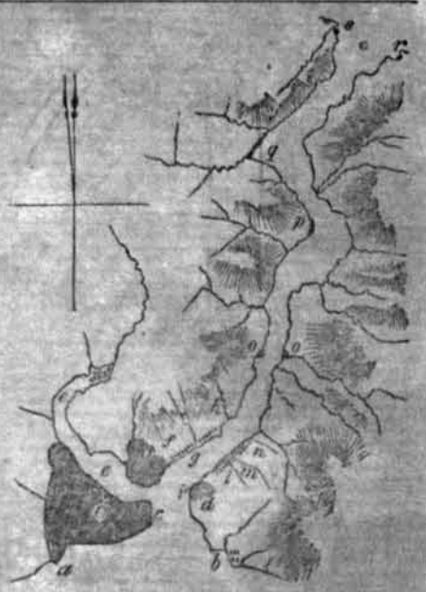
Government, &c.] B. is under the government of a pasha of three tails, who resides at Traunik, and who is generally changed every three years. Under him are 6 pashas of two tails, who govern so many districts, namely, Traunik, Bagnalouka, or Banyaluka, Srebernik, Isvornik, Kersek, and Rascia or Novibazar. It is subdivided into 48 circles, each having its own cap., in which resides a military officer, and a cadi. Each of these head towns has a *kulla* or strong fort flanked with towers, &c., and furnished

with cannon. But these are not the only defences of the country; for Bihacz, Bagnalouka, Zwornik, and other cities, are important fortresses, as the Austrians have more than once found to their cost.

History.] B. in ancient times was denominated *Pannonia Inferior*; and, in the Middle ages, had its own governors, who were vassals of the Hungarian sovereigns. In 1463, Mohammed the Great subdued Bosnia, and flayed alive its last sovereign, Stephen V. The modern pashalic is of much greater extent than the ancient kingdom of Bosnia, which corresponded to Northern or Lower Bosnia, bounded by the Verbas on the W, and the Drin on the E, but which now includes Turkish Croatia, between the Verbas, the Unna, and the Koramna. Upper Bosnia comprehends all the tract S of the Dinaric mountains, formerly called Herzegovina, Rama, or Duchy of St. Saba, and sometimes Turkish Dalmatia.

BOSOST, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 80 m. N of Lerida, on the l. bank of the Garonne, in the Val-de-Aran.

BO'SPORUS,—commonly but incorrectly written Bosphorus,—the Boghaz of the Turks, and *Bosporus Thracius* of the ancients, a strait about 20 m. in length which connects the Black sea with the sea of Marmora, and divides Europe from Asia. At its entrance from the latter sea, between the Seven towers (*a*), where the walls of Constantinople commence, to the hamlet of Kadi Koi (*b*) on the Asiatic side, it is 4¼ nautical miles in breadth, with soundings in mid-channel of from 18 to 24 fath.; but it rapidly contracts, the coast on the side of the city trending E by N to the Seraglio point (*c*), a distance of 5 m.; while on the opposite shore it trends N by W to Scutari (*d*). The strait between these two points does not exceed 1 m. in breadth. Turning the Seraglio point, a deep inlet (*e e*) runs off towards the NW between the city of Constantinople Proper (*C*) on the S, and the suburbs of Tophana and Galata (*D*) on the N, and, rising above them, Pera, the residence of the Franks, this inlet is the harbour of Constantinople, called *Auricornu* or Golden-horn in the days of Pliny. At its entrance this inlet is about 600 paces broad; but it becomes more and more contracted as it extends inland 6 or 8 m., and at length terminates in a bend towards the NE, at a point where a rivulet empties itself into it, and where a pleasing mall, or promenade, for the suburb of Pera, has been formed. "A forest of masts, and the length of the port, give it the appearance of the Thames near London; and we were also reminded of the entrance to the great canal of Venice by the number and peculiar form of the boats, which are seen gliding swiftly through the water in all directions." [*Morewood.*] The first bend or reach of the B. from the harbour, proceeding towards the Black sea, extends 3 m. ENE, with an average breadth of about ¾ m., and a depth of from 20 to 32 fath. mid-channel. On the European side are the villages of Fondokli (*f*), Dolma Bakchi (*g*), and Orta (*h*); and on the Asiatic, Scutari (*d*), off the point of which stands the tower and battery of Leander (*i*), and the villages of Kus Gundjuk (*l*), Istavros (*m*), and Beglerbeg (*n*). The next bend trends irregularly 5 m. NE by N, and contracts between two castles, one on each side (at *o o*) to a breadth of only ¼ m., while the depth varies from 30 to 40 fath. At this spot—which is the part of the channel where the Persians, Goths, Latins, and Ottomans, successively crossed it—"the B. appears like a majestic river, winding between banks high and woody as those of the Wye, and not less lively and cultivated than those of the Thames." Opposite Yeniskoi (*p*), on the European coast, it trends NE, 2½ m., to the gulf of Buyukdéré (*q*), whence it trends NE by E, 4 m., with a breadth varying from 2 m. to 1½ m. to the Black sea, which it enters between two forts and two lighthouses, those on the Asiatic side (*r*) bearing SE by E, 2 m. from those on the European (*s*). The deceptive appearance of the coast both to the E and W of the entrance of the B. from the Black sea has often proved fatal to mariners; and the lighthouses are so ill-contrived as (*s*)e nearly useless. The depth of this last reach is from 20 to 30 fath.; midway between the two lighthouses it is from 34 to 38 fath. The general appearance and some of the geological features of this channel are touched upon in our article on the Black Sea.



The strong current which sets in from the Black sea into this strait, running at the rate of from 3½ to 4 m. an hour, is opposed and deflected in an irregular manner by the abrupt angular bends of the coast, which at the same time convert it in appearance into a series of lovely inland lakes, of an intense blue, the shores of which open into deep bays running up into valleys richly clothed with Oriental foliage, or are covered with the kiosks of the wealthy Frank, Greek, and Armenian merchants of Constantinople, planted amidst orange groves, orchards, and vineyards. The European side, from Constantinople, until within 4 or 5 m. of the Black sea, is almost uninterruptedly studded with tasteful and ornamental buildings, and smiling villages; while the background is a succession of terraced gardens, rising up the side of a hilly range whose graceful undulations are crowned with groves of plane, lime, cypress, walnut, and chestnut. On the Asiatic side, the hills rise into mountains, and the groves swell into forests; and Mount Olympus is seen in the far distance towering over the beautiful town of Brussa. The shores of the B. for some miles from the Black sea, are, on either side, rugged and precipitous, presenting abrupt cliffs and rocky headlands. The shores of the Black sea, on arriving at the entrance of the strait, sweep off at once on either hand nearly at right angles, presenting a vast and sudden expanse of dark waters with most imposing effect after the confined scenery of the strait. The B. is defended by open batteries, mounting 486 guns in all, which though well-placed for opposing shipping, are commanded by heights in their rear.—The name *Bosporus* literally signifies 'Ox ford;' and, according to mythological tradition, this strait was so named from the passage of Io across it when transformed into a heifer. Dr. Neale supposes the strait may derived its name from the passage of the Persian elephants which the Greeks and Thracians called *Bos leucus*, i. e. 'White bulls.'—*Sandys.—Fleurieu.—E. D. Clarke's Travels.—Hobhouse.* Letter xiv.—*Andréossy, Constantinople et le Bosphore*, 1828. 8vo.

BOSPORUS (Cimmerian). See Kaffa.

BOSRA, Bostra, or Busrah, a town of Syria, cap. of the Hauran, in the pash. and 60 m. S of Damascus, and 90 m. NE of Jerusalem, on the Nahr-el-Ghazal, a torrent which descends from the Kelb Hauran, and which is crossed by a fine ancient bridge. Burckhardt places it in N lat. 32° 40′. This town is now chiefly remarkable for the magnificent remains which it still exhibits of its former greatness. Of these the principal are, the strong citadel built by the Saracens, the ancient walls, a triumphal arch, and the Deir-Bohaira, or the house of the Nestorian monk Bohaira, who first acknowledged the prophetic character of Mahomet. The modern buildings are, to a great extent, constructed of materials taken from the surrounding ruins, and are sometimes conjoined with ancient edifices. The colonnade of a temple and a long bridge now form the approach to a castle which occupies the site of an old Roman theatre. The streets are narrow. There are several well-built bazaars and mosques. B. is of great antiquity, and was, from a remote period, a town of importance. It was the Roman cap. of *Palestina Tertia*, or Arabia *Provincia*.

BOSSAY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Indre and Loire, cant. of Preuilly. Pop. 1,691. It contains some iron-works.

BOSSE (La), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. of La Coudray-St.-Germer, 12 m. SW of Beauvais. Pop. 797.

BOSSEI, a town of Switzerland, on the S frontiers of the cant. of Vaud, 4 m. S of Geneva.

BOSSEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, NW of Frankfort.

Drawn by D. Roberts from a sketch by R. Cockerell Esq.

Engraved by W. Finden.

ST SOPHIA, FROM THE BOSPHORUS.
(Constantinople)

A. Dillaway & Co. London & Edinburgh

BOSSERNE, an island of Denmark, on the N extremity of the Great Belt, to the E of Samsoe island.

BOSSIER, a parish in the NW of Louisiana, U. S., bordering on Arkansas, and skirted on the W by Red river. Pop. in 1850, 6,962. Cap. Belleview.

BOSSIERE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. and 12 m. NW of Namur. Pop. 528.

BOSSILIEVO, or Bosiljevo, a village of Austrian Croatia, 12 m. WSW of Carlstadt.

BOSSINEY, a village in the p. of Tintagel, in Cornwall, 4 m. NW of Camelford. Pop. in 1851, 87.

BOSSINGTON, a chapelry in the p. of Broughton, in Hampshire, 3 m. SW by S of Stockbridge. Area 615 acres. Pop. 35.

BOSSOLASCO, a village of Piedmont, in the division of Coni, in the prov. and 12 m. SSE of Alba. Pop. 1,500.

BOSSUS-LES-WALCOURT, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Beaumont, 14 m. S of Charleroi. It contains an iron-finery. The Austrians were defeated by the French here in 1792.

BOSSUT (Cape), a promontory of Western Australia, on the coast of Tasman land, forming the S side of Lagrange bay, in S lat. 18° 42′, E long. 121° 45′ (*Stokes*). It is faced by the Casuarina reef.

BOSSUTH, a river of Austria, in Slavonia, which takes its rise in the Gillgebirge, to the N of Brod, and runs to the E, under the name of Bigi. At Tzerna, where it takes the appellation of B., it divides into two branches, both of which fall into the Save, the first 7 m. S of the point of separation, and the other, after a circuitous course to the SE of upwards of 48 m., at the village of Bossuth, 12 m. W of Mitrovitz. This river is the ancient *Bacuntius*.

BOST, or Kila-Bast, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Seistan, on the l. bank of the Helmund, to the SW of the junction of the Turnuk, and 80 m. WSW of Kandahar.

BOSTAM, a town of Persia, in Khorasan, 3½ m. NE of Shahrud, in a valley watered by a stream descending from Elburz. It is enclosed by a wall, furnished with numerous round towers, and is about 1½ m. in circuit, but contains little more than ruins and small fields; and has a pop. of only between 300 and 400.—*Fraser*.

BOSTAN, a town of Nubia, in the prov. of Wady Nuba, on the r. bank of the Nile, opposite Mosmos, 25 m. SW of Derr.

BOSTAN (El), a town of Turkey in Asia, in the sanjak and 23 m. NNW of Marash, on the l. bank of the Sihun, to the WNW of the Taurus chain, and 115 m. SSW of Sivas. Pop. 9,000. This town, the ancient *Comana* of Cappadocia, occupies a picturesque situation, in a well-watered and fertile plain; and contains 4 mosques, one of which is supposed to have formerly been a temple of Bellona. Grain forms the chief article of its commerce.

BOSTANUK, a town of Persia, in the sanjak of Irak-Ajemi, 95 m. NE of Hamadan, and 45 m. SW of Kasbin, on a tributary of the Kara Su.

BOSTITSA. See Vonitza.

BOSTOCK, a township in the p. of Davenham, 3 m. NW of Middlewich in Cheshire. Area 1,111 acres. Pop. 154.

BOSTON, a parish, borough, port, and market-town, in the co. of Lincoln; 116 m. road-distance N of London, and 36 m. SSE of Lincoln, on the river Witham, which here forms a considerable estuary, though 5 m. from the sea. The Witham flows through the town, and is crossed by an elegant iron-bridge of one arch, 86 ft. in span, after a design by Rennie,—erected in 1804-7 by the corporation, at an expense of £22,000. The p. contains 5,220 acres. Pop. in 1801, 5,926; in 1811, 8,180; in 1821, 10,373; in 1831, 11,240; in 1841, 12,942; in 1851, 15,122.

The town, which is in N lat. 53° 10′, W long. 0° 25′, is well-built, and contains many good dwelling-houses and shops, and extensive granaries and other warehouses. The church is a noble structure of the 14th cent. The interior is 382 ft. in length, by 99 ft. in breadth; the nave is rich and lofty; and on each side of the chancel are ranges of stalls. The tower is 262 ft. 9 in. in height, and resembles that of the cathedral of Antwerp. It forms a conspicuous landmark for sailors, being visible at sea for 40 m., and is surmounted by an elegant octagonal lantern which seems designed to have been lighted up at night for a sea-mark. It was extensively repaired in 1852-3. The streets are well-paved and lighted with gas; but the supply of water is bad. Wednesday and Saturday are market-days, on which large quantities of poultry are sold, much of which is sent to the London market, and an extensive business is done in corn and wool. A cattle market is held once a-week on an open space near the NE end of the town, called the Wide Bargate. Immense numbers of sheep and horned cattle are sold here. Fairs are held on the 4th and 5th of May for sheep chiefly; August 5th is the town-fair; on November 20th, and three following days, for horses; and on December 11th for cattle. The navigation of the Witham has suffered much from the deposition of silt, but since the middle of the last cent. it has been deepened, and a canal carried from the town to Dogdyke, with most beneficial consequences. The quay is now accessible to vessels of 100 tons burden, and the river is navigable to Lincoln, whence is a vast inland communication by canals communicating with the river Trent. For the improvement of the port and harbour of B. extensive powers are vested by two local acts of parliament, in the mayor and burgesses. The expenditure under these acts, from 1812 to 1832, was £88,749 1s. 10d. In 1832, 174 vessels belonged to this port. No manufactures are carried on in the borough; but the town contains two iron-founderies and 3 building-yards, (with a patent slip,) where vessels of 200 tons burden, and downwards, are constructed. The tide rises 13 ft. in the harbour, but if certain improvements on the great level of the Wash, now contemplated, are carried out, it is expected that 19 ft. of water will be obtained here. The registered shipping of this port on 1st Jan., 1847, was 180 ships = 8,343 tons. The number of vessels that entered inwards in 1845, was 1,583 = 72,703 tons; outwards, 1,097 = 48,414 tons. The steam-vessels entering inwards in 1845 were 92 = 6,817 tons. The foreign trade of B. is chiefly with the Baltic. The export trade, chiefly in agricultural produce, has increased greatly since the draining of the extensive fens, from which upwards of 70,000 acres of rich marsh land have been obtained. The assessed property of the borough was returned in 1815 at £3,423; in 1842-3 at £54,503.—B. is now connected with the Great Northern line at Peterborough, by what is called the Loop line of railway, from its curling round in the form of a loop from Peterborough, through Spalding, Boston, and Lincoln. Its distance from Peterborough by railway is 32 m.; from Lincoln, 30 m. By the E Lincolnshire railway it is also connected with Louth and Grimsby.

B. is a borough by prescription, but is chiefly governed by a charter of the 37th Henry VIII., extended by Elizabeth. By the municipal act of 1835, the borough has been divided into two wards: Boston West ward, and Bargate ward; to each of which 9 councillors have been assigned. The mayor is by virtue of his office, escheater, returning officer at the election of members of parliament for the borough,

and clerk-of-the-market. A commission of the peace has been granted to this town. The elective franchise was conferred in the reign of Edward VI., from which period B. returned two members to parliament. Under the reform bill the old borough of B., with the parish of Skirbeck and hamlet of Skirbeck quarter, exclusive of the fen-allotment of the p. of Skirbeck, returns two members to parliament. The pop. of the parl. borough in 1851 was 17,518. The electors in 1839-40 were 1,086; in 1842-3, 1,127. B. is also a polling-place for the members for the parts of Kesteven.—John Foxe, the biographer of the Martyrs, was born here; also the ecclesiastical writer, John of Boston, sometimes called Boston of Bury. The Irby family hold the title of Viscount from this town.—The B. poor-law union comprehends 27 parishes, embracing an area of 168 sq. m.; with a pop. returned in 1831 at 29,941. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £16,705. Expenditure in 1838, £10,161; in 1841, £10,302; in 1846, £11,995.

The name is supposed by some to be a contraction of Botolph's-town; a monastery having been founded here in 650, by the Saxon, St. Botolph. In the '*Ordinacio Stapularium*' of Edward III. it is termed St. Botolph. Lambard writes: "St. Botolphes, now Bostonstow. A good towne in Lincolnshyre, commonly and corruptlye called Boston." Having been destroyed by the Danes in 870, the monastery was rebuilt to the N of the church, and its remains are still visible in a dwelling-house, called Botolph's priory. Dr. Stukeley supposes that a Roman ferry crossed the river Witham, in the immediate vicinity of this town. In 1204, Boston paid £780 of duty, while London, under the same tax, paid only £836; it must, therefore, have ranked pretty near in commercial importance to the metropolis itself. The town suffered greatly by fire—the work of an incendiary—in the reign of Edward I.; and, in 1285, from a great inundation, so that its prosperity was on the decline, when, in the 27th of Edward III., it was made a staple for wools, leather, tin, lead, and other commodities. The Hanseatic merchants also having settled a guild here, its prosperity revived; and in the reign of Edward III. B. was able to supply 16 vessels to an armament intended for the invasion of Brittany. When Leland wrote in 1530, its decay as a place of commerce had recommenced; and notwithstanding the patronage of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, it gradually declined with the increasing difficulty of the Witham navigation.

BOSTON, the cap. of Massachusetts, the metropolis of New England, and the second commercial city in the American Union, situated mostly on a peninsula 3 m. long, and little more than 1 m. broad, at the head of Massachusetts bay, and possesses one of the best harbours in the United States. It is in 42° 21′ 23″ N lat., and 71° 4′ 9″ W long. from Greenwich; and 5° 11′ 15″ E long. from Washington. It is 105 m. from Portland on Maine, 214 m. from New York, 302 m. from Philadelphia, 439 m. from Washington, 985 m. from Cincinnati, and 1,809 m. from New Orleans.—The pop. in 1790 was 18,033; in 1800, 24,937; in 1810, 33,250; in 1820, 43,298; in 1830, 61,391; in 1840, 93,338; in 1850, 136,881. B. consists of three parts, viz., B. on the peninsula, or Old B.,—South B., formerly a part of Dorchester, but united to B. in 1804,—and East B., formerly Noddle's island. The Neck or isthmus, which in early times formed the only connection of the peninsula with the main land, is over a mile in length, and still constitutes the main avenue to the city from the S; but by a number of extension bridges and artificial avenues, it is connected in various directions with the surrounding country. By the fortification of this neck, at the commencement of the Revolutionary war, the British troops were able to control the intercourse between B. and the adjacent country; but communication is now opened in various directions by a number of bridges. Charles river bridge, 1,503 ft. long, connects B. with Charlestown; West B. bridge, 2,758 ft. in length, with a causeway 3,432 ft. long, leads to Cambridge; South B. bridge, 1,550 ft. long, leads from the Neck to S Boston; Canal bridge, 2,796 ft. in length, leads to E Cambridge; Free bridge, 1,828 ft., connects Old B. with South B.; Warren bridge, 1,390 ft., leads to Charlestown; the Western avenue, 1½ m. long, leads to Brooklyn, and constitutes a tidal dam enclosing a pond of 600 acres, which affords an important water-power.

The city exhibits a picturesque and beautiful appearance when approached from the sea; and in surveying its several parts the traveller finds much to admire. The peninsula had originally an uneven surface, and the place early received the name of Trimountain, from its three hills, and their principal eminences on Beacon hill. These eminences, though somewhat lowered, continue to adorn the city. Beacon hill, on the W part, is 110 ft. above high-water mark; it was originally 30 ft. higher; Fort hill, on the E side, fronting the harbour, is 80 ft. high; and Copp's hill, in the N part, is 50 ft. above high water. South B. extends about 2 m. along the S side of the harbour. Nearly in the middle of this tract are Dorchester heights, or Mount Washington, 130 ft. above the sea. East B., built on Noddle's island, is connected with the city by a steam-ferry, and with Chelsea, on the main land, by a bridge 600 ft. long. The Eastern railroad commences here. A wharf 1,000 ft. long, called Cunard's wharf, has been granted free of charge for 20 years, for the use of the Liverpool line of steam-ships. Long wharf is 1,650 ft. long; and Central wharf 1,240 ft. East B. has wholly grown up since 1833, and already constitutes an important part of the city. The Common, on the declivity of Beacon hill, in the very centre of the city, has a pleasantly diversified surface, and covers a space of 50 acres. The State-house occupies its N part.

B. is generally well-built, mostly of brick, and has much of the character of an English town. Among the public buildings, the State-house is the principal. It is situated on the summit of Beacon hill, 110 ft. above the level of the sea, and fronts on the spacious Common. This edifice is 173 ft. long, and 61 ft. wide. The lower story has a large hall or public walk in the centre, 50 ft. square, and 20 ft. high, supported by Doric columns. In the middle of the S side of this story, is a statue of Washington, by Chantry. Above are the representatives' room, in the centre, 55 ft. square; and the senate-chamber, 55 ft. long, 33 ft. wide, and 30 ft. high, with two screens of Ionic columns, supporting with their entablature a richly-decorated arched ceiling. In another part of the building is the council-chamber, 27 ft. square. The dome is ascended by a spiral stairway on the inside; and from its top is obtained a view of the harbour, the bay, and the surrounding country.—Faneuil hall was erected in 1742, by a gentleman whose name it bears, and was by him presented to the city. It was enlarged in 1805, and is now 100 ft. long, 80 ft. wide, and three stories high. The lower story is occupied by stores. The great hall in the second story is 76 ft. square, and 28 ft. high, with galleries on three sides, supported by Doric columns; the ceiling is supported by two ranges of Ionic columns. The W end is ornamented by a full-length portrait of Washington by Stuart; and another of Peter Faneuil, Esq. Above the great hall, is another, in the third story, 78 ft. long, and 30 ft. wide, devoted to military exercises. This venerable building has been appropriately called "the cradle of American liberty." It is the property of the city, and secured by its charter from ever being devoted to any but public purposes. There are 75 churches in the city. The old State-house, at the head of State-street, was built in 1658; it has been twice destroyed by fire, and was last rebuilt in 1747. It was formerly occupied by the state-legislature. An elegant Exchange has been recently erected in State-street. It contains the post-office, a reading-room, &c. Quincy-market is a splendid edi-

fice, 585 ft. long, and 50 ft. wide. The wings are two stories high, and at the E and W ends are five porticoes of four Grecian Doric columns. The new court-house, constructed of hewn granite, is 176 ft. long, 54 ft. wide, and 57 ft. high; and the N and S fronts are adorned with Grecian Doric porticoes. The interior has four court-rooms, each 50 by 40 ft., besides various public offices. The custom-house has an elegant Doric portico its whole length, and a fine dome in the centre. The houses of industry, correction, and reformation, are pleasantly situated in South B., near the brow of Dorchester-heights, and are surrounded by ornamented grounds. The Tremont-house is one of the finest hotels in the United States. There are two theatres in the city. Boston has 106 literary and charitable societies. The Medical institution of Harvard university is located in B., where its professors reside. It was founded in 1782, has 6 professors, 157 students; and 5,000 volumes in its library. The lectures commence on the first Wednesday of November, annually.—The institution for the Blind has been liberally patronized; it has a splendid edifice on Mount Washington, South B.—Among the literary societies of a high order, is the American academy of Arts and Sciences, founded in 1780, which has published 4 quarto volumes of its transactions, and has a library of 2,000 vols.—The Massachusetts historical society was incorporated in 1794. Its collections have been published in 26 vols. 8vo., in which are many valuable papers. Its library, consisting of books and manuscripts, amounts to 6,000 articles, many of them rare and valuable, besides several paintings of distinguished individuals.—The B. Athenæum was incorporated in 1837, and has a library of 30,000 vols., a collection of 2,000 coins and medals, and a reading-room well-furnished with American and foreign newspapers.—The Boston society of Natural history was instituted in 1830, and has a cabinet and museum.—The Boston museum possesses a rare and valuable collection of curiosities.—The Massachusetts hospital, in the W part of the city, is deserving of notice. It is a beautiful edifice, built of granite, and surrounded by grounds highly ornamented with trees and shrubbery. There are 36 newspapers published here, of which 12 are daily; of the remainder, a portion are semi-weekly and weekly, and others weekly. Besides newspapers, there are a number of magazines and reviews; the most distinguished of the latter is the North American review.—The city is supplied with water brought from Cochituate lake, 20 m. distant. See article COCHITUATE.—The harbour extends from Nantasket to the city, and spreads from Nahant to Hingham, and contains 75 sq. m. It is defended by Forts Warren and Independence, the former of which is on Governor's island, and the latter on Castle island. The inner harbour has a depth of water sufficient for 500 vessels of the largest class to ride at anchor in safety, while the entrance is so narrow as scarcely to admit two ships abreast. B. in point of commerce is the second town in the Union. Its wealth and enterprise have long been actively employed in foreign commerce, to which its noble harbour has materially contributed. Several large steamships form an important packet-line between B. and Great Britain. This line has generally performed its voyage to Liverpool, touching at Halifax, in 12½ days. The distance, by Mercator's sailing,—

From Boston dock to Liverpool dock, is	2,883 m.	2,839 m.
From the Battery, New York, to Liverpool dock,	3,084	3,023
From Boston dock to Southampton dock,	2,882	2,849
From the Battery, N. York, to Southampton dock,	3,156	3,037

The distances by the Great circle are expressed in the 2d col.—The Asia made the voyage from Boston to Liverpool, between June 12th and 22d, 1850, in 9 d. 18 h. 40 m.—Lines of Packets sail from B. to every port of importance in the Union. By means of the Middlesex canal, which extends to the Merrimac, it has a boatable communication with Concord in New Hampshire; and a railroad communication exists with the St. Lawrence river at Ogdensburg in New York, and La Prairie in Canada; while another line extending through Maine connects B. with Montreal. The Great Western line extends, in one branch, to Albany, Buffalo, and Chicago; and, in another, through Canada West, from the suspension bridge below Niagara, to Windsor opposite Detroit.—The capitalists of B. are large proprietors in the manufacturing establishments at Waltham and at Lowell.—The tonnage of B., in 1840, was 220,243 tons; in 1854, 437,324 tons. In 1852, 2,974 vessels entered from foreign parts at the port of B.; and 6,406 coastwise. The imports were valued in 1840 at about 16,000,000 dollars; the exports at 10,000,000. In 1853, the total value of foreign imports was 43,340,449 d. The value of exports in cotton manufactures, in 1852, was 3,090,196 d. There were, in 1840, 142 commercial houses in B., and 89 commissioned houses, engaged in foreign trade, with a cap. of 11,676,000 dollars; 572 retail stores, with a cap. of 4,184,220 dollars; 31 lumber-yards, with a cap. of 371,000 dollars. The remaining capital was chiefly invested in fisheries, machinery, furnaces, distilleries, paint works, glass-factories, sugar-refineries, rope-walks, and printing offices. The domestic trade of B. is estimated at from 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 d. annually.—A singular branch of commerce existing here is that of the Ice-trade, as it is called. This trade was begun in 1805, but the embargo and war put a stop to it. In 1815, Mr. Tudor recommenced his operations by shipments to Havannah. He extended it in 1817 to Charlestown; and in 1820 to New Orleans. Previously to 1832, the shipments had been small, the whole amounting, in 1832, to 4,352 tons, which was taken entirely from Fresh Pond, in Cambridge. In 1834 the East Indies and Brazil became his business clients. Other large houses engaged in the ice farming in Massachusetts and New York, and at present the value of the ice-farms of those states fully equals, if it does not exceed, the value of the rice-crop of Georgia. B. chiefly supplies the southern ports with ice, and the increase of the trade in that city may be seen from these facts. In 1832 the whole amount shipped from that port was 4,352 tons; in 1845 there were 48,422 tons exported; in 1853, 100,000 tons; and in 1854, 156,840 tons. It is stated that "the railroads receive some 90,000 dols. for transporting ice, and those who bear it over the sea from 400,000 dols. to 500,000 dols." B. finds favourable markets in Havannah, Rio Janeiro, Callao, Demerara, St. Thomas, and Peru. Its best customers, however, are the Southern states of the Union, and the East Indies. Boston sent in 1854 to southern states, 110,000 tons; to East Indies, 14,284 tons; to other places, 31,361 tons; to England, 895 tons; consumed in Boston, 60,000 tons: total, 216,540 tons. In the ice-houses in the vicinity of B. there were 300,000 tons stored in 1854. In the exportation there were 520 vessels engaged, the heaviest tonnage in the Boston trade being in the ice business. In New York nearly the entire crop of ice is used at home. It is gathered at the following places, and in the annexed proportions:—Rockland lake, 120,000 tons; Kingston creek and vicinity, 60,000 tons; Highland lake, 30,000 tons; Rhinebeck, 18,000 tons; Catskill, 20,000 tons; Athens, 15,000 tons; Barrytown, 12,000 tons; New Rochelle, 10,000 tons: total, 285,000 tons. Besides this for the general home-market, the following

amounts are secured and laid up in the annexed towns on the Hudson for their own use: Albany, 20,000 tons; Troy, 10,000 tons; Poughkeepsie, 6,000 tons; Hudson, 4,000 tons; Newburg, 4,000 tons: total, 44,000 tons. Central and Western New York is supplied from Onondaga lake. The whole amount secured in New York may be estimated at about 340,000 tons, of which only about 20,000 are exported. The value of this crop is fully ½ of a million dollars annually—the lowest price being 2 dols. per ton; large quantities being sold at 2 d. 50 c. and 3 dols. The Western markets—Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.—are supplied from the great lake, and the markets on the Mississippi river, principally from the town of Pern, in Illinois.

In B. there are between 2,000 and 3,000 persons employed in the business season. In New York the amount is less, as the exportation is little. About 8,000 persons are employed in the entire states by ice, and it is computed that a capital of over six million dollars is invested in it. The ice trade has generally been unsuccessful to places where profitable return freights cannot be obtained, because to such places a heavy freight must be paid on the ice, which it cannot bear; and also because southern places, which do not produce valuable exports, are usually unable to consume expensive luxuries. At the present time sawdust is used almost exclusively for preserving the ice during voyages of considerable length. It is placed immediately between the ice and the sides of the vessel.

B. was founded in August, 1630. In the reign of Charles II., the inhabitants of the colony fell under the royal displeasure, and, in 1683, a writ of *quo warranto* was issued against the charter. A legal town-meeting of the freemen of B. was held, and the question was put to vote, whether it was their wish that the general court should resign the charter and the privileges therein granted, when it was resolved in the negative unanimously. The charter, however, was declared forfeited by a decree of the court-of-chancery; and, soon after, Sir Edmond Andros was appointed the first royal governor. His administration, which endured for two or three years, was arbitrary and oppressive. In April, 1689, the people of B. took forcible possession of the fort and the castle in the harbour, turned the guns upon the frigate Rose, and compelled her to surrender, seized the governor, and held him a close prisoner under guard in the castle. A little more than a month afterwards, news was received of the Revolution in England, and the event was celebrated with great rejoicings. In 1765, after the passage of the stamp-act, the person appointed distributor-of-stamps was compelled, by threats of violence, to decline the acceptance of the office, and the house of the lieutenant-governor was destroyed by a mob. A large military and naval force was stationed at B. for the purpose of overawing the people. On the evening of March 5, 1770, a sergeant's guard fired upon a crowd of people, who were surrounding them and pelting them with snow-balls, and killed five men. Dec. 16, 1773, on the arrival of three ships loaded with tea, after various unsuccessful attempts had been made by public meetings of the citizens, to prevent its being landed and sold, in violation of the non-importation resolves of the people, a number of men, disguised as Indians, went on board the ships, and threw all the tea overboard. In the following spring, the port of B. was closed by an act of parliament—the famous Portbill—and the landing and shipping of goods within the harbour was ordered to be discontinued. The session of the general court was removed to Salem, and additional bodies of troops and a military governor were ordered to B. In 1775, the Revolutionary war commenced with the battles of Lexington and Bunker-hill; and the town of B., in which the British troops were encamped to the number of 10,000 men, was besieged by the American army. The siege continued until the March following, when the troops evacuated the town and castle, embarked on board their own ships, and withdrew to another part of the country. The inhabitants of B. were among the earliest and most ardent asserters of the rights of the people, and active supporters of independence. During the Revolutionary struggle, popular meetings were frequently held in Faneuil hall. Benjamin Franklin was born in B., Jan. 17, 1706.

BOSTON, a township of Erie co., in the state of New York, U. S., 18 m. SW of Buffalo. It presents a hilly surface, drained by Canquaga creek; and the soil consists of clay and gravelly loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,745. The village is situated on Canquaga creek. Pop. 500.—Also a township of Summit co., in the state of Ohio, 139 m. NE of Columbus, on the Ohio canal. It is intersected by the Cuyahoga, which affords good water power. The soil is fertile, and is extensively covered with white oak. Pop. 815. The village of the same name consists of about 20 houses. Another, called Boston Centre of Peninsula, containing 25 dwellings, is situated in the centre of the township, at the aqueduct of the Ohio canal over the Cuyahoga.—Also a township of Ionia co., in the state of Michigan, 146 m. NW of Detroit, on the Grand river. Pop. 85.—Also a township of Franklin co., in the state of Arkansas. Pop. 224.

BOSTON, a town of Guinea, in the delta of the Ponga river, 110 m. WNW of Furicaria.

BOSTRA. See Bosra.

BOSTRUP, a village of Denmark, on the N coast of the island of Langeland, 10 m. N of Rudkioping.

BOSWELL'S (St.), a parish in Roxburghshire, on the S bank of the Tweed. Area of p. 2,200 acres. Pop. 884, of whom 329 were in the v. of Lessudden. The Edinburgh and Hawick railway has a station here 40½ m. from Edinburgh, and 7 m. from Galashiels. The largest sheep and cattle fair in the S of Scotland is held here on the 18th of July.

BOSWILLER. See Bouxwiller.

BOSWORTH. See Market-Bosworth.

BOSWYL, or Bozwyl, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Argau, on a tributary of the Aar, 16 m. ESE of Aarau.

BOSYT (Cape), or Ras-el-Basit, a promontory on the coast of Syria, in the pashalik of Aleppo, in N lat. 35° 53', and E long. 35° 47'.

BOSYT, or Bossera, a village of Syria, in the pashalik and 77 m. WSW of Aleppo, at the entrance of a small stream into the Mediterranean, 9 m. ENE of Cape Bosyt.

BOSZORMENY, a town of Hungary, cap. of the district of the Heiduks, in the comitat of Szaboles, 12 m. NNW of Debrecin, and 9 m. S of Dorog. Pop. 14,660. It is large and well built, and contains a Greek and a Reformed church.

BOSZORMENY, a town of Hungary, near the N bank of the Sebes koros, 12 m. WNW of Grosswerdein.

BOT, a river of S Africa, which separates the SE side of the co. of Stellenbosch from the co. of Zwellendam, and flows into Sandown bay, 24 m. SW of Caledon.

BOTANY BAY, a spacious bay on the E coast of Australia, or of New South Wales, in S lat. 34°, discovered by Captain Cook in his first voyage, in 1770, and so named by him from the number of new plants which the naturalists who accompanied him found on its shores. On Captain Cook's report, the British government resolved to found a settlement at this part of the coast for the reception of criminals sentenced to transportation; and on the 18th of January, 1788, the advance ship of an expedition under Captain Arthur Phillip, R. N., consisting of 11 vessels, 6 of which were transports, with 400 male convicts, and 250 females convicts, arrived in B. bay. It was immediately found, however, that this bay, though extensive, did not afford shelter from E winds; and that, in consequence of its shallowness, ships even of moderate draught would always be obliged to anchor with the entrance of the bay open, and thus be exposed to a heavy sea when blowing hard from E. Some parts of the low lands near the coast were a perfect swamp; and the supply of fresh water was very scanty. Captain Phillip—who bore the commission of captain-general and commander-in-chief over the territory of New South Wales—was induced by these circumstances to turn his attention to Port Jackson, a few miles to the N of B. bay, and here he "had the satisfaction to find one of the finest harbours in the world, in which 1,000 sail-of-the-line might ride in perfect security." On a cove on the S side of the harbour, 3 or 4 m. from its entrance, about ¾ m. in length, and ¼ m. in breadth, in which ships could anchor close to shore, the governor bestowed the name of *Sydney cove*, in honour of Lord Sydney; and the head of it he selected for the site of the seat of government. At this period the coast-line between B. bay and Sydney cove was occupied by a forest, in some parts 1½ m., in others 3 m. across; beyond that was a swampy, sandy heath; and beyond that again, to the furthest verge of the horizon, the country appeared covered with trees. It thus appears that the B. bay of such bad notoriety was not in fact Captain Cook's discovery of that name; but Port Jackson. The country around the former bay has only assumed the appearance of cultivation and settlement within these few years. It may be interesting, however, to note the

progress of what still continued to be known as the settlement of B. bay.

For some time after the original establishment of the settlement, the whole of the convict-population, with the exception of a few retained as domestic servants by the officers of government, were employed, on account of the government, either in agriculture or in the public works; and by new transportations from Britain they received constant accessions. Portions of ground were allotted by government for cultivation, while those who had no means of subsistence were supplied from the public stores; live stock, gradually introduced, was preserved with the utmost care; and the colony speedily began to exhibit a picture of industry. In process of time, free emigrants began to arrive; while some who had originally been landed as convicts, became free by servitude. In the state of things it was usual to assign one or more convicts as servants to such colonists as were able to employ and maintain them; while many convicts obtained for good conduct tickets of exemption from government labour, and liberty to employ themselves for their own advantage. As population and the means of the colony increased, larger portions of land were cleared, and new establishments founded; and an extensive garden was formed, wherein both indigenous and exotic plants were cultivated, and whence many rare and curious vegetables have been transmitted to the mother-country. Sometimes, however, the course of this prosperity was interrupted by the profligate conduct of the convicts, whom neither punishment nor levity could reclaim; robberies and atrocious murders alarmed the more peaceable part of the community, and the public buildings were in some cases maliciously set on fire. Floods and tempests also occasioned great devastation among the articles of subsistence; and the settlers had long to struggle with all the difficulties of an infant-colony partly dependent on external supplies. Notwithstanding these disasters, which were alleviated by the prudence of the government, some of the colonists, in process of time, declared that they could maintain themselves from their own resources, without any aid from the public stores; and many convicts, abandoning their dissolute habits, willingly lent their aid towards the general welfare. In 1795 the stock of the colony consisted of 57 horses, 227 cattle, 1,531 sheep, 1,427 goats, 1,869 hogs; and 5,419 acres of land were under cultivation. In 1804 the settlers amounted to 7,419, whose stock consisted of 460 horses, 3,500 cattle, 16,500 sheep, and 14,000 swine, and the cultivated lands extended to 11,000 acres. In the year 1810 the total number of individuals belonging to B. bay and its dependencies, amounted to 11,942, of whom 1,100 were military. Of this number there were in New Holland 5,513 men, 2,720 women, 2,721 children: total 10,454. There were above 21,000 acres in cultivation; and the stock amounted to 1,314 horses, 11,276 cattle, 33,818 sheep, 1,732 goats, and 13,892 hogs. Free settlers, on emigrating to the colony, were entitled to have the passage of themselves and families gratis; and, on arrival, had grants of land of 150 acres, if married, and 10 acres for each child, also utensils for clearing the land, and grain for sowing. The expense of the settlement to government for the year 1810 amounted to £72,000. The further progress of the colony is related under the head AUSTRALIA and NEW SOUTH WALES. The present notice is confined to the history of the settlement as a place of transportation. Nothing can be more interesting than to trace the progress of the settlement of B. bay, formed originally almost exclusively of criminals. The expediency of preserving this settlement, however, as a penal colony, was often doubted, because, notwithstanding its progress and prosperity, its site was chosen under comparative ignorance of the soil and climate, and it has been always attended with a very considerable expense to the mother-country. The distance of the colony, the length of the voyage, and the charges of transporting criminals, were the principal arguments urged against it. Immediately on conviction in Britain, felons were sent to the hulks; and when these were full, a selection was made of all those sentenced to transportation for life, or for 14 years, under 50 years of age, and next among those sentenced to transportation for 7 years, who had been guilty of the most atrocious offences, or proved themselves the most unruly. All females were sent, without exception, under 45 years of age. At first, a contract was entered into between government and the owners of vessels, to carry them out; and in order to secure suitable treatment, the master received a gratuity for each convict who landed in the colony. About 200 men or women were generally embarked on board of one vessel, with a guard of 30 men, and 1 officer. Between the years 1795 and 1801, about every tenth convict died, chiefly it is supposed from bad treatment; but from 1801 to 1810, owing to an improved system, not above 1 in 46. The voyage occupied about six months. On reaching the settlement, the character and capacity of each convict were investigated as far as possible; artificers were employed in the service of government; and others, under certain restrictions, were allowed to go at large. The expense of each convict in the service of government was from £50 to £40 yearly; a free labourer might be hired for £70, but he was generally found to do twice as much work as a convict. On the arrival of a vessel, the unmarried men were permitted to choose wives from among the convicts; but no ceremony was performed to rivet the union, and in fact for 20 or 40 years the religious improvement of the convict-population was entirely neglected. The scarcity of women at first occasioned great disorders and immorality in the colony. The period of the sentence being expired, the convict might either return home, or remain in the settlement: in the latter case an unmarried man obtained a grant of 40 acres of land, and husbandry utensils, besides which he was victualled during 18 months from the government stores. If married, the grant extended to 50 acres, and 10 additional acres for each child. Independent of the natural expiry of time, the governor had authority to grant absolute or conditional pardons. No provision, however, was made for bringing convicts to their own country on expiration of the sentence; and the facility with which convicts under sentence for the most heinous crimes obtained their freedom became notorious. The educated classes of convicts rose rapidly to eminence and wealth; they became the leading members of the bar, the newspaper editors, the chief merchants, the wealthy landholders of New South Wales. A better system of transportation was ultimately adopted. A restraint was put upon the discretion of the governor to grant pardons, and convicts were restrained from aspiring to certain employments of potential influence in the colony. Different modifications of the whole system of dealing with the convict portion of the population were successively adopted; and at last transportation to New South Wales was altogether discontinued in 1842. The policy of this measure still continues to be warmly questioned by one school of economists, and as warmly defended by another.

BOTANY ISLAND, an island of the S Pacific, in the group of the New Hebrides, off the SE extremity of New Caledonia, in S lat. 22° 50', E long. 167° 15'. It is flat and sandy, and does not exceed 1½ m. in diam. It is covered with pines of gigantic growth, and the etoa tree of Otaheite. The island is infested with flat-tailed water-snakes, and fish of a poisonous description have been found in the surrounding sea.

BOTAO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 8 m. NNE of Coimbra.

BOTCHESTON, a hamlet in the p. of Ratby, Leicestershire, 6 m. ENE of Market-Bosworth. Pop. 37.

BOTEGWELL, a township in the p. of Abergele, in Denbighshire. Pop. 113.

BOTENHEIM, a village of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, in the bailiwick and 1 m. S of Brackenheim, on the Zebce. Pop. 880. The environs afford excellent wine.

BOTESDALE, a hamlet in the p. of Redgrave, in Suffolk, 7 m. WNW of Eye. Area of p. 540 acres. Pop. 626.

BOTETOURT, a county in the state of Virginia, U. S., to the W of the Blue ridge. It comprises an area of 1,000 sq. m.; and presents a generally hilly, and in some parts mountainous surface. It is intersected in the S by the Roanoke, and in the centre and N by the head-streams of James river. Pop. in 1830, 16,354; in 1840, 11,679, of whom 8,357 were whites, 2,925 slaves; in 1850, 14,908. Cap., Fincastle.

BOTHALL, a parish and v. of Northumberland, 3 m. E of Morpeth, on the N bank of the Wansbeck. Area 7,593 acres. Pop. 946, of whom 269 were in the township of B. demesne.

BOTHAMSALL, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 4½ m. NW of Tuxford, on the N bank of the Meden. Area 1,630 acres. Pop. 319.

BOTHAS, or BOTHNIAS, a village of S Africa, in the territory of the cape of Good Hope, in the co. and 21 m. SE of Clanwilliam, to the E of the Cedar Bergen.—Also a hill of S Africa, in the co. of Albany, 7 m. NE of Graham's Town.

BOTHELL AND THREAPLAND, a township in the p. of Torpenhow, Cumberland, 7 m. NNE of Cockermouth. Pop. 493.

BOTHENHAMPTON, a parish in Dorset, 1 m. SSE of Bridport. Area 823 acres. Pop. 548.

BOTHERAM BAY, an indentation of the W coast of the Red sea, in Abyssinia, in the district of Hodendowa, SSE of Mt Gingerah, in N lat. 18° 45', E long. 37° 35'. It is studded with islets, and environed with shoals; but has good anchorage inside.

BOTHKENNAR, a small parish in Stirlingshire, in the carse of Falkirk, intersected by the Carron river. Pop. in 1801, 575; in 1851, 1,179.

BOTHNANG, a village of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, in the bailiwick and about 2 m.

W of Stuttgart. Pop. 1,130. It possesses some bleacheries.

BOTHNIA, [Sweb. *Bottea* or *Bota*; Germ. *Bothnien*,] a name given to the whole region lying around the gulf of Bothnia on both sides, and as far S as to the straits called the Quarken. The district on the E side of the gulf, about 300 m. in length, and varying from 60 m. to 200 m. in breadth, was ceded to Russia in 1809; and now forms the circle of Uleäborg-Kuyana, in the grand-duchy of Finland. The remaining and larger portion belongs to Sweden; and is equal in area to a little more than one-third of the entire superficies of the kingdom. The Muonio river, throughout its whole course, to its junction with the Tornea, and the Tornea from this point of confluence to the sea, forms the boundary betwixt Russian and Swedish B.

I. Northern Bothnia, or Norr Botten, is bounded on the N by the Norwegian bailiwick of Nordlands, and Russian Finland, or the district formerly known as Kemi Lapmark; on the E it is separated—as already stated—from Russian Finland by the Muonio and the Tornea rivers, and by the head of the gulf of B., to the mouth of the Pitea river, which, flowing in a SE and E direction, from the elevated mountain lake of Peskejaure, on the western declivity of the Norwegian Alps, near Mount Sulitelma, [alt. 6,178 ft.,] separates North B. over its whole S frontier from West B.; on the W it is separated from the Norwegian amt of Nordlands by that part of the great Norwegian chain sometimes distinguished as the Lapland Alps, in which Mount Sulitelma is the culminating point. Within the boundaries thus traced are comprehended Tornea Lapmark and Lulea Lapmark,—the former forming the northern half of North B.; and the latter, the southern. In the more recent administrative division of Sweden, the whole of North B. appears to be designated as the laen of Pitea, the superficial area of which is stated by Akrell to be 751 Swedish, or 1554·5 German, or 33,009 English sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 46,767. By far the greater portion of this region lies within the Arctic circle.

II. Western Bothnia, or Wester Botten, is bounded on the N by North B.; on the E by the gulf of B. to about the parallel of 63½° N; on the S by the laen of Hernösands or Wester Norlands, and the laen of Oestersands or Jamtlands; and on the W by the Norwegian Alps, separating it from the amts of Nordre Trondhiem and Nordlands. Within these boundaries are comprised Pitea Lapmark, Umea Lapmark, and Asele Lapmark; the first forming the N; the second, the central; and the third, the S division of West B.—The superficial area of the whole is estimated by Akrell—whose tables are adopted in the report of the Statistical commission to government, of May 6th, 1844—at 668 Swedish, or 1382·7 German, or 29,361 English sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 57,164. In the recent administrative division of Sweden this region is designated as the laen of Umea.

In some maps, even of recent construction, all that portion of Bothnia which borders on the gulf of B., from Tornea S to the parallel of 63½° N, with an average breadth of from 30 to 40 geog. m., is designated Western B.; but we have followed the map of Stieler and Hübbe, founded on that of Carl von Forsell, and revised in 1846. In earlier geographical works—such as that of Busching—the division of North B. was not recognised; but the whole country on both sides of the gulf of B. was divided into East B. and West B.; whilst Lapland was divided into seven *marks* or provinces, five of which were placed under the administration of the governor of West B. This arrangement seems to be still retained in several maps. The following general remarks are applicable to B. or Lapland generally.

General physical features.] The whole of B. may be described as a mountainous district. On the Norwegian, or W frontier, the mountains assume a terrific and sublime appearance,—the snow-line commencing at the elevation of 3,600 ft., and the greater part of the elevated regions presenting a naked expanse of desolate sterile rock. In the E districts, the mountains assume a less rugged appearance; yet, even here, the peculiarly wild features of the North are imprinted on the face of creation. Interminable heaths, unfathomable marshes, enormous lakes, headlong cataracts, dark forests, rugged and abrupt precipices, are everywhere seen. But there is here—as almost everywhere else—a peculiar and compensating beauty at certain seasons of the year, on which various travellers have eloquently expatiated. "The groves," says Dr. Clarke, "by the side of the Tornese, are delightful. A rude and devious path, always doubtful and often altogether indistinct, overshadowed by foliage impenetrable to the rays of the sun, now winding among rocks, now along the brink of a cataract, conducted us

> O'er many a wilder sweeter sod
> Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

In these woods, when removed from the noise of the cataracts, there is sometimes a stillness which is quite awful; it is the unbroken silence of Nature left entirely to herself; if it be interrupted, it is only so by the humming of the mosquitos, or the piping of the becassine, or the murmur of the wind. Man seems to be an intruder, for the first time, into the midst of solitudes that have never been trodden by any human foot: the very path which he pursues has not been traced by the footsteps of men, but of animals." Similar feelings were excited in Alfieri's mind by the scenery of Sweden. "Were I to choose a northern residence," says that poet, who visited Scandinavia in 1770, "I should prefer Sweden before any that I know. I was transported by the wild majesty of the boundless forests, its lakes and precipices, and, though I had not then read Ossian, many of his images were awakened within me, as I afterwards found on perusing him." In another place, the same Italian talks of a "certain inexpressible silence" which reigns in the atmosphere of Sweden, and which makes one think himself beyond the boundaries of earth.

Climate.] The climate is of course severe, though milder than that of some other parts of the globe in the same latitude. For six weeks of the year, the country in the extreme north is veiled in the darkness of one uninterrupted night. But, as if to recompense the inhabitants of these regions, for such a privation, the sun,

> —— 'As he nearly dips his flaming orb,
> Wheels up again and re-ascends the sky,'

and, in some parts, remains above the horizon for six weeks. The heat of summer is also as excessive in degree, as the cold of winter. Rye and barley ripen in 66 days; and the growth of all vegetation is equally rapid. Lapland, according to Wahlenberg, may be divided into five zones or belts, concentric with the Bothnian gulf, and differing from each other in appearance, climate, and productions. The first, extending obliquely round the gulf, and generally 80 m. broad, is covered with forests of the spruce and Scotch fir. With the spruce-fir, the *Rosa cinnamomea*, the *Convallaria bifolia*, and the *Galium boreale*, also fail, and the *Rubus arcticus*, or dwarf-bramble, no longer ripens its fruit. The second, higher and colder than the first, and only from 6 to 8 m. broad, contains the

Scotch fir. The third, still higher than the two preceding, is about 12 m. in breadth, except to the NE of Enontekis, where it is 40 m. wide: it produces birches, but no pines. The fourth, nearly of the same breadth, but higher than any of the preceding, produces only the *Salix glauca*, a species of willow peculiar to very cold climates. The fifth, and the farthest from the gulf, extends along the N side of Lapland, and is the most elevated tract of the whole, the greater part of it being above the limit of constant congelation: it produces no trees, and scarcely any vegetation whatever, except a few hardy plants where the snow has melted. In none of the three first zones is the height above the level of the sea considerable: the highest mountain in these three belts is only 1,140 ft. above the level of the sea. The church of Enontekis is 1,429 ft. above sea-level, and thence to the summit of the Lapland Alps the ground rises constantly, but so gradually that it is practicable to go in a boat to lake Kielisgarvi, which is in so elevated a situation that the birch-tree is scarcely to be found on its shores. The Lapland mountains are a continuation of the great chain which runs through Sweden and Norway, and extends in some of its branches to Finland and Russia. These mountains passing through the south of Lapland, and as high as the latitude of Tornea, are nearly of equal height through the whole of their extent, none being lower than 2,132 ft. above the level of the sea: but the most elevated mountains occur in the southern part of Lulea Lapmark. One of these—already noticed—has been long regarded, by the superstitious natives, with awe and veneration, being denominated in the Lapp language *Sulitelma, i. e.*, 'the hill of God.' This Alp is situated in N lat. 67° 10′, near the margin of a lake communicating with the Western ocean, and near a lake, on the opposite flank of the range which gives rise to the Pitea flowing into the gulf of B. It forms three peaks of the respective altitudes of 5,760, 5,870 and 6,178 English ft. These peaks are covered with an accumulation of eternal snow; and the sides of this mountain, at the alt. of 2,500 ft., exhibit real glaciers: the ice itself is perfectly clear and colourless, but its clefts appear blue. Near the base of this mountain, the lake Lommi-jauri, elevated 2,265 ft. above the level of the sea, has snow lying along its banks during the whole year. Half-a-degree farther N, Lake Virl-jauri, at an elevation of 1,900 ft., appears covered with hard ice in the middle of summer. These observations of Wahlenberg seem to harmonize with the theory which assigns from 2,230 to 2,325 ft. for the height of the mean boundary of congelation in these latitudes. To the N of Sulitelma is another immense glacier-bearing mountain, named Olmajalos, 5,543 ft. high; and Tulpajegna, a very extensive one, is 4,050 ft. in alt. Those of Gesetsjack, Pernetjack, and Ridaljack, to the N of Tulpajegna, are supposed to be little inferior in height; but from 68° 20′ of N lat. the Alpine range, though continued in an almost uninterrupted line to the N cape, diminishes in elevation as it approaches the Frozen ocean. On the snowy Alps we find the *Ranunculus nivalis*, the *Aira alpina*, the *Gentiana nivalis*, and the *Saxifraga nivalis*. The gulf of B., and the high range of mountains which encircle the northern part of Sweden, preserve a certain equality of temp. over all B. in places of the same elevation. The following table exhibits the mean of a series of observations of temp. at Enontekis, Umea, and at Ulea, in degrees of Fahrenheit:

	Enontekis.	Umea.	Ulea.
January,	0°·41	11°·67	7°·66
February,	0°·55	15°·31	14°·58
March,	11°·41	23°·07	14°·22
April,	26°·02	34°·00	26°·19
May,	36°·56	44°·00	40°·69
June,	49°·49	55°·27	55°·16
July,	59°·63	62°·87	61°·56
August,	55°·89	56°·68	56°·66
September,	41°·78	47°·44	46°·49
October,	27°·44	38°·12	38°·73
November,	12°·20	24°·50	22°·66
December,	1°·01	11°·17	18°·59
	26°·85	34°·50	33°·18

It appears from the above table that at Enontekis, near the sources of the Muonio, in 68° 30½′, and 1,429 ft. above sea-level, although the mean temp. is only 26°·85, yet that of July is nearly sufficient to ripen corn; and in the register of variations at this place, given by Dr. Clarke, [*Travels*, vol. ix. p. 512] it is stated that the leaves of the birch began to appear on the 27th May; pasturage commenced in the forests on the 7th June; the first ear of barley appeared on the 26th of July; and birch-leaves began to turn yellow on the 23d of August. Excepting the fine spreading plants of the *Rubus chamæmorus*, all other vegetation diminishes in proportion to the distance N from Enontekis; but in going towards the S a very few miles cause a striking difference in the appearance of vegetation. It is only to the S of the parallel of 65°, however, and that but in certain favoured localities, that rye, barley, and oats, ripen with anything like regularity. Potatoes succeed tolerably well; but turnips and cabbages do not thrive.

Rivers.] The rivers of B. commencing on the extreme N. and advancing S, are the Tornea, Luinio, Lulea, Pitea, Skelleftea, and Umea.

Population.] B. is inhabited by Finlanders, Laplanders, and Swedes. The first of these are chiefly located along the banks of the Muonio and the Tornea. The Laplanders inhabit the interior districts. A few of them on the skirts of the lower ground around the gulf of B. have applied themselves to agriculture; but the greater part support themselves by their herds of reindeer, and fishing in the rivers and lakes. They are divided into districts; so many families composing a district. The Swedes occupy the coast-lands, and the broader valleys along the rivers.

BOTHNIA (GULF OF), the N arm of the Baltic sea, extending from the Aland islands to Tornea, or from the parallel of 60° N nearly to that of 66°. On the parallel of 60°, S of the Aland islands, its extreme width, from the Swedish coast of Stockholm laen to the coast of Russian Finland, S of the island of Kimito, is 120 geog. m.; but this breadth contracts in the space occupied by the Aland archipelago; and the largest island of that group leaves a channel called the Alandshaff of only 24 m. in breadth between its W coast and the coast of Sweden; and the Waltus Kiftet channel on the side of Finland is only 14 m. across. To the N of the Aland archipelago, the gulf gradually widens to about 120 geog. m.—the *Penny Cyclop.* says 240 m.—which breadth it retains to the parallel of 62°, where it begins to contract, gradually narrowing till it attains the parallel of 63° 30′, when it has a breadth of only 50 m.; and throughout all that contracted part of it called the Quarken, lying between the parallels of 63° and 64°, its breadth varies from 50 to 60 m. N of the parallel of 64° it again expands; and on the parallel of 65°, has a breadth of about 100 m., which breadth decreases little to the head of the gulf. That portion of the gulf lying S of the Quarken is called the *Bottniska haffet*, i. e., 'Sea of Bothnia;' the portion to the N of the Quarken, the *Bottniska wicken*, i. e., 'Gulf of Bothnia.' —Estimating its entire length at 350 geog. m., and its mean breadth at 100 m., its superficies will be 35,000 sq. m. Berghaus estimates it at 1,840 German, or 39,072 English sq. m.—The coasts S of the Quarken are in general rocky, but not boldly so; to the N, they are low and sandy.—A strong current sets from the head of the gulf, through the Quarken, towards the larger isle of Aland, where it divides into two branches,—one taking the Swedish coast, the other the Russian. These currents again unite near Kookar point, and combine their stream with the constant current issuing from the gulf of Finland, which takes a direction towards the isle of Bornholm.—The line of the water-shed around this gulf is about an average distance of 150 m. from the shores. The many large rivers, and innumerable mountain-torrents, which descend into this gulf, at once freshening its waters, and by the current which they produce preventing the free ingress of the waters of the ocean from the S, render the waters of this gulf remarkable for the small quantity of saline ingredients contained in them. See article BALTIC. Von Buch, and latterly Lyell and others

are agreed in opinion that a gradual rise of the coasts of this gulf unattended with any volcanic phenomena, is taking place, probably to the amount of 2 or 3 ft. in a cent. See article BALTIC.—The gulf of B. is generally covered with ice in winter, and this does not usually break up till the month of May. In 1809, a Russian brigade under Barclay de Tolly marched across the gulf from Wasa to Umea, accomplishing the distance in 3 days.

BOTHOA, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, arrond. of Guingamp. The cant. comprises 8 com. and contained in 1831, a pop. of 9,742. The village is 15 m. S of Guingamp. Pop. 2,538.

BOTHON. See BUTTEVANT.

BOTHWELL, a parish and village in Lanarkshire, on the N bank of the Clyde. Pop. of the p. in 1801, 3,017; in 1831, 15,283. This extraordinary increase in the pop. is attributed to the opening of iron and coal mines, the income arising from which is supposed to exceed £160,000 per ann.—The v. of B. is about 8 m. from Glasgow. Pop. in 1841, 490. This parish also contains the large v. of Bellshill and Uddingstone, and the town of Holytown. The fine ruins of B. castle are in the vicinity; which is also celebrated as the scene of the engagement between the Covenanters and the Duke of Monmouth on the 22d of June, 1679.

BOTICAS, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, 10 m. WSW of Chaves, and 50 m. E of Braganza.

BOTISMENE, a range of mountains in Madagascar, extending between the 21st and 24th parallels, and forming the S portion of the great chain by which the island is intersected from SSW to NNE.

BOTLEY, a parish in Southamptonshire, 4 m. SSE of Bishop's Waltham. Area 1,887 acres. Pop. 798.—Also a tything, partly in the p. of North Hinksey, partly in that of Cumnor, in Berks. Pop. 155.

BOTNA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Bessarabia, which takes its rise in the mountainous district of Kichinef, runs to the SE, and unites with the Dniester, 6 m. SE of Bender.

BOTOA, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Estremadura, which issues from the NW side of the Sierra Pedro, runs SSW, passes the town of the same name, opposite the junction of the Geborah, and unites with the Guadiana, a mile to the NE of Badajos.

BOTOCUDOS (*Southey*), BOTARUDOS (*Baillet. Geog.*), or BOTOCRUDOS, a singular and ferocious tribe of Brazil, the remnants of, it is supposed, of the once formidable Aymores. They appear to be chiefly located on the Rio Doce and the Rio Belmonte, from the parallel of 15° to 19° S lat. They are of middle stature; generally tall, robust, and well proportioned; with high cheek bones, small eyes, a short nose with wide nostrils, and thick lips. Their colour is a reddish-brown, more or less clear, and sometimes varying to yellow. Their hair is strong, lat black, and shining. Their teeth are fine and white. They shave, the back part of their head to about three inches above the ears, so as to leave only a little tuft on the top; but their most extraordinary practice—though not absolutely peculiar to this tribe—is that of inserting large pieces of wood in each ear and in the under lip. They call this lip-ring *yetzaka*; and that of the ears *kaoxy*; but the Portuguese call it *botoque*, or *botoque*; whence the name by which they are designated amongst Europeans. They call themselves CRENACK, CRACMUK, or ENGERECKMUCK. The botoque is generally inserted at the age of seven or eight. For this purpose the lobes of the ears, and the lower lip, are stretched; holes are then made in them with a sharp-pointed stick, and small pieces of wood are at first inserted, for which larger pieces are successively substituted, until the desired elongation is perfected. The wood used is that of the *Bombax ventricosa*, or wood-tree, which is softer than cork, and very white. These plugs—which measure 1½ inch in diam.—weigh down the lip in old persons; in earlier life, they give it a horizontal direction, in which the lip appears only like a thin ring encircling the upper part of the botoque. They are removable at pleasure; the lip then falls and shows the lower teeth through the hole. The other adornments of the B. are necklaces made of hard berries, or the teeth of animals, and diadems or bunches of feathers; round the arm they wear a knife attached to a strong cord; and by way of full dress, or military costume perhaps, they occasionally paint their bodies black and their faces red. They are reported to be extremely short; and they appear to hold almost the very lowest rank even amongst South American savages, in point of morals as of religious ideas. Their language differs considerably from that of the neighbouring tribes. It abounds in vowels and nasal sounds, but has no gutturals except the hard *c* or *k*. M. Marcus Porte has given a brief vocabulary of it in the *Bulletin de la Soc. Geog.* for 1846. M. E. Denis, in his *Hist. et descript. du Brésil*, in the *Univers pittoresque*, states that many of the B. have been reclaimed from utter barbarism, and induced to renounce the use of the botoque, by the efforts of a French officer in the Brazilian army called Guido Marlière.

BOTOE-NOER, a lake of Denmark, in the S of the island of Falster. It is about 10 m. in length, and 1½ m. in average breadth.—A town of the same name is situated on the narrow neck of land to the E of the above lake, and 7 m. SE of Nyekioping.

BOTO-FOGO, a pleasant village, or rather cluster of villas, 3 m. S of Rio-Janeiro, at the base of the lofty mountains of the Corcovado [alt. 1,580 ft.], and commanding a fine view of the mouth of the harbour. It is altogether the most attractive spot in the environs of the cap. of Brazil.

BOTOKE, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Wilna, in the district and 10 m. W of Rossieny, and 33 m. NE of Tilset.

BOTOL, or BOTEL TABAGO XIMA (GREAT), an island of the Chinese sea, SE of the island of Formosa, and N of the Bashi group, in N lat. 22°, and E long. 121° 40′. It is very elevated, and appears to be well wooded, from the third part of its height to the summit. [*La Perouse.*] It contains several villages.—To the S by E is a smaller and apparently desert island named LITTLE BOTOL TOBAGO. The passage between the two islands is from 4 to 5 m. in width.

BOTONGA, a district of SE Africa, extending NW from the coast along the r. bank of the Zambesi. It is almost entirely unknown to Europeans.

BOTSKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Grodno, dist. and 12 S of Bielsk, on the r. bank of the Nourshik. Pop. 1,462, of whom a large proportion are Jews. It contains a castle and several convents.

BOTRIPHNIE, a parish in Banffshire, stretching along the Isla. Pop. in 1801, 589; in 1831, 713.

BOTSORREL, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finisterre, cant. of Ponthon. Pop. 1,339.

BOTTE (LA), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Lower Seine, com. of Epretot. Pop. 26.

BOTTENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency of Merseburg, 10 m. SW of Querfurt. Pop. 889. It has a copper foundry, and in the environs is a copper mine.

BOTTESFORD, a parish in Leicestershire, in the vale of Belvoir, 7 m. WNW of Grantham. Area 3,010 acres. Pop. 1,375.—Also a parish in Lincoln, 7 m. W of Glandford Bridge. Area 7,470 acres. Pop. 1,507.

BOTTESLAW, a township in the p. of Stoke-upon-Trent, 2 m. E of Newcastle. Pop. 118.

BOTTIDA, a village of Sardinia, at the foot of Monte Corona, a spur of the Monterasso range. Pop. 600.

BOTTINGEN, a village of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, 8 m. E of Münsingen, in the Hardt. Pop. 570. In the environs are some marble quarries.

BOTTISHAM, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 6 m. WSW of Newmarket. Area 4,700 acres. Pop. 1,549.

BOTTLE HILL, a village of Chatham township, in Morris co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 57 m. NE of Trenton.

BOTTOMLESS PIT, a tract of sea off Picaniny Bassam, on the Ivory coast of W Africa, in N lat. 5° 15′, W long. 3° 57′. On each side of it are from 40 to 70 fath.; but no soundings have been obtained within the gully thus enclosed between two banks.

BOTTOMLESS ISLE, or SOMBRE-GROND, an island off the coast of Peru, discovered by Schouten in 1616, in S lat. 15° 15′, 100 leagues W of the Island of Dogs.

BOTTWAR (Gross), a town of Wurtemberg, in

the circle of the Neckar, in the bailiwick and 5 m. NNE of Marbach, on the l. bank of the Bottwar. Pop. 2,495. The environs afford excellent wine.

BOTTWNOG, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 7½ m. SW by W of Pwllheli. Pop. 163.

BO'TUS-FLEMING, a parish in Cornwall, 3 m. NW by N of Saltash. Area 1,138 acres. Pop. 250.

BOTUSHANI, a town of Turkey in Europe, the cap. of a district of the same name, in the prov. of Moldavia, 13 m. NNW of Girlau, and 55 m. NNW of Jassy. Pop. 4,500, consisting of Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. It contains several churches and synagogues. The houses are generally built of wood, and have gardens and trees interspersed. Its commerce, which is extremely active, consists in wine, cattle, wool, honey, wax, and tobacco, all of which are extensively exported to Germany. The fairs held in this town are the most important in Moldavia.—The district of B. is watered and bounded on the E by the Jijia, and on the W by the Sereth.

BOTZEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Argau, in the district and 6 m. WNW of Brugg. Pop. 485.

BOTZEN, Bozzen, Bolzano, or Bulsano, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, the cap. of a circle of the same name, 58 m. S of Innspruck. It is situated amid mountains, at the confluence of the Talfer with the Eisach, at an alt. of 1,100 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 9,000, of whom the majority are Italians. B. is built in the Italian style; and contains a castle, several convents, a college, and a gymnasium. It has manufactories of silk, linen, and various woollen fabrics; and has a considerable transit-commerce. The fairs, which are held here four times a-year, are much frequented by Germans, Swiss, and Italians. B. occupies the site of the ancient *Pons Drusi*.—The circle of B., called also the circle of the Adige, comprises the valleys of the Adige and Eisach. It contains 3 cities, 3 towns, and 310 villages; and a pop. of 99,782, chiefly Italians. It contains no lofty mountains. The soil, although marshy, is fertile, and produces wine, fruit, grain, and hemp. Cattle are reared in great numbers; and the culture of the silk-worm is becoming an important object of local industry. Wooden-ware and lace are the chief articles of manufacture.

BOTZENBURG. See Botzenburg

BOTZINGEN. See Boujean.

BOTZLINGEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Uri, in a large and fertile meadow near the r. bank of the Reuss, 3 m. S of Altorf. The annual meeting of the *landsgemeinde*, or cantonal assembly, is held in the immediate vicinity of this village, in the Prairie du Gand.

BOU, a commune of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. and 12 m. from Orleans. Pop. 674. The environs afford good red wines.

BOUAFLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Meulan, 15 m. from Versailles. Pop. 1,092.

BOUALI. See Loango.

BOUAN-SIMA, an island of the China sea, at the entrance of the gulf of Tonquin, and near the E coast of the empire of Anam, in N lat. 18° 45′, E long. 106° 15′.

BOUAYE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Loire, arrond. of Nantes. The cant. comprises 7 com., and contained, in 1831, a pop. of 13,896. The vil. is 9 m. SW of Nantes. Pop. 1,297.

BOUAN, or Buan, a small inhabited island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the Sulu sea, near the NE coast of the island of Borneo, in N lat. 6° 15′, E long. 118° 15′. It contains a saline lake, and is well wooded.

BOUBNOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Poltova, in the district and 18 m. W of Zolotonocha, near the l. bank of the Dnieper.

BOUCE', a commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. of Ecouché, 9 m. SW of Argentan. Pop. 1,533. It possesses some iron-works.

BOUCHAIN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Nord, arrond. of Valenciennes.—The cant. comprises 21 com. Pop. in 1831, 19,851; in 1841, 28,205.—The town is situated on the Schelde, 13 m. SE of Douay. Pop. 1,183. Besides salt-refineries and tanneries, it has manufactories of sugar from beet-root. Coal forms the chief export of local produce. Cattle fairs are held monthly.—This town was built in the 8th cent. by Pepin; and was formerly the cap. of the county of Ostrevand. It is a place of great strength; the surrounding country can be laid under water by means of sluices. The French took it in 1676, and preserved it at the peace of Nimeguen. It was taken in 1711, after a memorable siege, by the Allies; but was given back to France at the peace of Utrecht. In 1793 and 1794 the country in the neighbourhood of B. was the scene of a number of severe conflicts between the Austrians and French. The district of which B. was formerly the cap. was called Astavan. The fortress was one of those occupied by the Allies after the peace of 1815.

BOUCHARD'S ISLES, a group of islands in the St. Lawrence, opposite the seignories of Vercheres and Contrecoeur, the largest of which is about 5 m. in length, and ½ m. in average breadth. They contain good soil, and present some good meadow and pasture land; but are in their greater extent covered with wood. These islands form the port of St. Sulpice.

BOUCHEMAINE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Aubrey, on the r. bank of the Loire, at the junction of the Maine. Pop. 1,333.

BOUCHERVILLE, a seignory of Lower Canada, in the co. of Chambly, on the southern side of the St. Lawrence. The soil, which is light, and generally well-cultivated, produces good average crops of all sorts. Two small streams that fall into the St. Lawrence partially water the westerly portion of the S. The village of the same name is pleasantly situated on the St. Lawrence, and on the main road to Chambly. It contains about 100 houses, irregularly, but in some instances well-built, a church and parsonage house, a chapel, convent, and boys' school. Amongst the residents are many of the descendants of the ancient French nobility. The parish of, B. includes, in addition to the S of that name, a portion of the S of Montarville.

BOUCHES DE CATTARO. See Bocca-di-Cattaro.

BOUCHES-DU-RHONE, a department in the SE of France, situated between the parallels of 43° 8′ and 43° 55′ N, and stretching along the coast of the Mediterranean, by which it is bounded on the SSW; on the NW bounded by the Rhone, which separates it from the dep. of Gard; on the NE, by the Durance, which separates it from the dep. of Vaucluse; and on the E, by the dep. of Var. Its superficial area is 512,991 hectares, [511,830 h. according to Guibert,] or 1,267,674 acres, being nearly equal to that of the county of Norfolk.—The N and E districts are hilly, and in some parts mountainous, being intersected by spurs of the Estérel and the Maritime Alps. The highest summit of the latter is that of Mont Sainte-Victoire, between the Durance and the Arc, 1,042 metres, or 3,418 ft. in alt. [*Guibert*], 965 met. [*Dict. Geog.*] On the W and S it has extensive alluvial plains, and the coast is bordered with marshes, and numerous etangs or lagunes. The extensive

plains called the Crau and the Camargue merit particular notice even in this brief description.—The Crau, or Craou, is a vast stone-covered plain, lying between the mountains and the sea, the Rhone, and the etangs of Martigues. It is covered with boulders or rolled stones of all sizes, from that of a pea to that of a man's head, which the natives call *sistres*, forming in fact a pure shingle, without intermixture of earth or sand. Of course the greater proportion of the Crau is uninhabited, and entirely sterile. Vegetation is rare and miserable: absinthium and lavender so low and poor as scarcely to be recognised; two or three miserable grasses, with *Centaurea calcitropa*, and *C. solstitialis*, form the principal traces of vegetable life over the greater portion of its surface in summer; but under the stones a short sweet herbage is found in some spots, which supplies winter-pasturage to sheep; and by means of the Canal de Craponne, which has been led from the Durance on the E, to Arles on the Rhone, and from which branches are carried to the Etang de Dezeaunies, and the Etang de l'Olivier, the irrigation of some parts of this sterile region has been accomplished, and corn and meadow-land formed, presenting "an amazing contrast between the soil in its natural and in its watered state." (*Young.*)—The Camargue is a large island in the delta of the Rhone; having the city of Arles at its apex; the Petit Rhone and the Canal de Silveréal on its W side; and the larger arm of the Rhone on the E. Its soil is a fine humus, resting on a substratum of calcareous debris, beneath which is a bed of sea-sand. A large portion of its surface is occupied with marshes and etangs, of which the most considerable is the Etang de Valcarès, which, with the Marais de Valcarès, on its W side, covers nearly one-half of the whole surface.—The Etang de Berre, communicating with the sea *by* the Port de Bouc, or Canal des Martigues, and receiving on its E side the river Arc, and the Touloubre on the N, is a large sheet of water. See BERRE.—Between the last-mentioned etang on the E, and the E arm of the Rhone on the W, is the Etang des Landes, communicating with the sea by the Etang de Galejon; and SSE of Arles, on the E side of the Crau, is the Etang de Baux, communicating with the Rhone.—The coast-line of this dep. is sinuous, and presents seven small harbours, besides that of Marseilles. A small cluster of 11 islets lies off Marseilles. The climate is dry and warm. The *mistral*, blowing from the NW, that is from the elevated region of the Cevennes, is often severely felt. January is the coldest month.—The vegetable productions of this dep. include the olive, the fig, the mulberry, the melon, the almond, and other fruits of the warm districts of Europe; while the cypress, the laurel, the myrtle, the cistus, and the phillyrea flourish luxuriantly. The mountains are covered with thyme, lavender, hyssop, sage, rosemary, and other aromatic herbs. About 106,000 hectares are under cultivation; 160,199 are occupied with etangs and marshes; 183,000 with hills and mountains; and 64,000 with woods and forests. A thirteenth part of the surface is devoted to the cultivation of the vine; and the territory of Roquevaire is celebrated for its *Vins muscats* and its dried raisins. The produce of silk in 1835 was 330,000 kilog.; of wine 500,000 hectol. Immense flocks of sheep and goats are reared. The number of sheep in 1839 was 551,377; the number of horses is about 16,000; that of horned cattle from 3,000 to 4,000.—The mineral productions are iron, antimony, marble, freestone, and coal.—The manufacturing industry of the dep. is considerable. Soap is one of the most important articles of manufacture; soda is likewise made in large quantities; leather, cotton and woollen goods, liqueurs, essences, oil, vinegar, brandy, and wine are also largely produced.—The interior commerce is considerable; but is greatly exceeded by the exterior, Marseilles, the cap. of the dep., being one of the chief exporting ports in the kingdom. See article MARSEILLES.—Traffic is aided by the canal of Arles from that city to the Port de Bouc, and the Canal de Craponne already noticed, which, besides the branches intersecting the Crau towards Istier, sends off a branch to the N called the Canal de Real, and another to the Touloubre.

The pop. of this dep. in 1801, was 285,012; in 1821, 313,614; in 1836, 362,325; in 1846, 443,918. The last number gives 80·69 inhabitants to the sq. kilom.; the mean for all France being 67·088. This dep. ranks therefore as the 17th in point of density of pop.; that of Moselle being the 16th, which has 84·10 to the sq. kilom.; and Haute-Garonne, which has 77·91, the 18th. Of this pop. the number of the age of 25 who could read and write was 47·48 in 100. The number at school in 1840 was only 1 in 15·33 of the pop.

This dep. is divided into 3 arrondissements or sub-prefectures, viz., Marseilles, Aix, and Arles, which are subdivided into 27 cantons, and 106 communes. The number of places having a pop. exceeding 3,000, in 1836, was 16. The dep. forms the two dioceses of the bishop of Marseilles, and the archb. of Aix. Its superior tribunal is that of the cour royale of Aix.—The amount of *impots directs* levied from this dep. in 1839 was 2,781,405 francs.

BOUCHET (LE), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Seine and Oise, com. of Vert-le-Petit, on the Juine, near its confluence with the Essonne. Pop. 83. It contains an extensive powder-mill. The castle of B. was erected in favour of the celebrated Duquesne into a marquisate.

BOUCHOUX (LES), or BONNEVILLE-LES-BOUCHOUX, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Jura, arrond. of St. Claude. The cant. comprises 12 com., and contained in 1831, a pop. of 6,025. The vil. is 8 m. SSW of Saint-Claude.

BOUCK, a river of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, which unites with the Meuse 9 m. S of Namur.

BOUDAKOV BOUERAK, a settlement of German colonists in Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Saratov and dist. of Kamichin, on the r. bank of the Volga.

BOUDARINSKOI, a town and fort of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orenburg, on the r. bank of the Ural, 45 m. SSW of Uralsk.

BOUDEUSE (LA), an island of the Indian ocean, in the Amirantes group, in S lat. 6° 12', and E long. 53° 48'.

BOUDILSKOI POROG, a cascade of the Dnieper, in the gov. and 30 m. S of Jekaterinoslav.

BOUDITCHE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 22 m. N of Poltova, in the dist. of Zenkov, near the r. bank of the Vorskla.

BOUDJIAK. See BUDJIAK.

BOUDREVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cote d'Or, cant. of Montigny, on the r. bank of the Aube, 15 m. ENE of Chatillon-sur-Seine. Pop. 300. It possesses some iron works.

BOUDROUN. See BODRUM.

BOUDRY, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 6 m. SW of Neufchatel and near the entrance of the Reuse into the lake of that name. Pop. 1,500. It has a calico manufactory and two annual fairs. The environs afford good red wines, and contain quarries of gypsum.

BOUDSLAV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, in the dist. and 21 m. NE of Vilieika, on the r. bank of the Servetsch.

BOUDUI-RUIBINSKAIA, a town of Russia in

Europe, in the gov. and 37 m. from Koursk, in the dist. and 16 m. W of Oboian.

BOUEXIERE (La), a commune of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. of Liffre. Pop. 2,016. It has some blast furnaces.

BOUFFARIK, a district of Algeria, in the prov. and 20 m. SSW of Algiers. Pop. in 1838, 500; in 1846, 2,131. There is a thriving French town here with two broad streets crossing each other at right angles, and well-frequented cattle markets. The Camp d'Erlon here forms an important military station on the road to Blidah and Oran. The surrounding district is the garden of the Metidja, and produces a considerable quantity of tobacco and olives, besides heavy crops of corn.

BOUFFIOULX, a commune and village of Belgium, in the dep. of Hainault, arrond. and 4 m. E of Charleroi, near the Sambre. Pop. 1,027. Pottery-ware is made here.

BOUFFLERS. See Chillon.

BOUFFLERS (Cape), the S point of a bight on the S coast of Australia, bearing S 26° E from West Cape Howe.

BOUG. See Boc, and Buc.

BOUGADITZA. See Bugaditza.

BOUGAINVILLE BAY, or Texada Bay [*Cordova*], a small bay in the strait of Magalhaens, on the coast of Patagonia, opposite Nassau island, forming "a basin or wet dock in which a vessel might careen with perfect security." [*King.*] It is about 426 yards long, and of great depth; and is surmounted by high mountains which defend it against all winds. Bougainville, the French navigator, repaired his vessels here, and spent some time on shore, in December 1767.

BOUGAINVILLE (Cape), a cape on the E coast of Van Diemen's Land, 5 m. from Port Montbazin, in S lat. 42° 30'.

BOUGAINVILLE'S ISLAND, a large island in the archipelago of New Georgia, or the Solomon group, in the Pacific, in S lat. 6°. It is about 60 m. in length; and from 5 to 10 m. in breadth. It is high and mountainous, and its coasts are of difficult access. It was discovered on the 30th of June, 1768, by the navigator whose name it bears.

BOUGHROOD, a parish in Radnorshire, 7 m. SW by W of Hay, in a picturesque valley on the N bank of the Wye. Pop. in 1841, 322; in 1851, 314.

BOUGHTON, a parish in Norfolk, 1½ m. N of Stoke Ferry. Area 1,323 acres. Pop. in 1851, 209.—Also a p. in Northamptonshire, 3½ m. N of Northampton. Area 1,850 acres. Pop. in 1851, 369.—Also a p. in Nottinghamshire, 2 m. NE of Ollerton. Area 1,372 acres. Pop. in 1841, 309; in 1851, 398.

BOUGHTON-ALUPH, a parish in Kent, 4 m. NE of Ashford. Area 2,418 acres. Pop. 538.

BOUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN, a parish in Kent, 3 m. SSE of Faversham. Area 2,353 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,373; in 1851, 1,469.

BOUGHTON (Great), a township in the p. of St. Oswald, in Cheshire. Area 760 acres. Pop. 1,164.

BOUGHTON-MALHERB, a parish in Kent, 11 m. ESE of Maidstone. Area 2,699 acres. Pop. in 1841, 512; in 1851, 462.

BOUGHTON-MONCHELSEA, a parish in Kent, 4 m. N by E of Maidstone. Area 2,296 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,106; in 1851, 1,086.

BOUGIE. See Bugia.

BOUGLON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, arrond. and 8 m. SSW of Marmande. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. of com. 344.

BOUGOULMA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, 150 m. WSW of Ufa, on the Bougoulminka. Pop. 1,600. Important fairs are held here.

BOUGOUROUSLAN, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, on the r. bank of the Kenil. Pop. 1,500.

BOUGULNAIS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. of Boriage, on the l. bank of the Loire, 4 m. SW of Nantes. Pop. 3,287.

BOUI, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 60 m. N of Kostroma, on the Kostroma, at the embouchure of the Voksa. Pop. 800.

BOUILH-D'ARRE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, cant. of Pouyastruc. Pop. 329.

BOUILLAC, or Bouliac, a commune of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. of Carbon-Blanc. Pop. 663.—Also a commune in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. of Verdun-sur-Garonne. Pop. 1,298.

BOUILLANCOURT-EN-SERIC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Somme, cant. of Gamaches. Pop. 1,140.

BOUILLANTE, a town in the island of Guadeloupe, on the W coast, 8 m. NNW of Basse Terre, at the mouth of a small stream of the same name. There are several hot sulphur springs in the vicinity.

BOUILLARGUES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Gard, cant. of Nismes. Pop. 2,695.

BOUILLE (La), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Grand-Couronne, on the l. bank of the Seine, 9 m. SW of Rouen. It has some commerce in building materials and wood by means of the river. Pop. 1,171.

BOUILLE-LORET, a commune of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, cant. of Argenton-Chateau, 8 m. NNW of Thouars. Pop. 1,088.

BOUILLON, a duchy in Belgium, lying between the grand duchy of Luxemburg and the principality of Liege. It is about 18 m. long, and 9 m. broad; and lies in the woody and mountainous tract called the Ardennes, to the dep. of which name it for the most part belonged while in the French empire. It comprises the towns and villages of Bouillon, Miruart, St. Hubert, Rochefort, Logne, and Hiergues.—This small state has been at different times the subject of litigation. The celebrated Godfrey, general of the first crusade, and king of Jerusalem, mortgaged it, when a principality, to the bishopric of Liege, in 1096, for the sum of 1,500 silver marks; on condition that if he returned, the estate was to be restored, otherwise to remain attached to the diocese. Godfrey dying in the Holy Land without issue, his estate remained in the possession of the see of Liege, until 1483, when it was ceded to the ferocious count of Mark; the emperor Charles V. however restored it to its former owners. The French family of La Tour d'Auvergne, descendants of Charlotte de la Mark, the sister and heiress of William Robert de la Mark, brought forward at different periods pretensions to this duchy, which they relinquished in 1641, on receiving an indemnity of £15,000. But the bishop of Liege having taken part against France in the war of 1672, Louis XIV. put the family of La Tour d'Auvergne in possession of the duchy of B. The title of prince of B. was assumed in 1792, with the consent of his Britannic Majesty, by Philip d'Auvergne, captain in the royal navy, and he continued to bear it till his death which happened in 1816. The congress, which met at Vienna in 1815, assigned the sovereignty of the duchy to the king of the Netherlands, as grand-duke of Luxemburg; and appointed commissioners to investigate the comparative claims of Captain d'Auvergne and Prince Charles of Rohan. This commission decided in favour of the latter, who, in 1822, ceded his rights to the king of the Netherlands for an annual payment of 5,000

crowns. The treaty of 19th April, 1839, assigned this duchy to Belgium.

BOUILLON, the chief town of the foregoing duchy, lies in a gorge of the Ardennes, on the l. bank of the Semoy, near its junction with the Maese; 18 m. WSW of Neufchatean. It is a small but neatly built place; and has a castle, which, though standing on a high rock, and provided with strong works, is of little service, as it is commanded by the neighbouring hills. The town contained, in 1835, 2,509 inhabitants; in 1847, 2,870. In May 1794, the Austrian general Beaulieu, having forced a body of French troops to take refuge in the castle of B., pursued his advantage, and made an attack on the town, which surrendered after an obstinate conflict, and was given up to pillage. But the advance of a French army into the duchy of Luxemburg forced the Austrians to retreat in the direction of Namur. The castle was re-edified in 1827-30.

BOUILLY, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Aube, arrond. of Troyes. The cant. comprises 29 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,818. Pop. of com. 828.

BOUIN, a small island and commune of France, in the dep. of Vendée, at the bottom of the bay of Bourgneuf. Area 300 hectares, or 741 acres. Pop. 2,640.

BOUINSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 40 m. NNW of Simbirsk, on the Karla. Pop. 3,168, chiefly Tartars.

BOUJAH, BUDJAH, or BOUJA, a delightful village 3 m. from Smyrna, chiefly inhabited by families of European merchants born in Smyrna, and by treaty under the protection of their respective governments. Mount Corax rises in the neighbourhood, backed by the splendid heights of Tmolus, now called Bonsdag. On the N is Mount Sipylus; and on the S the range of Dactyle. There is an English chapel here.

BOUJEAILLES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Doubs, cant. of Levier. Pop. 1,060.

BOUJEAN, or BOTZINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, on the Süss, 1½ m. NE of Bienne. Pop. 700.

BOUJOUK-DERE. See BUJUKDERE.

BOUKA. See ANSON'S ISLAND.

BOUKENA, or BOKANI, a town of Moldavia, on the Baglia river, 20 m. NW of Jassy.

BOUKEO, a river of Tibet, which unites at Sungnam, with the Durhony, and forms the Ruskolang, a tributary of the Sutledge.

BOUKHARA. See BOKHARA.

BOUKHOREST. See BUCHAREST.

BOULAK. See BULAK.

BOULAY, a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Moselle, arrond. of Metz.—The cant., comprising 33 com., had a pop. of 17,286 in 1831.—The com., 18 m. NE of Metz, on the Kaltzha-h, has a pop. of 2,689, of whom a large proportion are Jews.

BOULARDRIE ISLAND, an island of Cape Breton, at the entrance of the Bras d'Or. It is about 20 m. in length, and from 1 to 2 m. in breadth; and stretches longitudinally between the two channels known as the Great and the Little Bras d'Or. It is somewhat populously inhabited by Scotch Highlanders and Irish fishermen.

BOULBON, a commune of France, in the dep. of Bouches-de-Rhone, cant. of Tarascon. Pop. 1,041.

BOULDER ISLAND, a small island in Camden bay, on the Arctic coast, in N lat. 70° 5′, W long. 144° 59′.

BOULDON, a township in the p. of Holdgate, in Salop, 7½ m. NNE of Ludlow. Area 240 acres. Pop. 61.

BOULEKOMBA, or BOELEKOMBA, a town at the SE extremity of the island of Celebes, at the embouchure of the Kalikongang.

BOULGARIA. See BULGARIA.

BOULGE, a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. NNW of Woodbridge. Area 545 acres. Pop. 89.

BOULLANGER (CAPE), or CORCOMB HEAD, the N extremity of Maria Island, Van Diemen's Land, in S lat. 42° 34′, and E long. 148° 14′.

BOULLERET, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cher, cant. of Lere. Pop. 1,437.

BOULMER, a township in the p. of Long Houghton, in Northumberland, 6 m. E of Alnwick. Pop with Seaton House, 149.

BOULOGNE, a river of France, which takes its rise in the dep. of Vendee, runs NNW, and falls, after a course of 50 m., of which 6 m. are navigable, into the S. extremity of the Lake de Grand-Lieu.—Also a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. of Neuilly, on the r. bank of the Seine, 5 m. W of Paris. Pop. 5,391. It is pleasantly situated on the confines of the wood from which it takes its name, and is surrounded by many fine country-houses. It has manufactories of *eau de javelle*, and sealing-wax, and numerous bleacheries. The promenades of the Bois de Boulogne are the finest and among the most frequented in the environs of Paris.

BOULOGNE, or BOULOIGNE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper-Garonne, arrond. of St. Gaudens. The cant. comprises 23 com., and in 1831 contained a pop. of 11,961. The town stands on the summit of a hill 15 m. NNW of St. Gaudens. Its commerce consists in grain, chestnuts, yarn, iron-wire, and culinary preparations of geese and ducks which are reared in great numbers in the locality.

BOULOGNE, or BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais.—The arrond. comprises 6 cant., viz., B., Calais, Desvres, Guines, Marquise, and Samer; and has a superficial area of 93,981 hectares. Its pop. in 1836 was 105,465: in 1846, 117,900.—The cant. comprises 8 com.; and had a pop. in 1831 of 26,274; in 1856, of 35,972.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, the cap. of the above arrond. and cant., is situated on the coast, at the mouth of the Liane, 21½ m. SSW of Calais, 66 m. NW of Arras, and 135½ m. NNW of Paris; by railway 75 m. from Amiens, and 166 m. from Paris; in N lat. 50° 43′ 33″, E long. 1° 36′.—B. consists of two towns,—an upper and a lower; the former is the older part, and occupies the summit of a hill; it is encircled by ramparts, with arched gateways, and has an old castle at its E angle, divided from the town by a fosse, but modernized and now converted into barracks. The lower or new town stretches along the r. bank of the Liane, from the old town to the harbour, and along the shore. It is regularly built, and contains the best streets and houses. On the l. bank of the river is a suburb called Capecure. The Haute ville, or upper town, contains the hotel-de-ville, the palais-de-justice, an antique belfry, and the maison d'arret or prison. Agreeable promenades have been formed on the ramparts. The Basse ville, or lower town, contains an interesting museum, and the public library of 24,000 vols., and 300 manuscripts. There are two English Episcopal chapels, and a Wesleyan chapel in B.; also an hospital, and several charitable institutions. The etablissement des bains, on the margin of the fine sandy beach, contains a magnificent and well-furnished set of baths, reading-rooms, and assembly-rooms. The manufacturing quarter is at Capecure, quite apart from the pleasure visitors' and bathing town. Various improvements are going on in the latter, including an extension of the

handsome marble pavement of the principal streets to the quays along the port, and the municipality is engaged in negotiations with a Parisian company for the rebuilding of the Etablissement des Bains on a scale of great splendour.—On a hill to the W of B., at about ¼ m. distance, is the column of Napoleon. Its total height is 164 ft.; diam. 13 ft.; a bronze statue of the emperor in his coronation robes, by Bosio, 16 ft. in height, surmounts the whole, giving a total of 176 ft.; and the base is a square pedestal with a flight of steps leading up to it on each side. It is constructed of marble from the quarries of Marquise.

The harbour of B. is formed in the channel of the Liane, with the addition of a semicircular basin on the l. bank of the river, which was originally dug to contain Napoleon's celebrated flotilla intended for the invasion of England. It was formerly dry at low water, and is still somewhat difficult of access; but has of late years been much improved by the construction of new piers and other works. The entrance is bounded by two jetties. That to the W is solid up to the level of high water, and is thrown out along the line of the rocky shore, a length of 1,970 ft. The other to the E runs directly out into the sea; and the bottom of the intervening channel is 230 ft. in width. Spring-tides rise 24 ft.; and neap-tides 17 ft.; but when it blows from the W, the springs rise 28 ft.; and the neaps 19 ft. It will be seen from the subjoined tables that this port is the great place of debarkation for passengers between England and the continent, the route by B. being the most expeditious to Paris. A keen rivalry, however, exists between it and Calais with respect to the packet-service betwixt the two countries. It is alleged by the advocates of the latter port, that W or SW winds prevail in the Channel full 9 months; and that for 10 months the consequent swell rolls in from the Atlantic; that the coast is dangerous in thick weather from reefs, with deep water so close as to render soundings useless; that the lights and signals on shore are by no means to be trusted to; that the construction of the piers is so unfavourable as to cause a strong counter-current, rendering ingress and egress alike perilous in a dark night with westerly winds; that the communication by boats is more difficult than at Calais, and that several fatal accidents have occurred in B. bay even by daylight; and, finally, that apart from the difficulties of the harbour, the passage itself is much more dangerous, the course lying athwart the track of ships running up channel, and also among the fishing-vessels. Stress is also laid upon the waste of fuel and wear of vessel and machinery, from the exposed nature of the coast rendering it frequently unsafe to anchor. For all these causes B. is represented as a port fit for fine weather only. As regards Calais, it is described in terms directly opposite. It is sheltered from W and SW winds; the harbour is easy of entrance; and there is no difficulty in landing in boats or lying at anchor. The coast, too, is perfectly safe to approach in thick weather, shoaling gradually towards the shore, so that a vessel may feel her way; the piers are favourably constructed; the light is brilliant; the channel wide from pier to pier; and the sea one that diminishes in violence as you near the coast, owing to the shelter of Cape Grisnez. On the other hand, it is contended by the advocates of B. that its exposure to a heavy sea is not greater than Calais. From official tables it appears that on an average of five years (from 1837 to 1841) it blew on shore 183 days a-year, or say six months, at B., and 148 days, or five months, at Calais. The water is never rough unless it blows on shore, and then only when it blows strongly. B. cannot be so very dangerous to approach at night when it is so constantly approached and entered at night in all weathers, and in safety, by steamers from London and Folkestone, and sailing vessels. The entrance to B. harbour is about half as wide again as Dover. The W pier only is solid. This fact, its greater length, and the current thus created, flowing in the harbour, are justly considered great advantages in strong westerly winds. It is absurd to talk of the danger of the passage to B. from its crossing the track of ships bound up and down channel. So does that to Calais; and no accident has ever occurred to a steamer either from collision with upward on downward bound vessels, or with boats on the fishing grounds. The passage to B. occupies a little more than two hours in fine weather. It hardly ever exceeds three in the very worst. If Calais saved half an hour in fine weather and two in bad, the passage there would take an hour and a half in fine weather, and only an hour in bad! It can hardly be 'confessed by all nautical persons that Boulogne is only fit for fine weather,' when the service to and from Folkstone has safely and regularly been carried on, in all weathers, for more than six years without an accident. It is stated the port of Calais is sheltered from westerly winds. So is B. most completely. The access of Calais is undoubtedly easy under most atmospheric circumstances; but under nearly all circumstances a small boat can get out of B. harbour to run out to the offing. There is more water at Calais; but the mail packets can only venture to go in and out near low water at neap tides, and only then when the water is smooth and the wind is off shore —circumstances under which they could quite as safely and nearly as conveniently lie in the roads.

The number of passengers between the English ports and the principal continental ports on the opposite coast, was as follows in 1847 and 1857:

1847.		1857.	
Boulogne,	78,273	Boulogne,	96,778
Calais,	16,637	Calais,	78,698
Havre,	19,258	Havre,	17,550
Dieppe,	4,705	Dieppe,	38,339
Ostend,	35,581	Ostend,	19,190
Antwerp,	4,356	Antwerp,	22,628
Total,	158,810	Total,	273,183

The pop. of B. in 1789 was 8,814; in 1821, 16,607; in 1831, 20,856; in 1846, 29,741; in 1856, 34,739. Of this pop. nearly one-sixth are English.—The manufactures consist of ropes, fishing-nets, leather, bricks, linen and woollen stuffs, and bottles. The facility of obtaining English coal and iron has given a great impulse to the manufactures of B. The town carries on an active trade in fresh and salt fish, of which vast quantities are transported to Paris. Herrings, mackarel, whiting, turbot, cod, thornback, soles, eels, and oysters, are the principal kinds caught by the B. fishermen; lobsters, crabs, cray-fish, and John-Dories, are also taken. In 1856 these fisheries employed 107 boats = 3,111 tons, manned by 1,429 men; and the fish brought to B. sold for 4,092,222 fr.—The quality of the land in the environs of B. varies considerably, being composed of gravelly, clayey, ferruginous and marshy soils. The clayey soil is well adapted for wheat; the sandy soil, which is in the least proportion, produces rye, barley, and potatoes. The larger farms in the neighbourhood rarely exceed 100 hectares = 247 acres; and in general run from 35 to 60 hect. The average rent of pasture-land in 1834 was from 48s. to 80s.; of grain-land 24s. to 40s.

History.] The name by which B. was known to the Romans was *Gesoriacum*, which first occurs in Pomponius Mela. About the commencement of the Christian era, a fort was built a little to the N of Gesoriacum, on the other side of the *Rivus* or Liane, to which the name of *Bononia* was given; and this name was

ultimately identified with the town itself. The Normans sacked it in 882. Henry III. of England made a fruitless attack upon it in 1347. Henry VIII. made himself master of it in 1544; and Edward VI. restored it to France for 400,000 crowns. After the destruction of Therouane by Charles V., in 1553, the episcopal seat was transported to B., where it existed till 1789. Napoleon elevated B. into celebrity by making it the rendezvous of the 'Grande Armée' destined for the invasion of England in 1804. The port of B. was unsuccessfully attacked by Nelson on the 15th of August, 1801; and by Admiral Keith on the 16th of August, 1804; but on the defeat of the combined French and Spanish fleets in 1805, the camp at B. was broken up, and the troops were marched to the Rhine.

BOULOIRE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, arrond. of Saint-Calais. The cant., comprising 8 com., had a pop. of 10,843 in 1831.—The comm., 15 m. E of Le Mans, has a pop. of 2,081.

BOULONNAIS, a district of France, in the ancient prov. of Picardy, now comprised in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais. Area 156,056 hect. The principal towns in this district were Calais, Etaples, Ambleteuse, Guines, Ardres, and the cap., Boulogne.

BOULOU (Le), a commune of France, in the dep. of Pyrenees-Orientales, cant. and 5 m. NE of Ceret, on the Tech. Pop. 1,079.

BOULSANE, a river of France, an affluent of the Agly, which it joins on the l. bank, in the dep. of Pyrenees-Orientales, after a course of 24 m.

BOULSTON, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 5 m. SE of Haverford-West. Pop. 224.

BOULSTONE, a parish in Herefordshire, in the hund. of Wormelow. Area 657 acres. Pop. 52.

BOULT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, cant. of Rioz. Pop. 743.

BOULTHAM, a parish in Lincolnshire, 2 m. SSW of Lincoln. Area 1,210 acres. Pop. 72.

BOULTON, a chapelry in the p. of St. Peter, in Derbyshire, 3 m. SE of Derby. Acres 1,240. Pop. 206.

BOULT SUR-SUIPPE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Marne, cant. of Bourgogne. Pop. 1,864.

BOUND BROOK, a village in Somerset co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 33 m. N by E of Trenton.

BOUNDEE. See Bundi.

BOUNOU, a large village in the country of El Dra'ah, in Central Africa, between Zawat and Mimcina.—*Caillé.*

BOUNTIFUL ISLANDS, two islands forming the E part of the Wellesley group, in the gulf of Carpentaria, on the N coast of Australia. The largest is 2½ m. long, and ¾ m. wide; and they are distant 1½ m. from each other. They were so named by Flinders, from the supply of turtle he found on them.

BOUNTY ISLES, a cluster of small islets off the S extremity of New Zealand, in 178° 26' E, according to Captain Biscoe.

BOUPERE (Le), a commune of France, in Vendée, cant. of Rouzanges. Pop. 2,853.

BOUQUEMAISON, a commune of France, in the dep. of Somme, cant. of Doullens. Pop. 1,126.

BOURBINCE, a river of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, an affluent of the Arroux, into which it falls, on the l. bank, after a course of 38 m.

BOURBON, a county in the state of Kentucky, U. S., toward the NE. Area 225 sq. m. It is watered by the S fork of Licking river. Pop. 14,478. The cap. is Paris, 56 m. E of Frankfort.—Also a township in Calloway co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 1,100.

BOURBON (Isle of), or Mascarenhas, an island in the Indian ocean, in S lat. 21°, and E long. 55°; about 90 m. WSW of Mauritius; and 370 m. E of Madagascar. When first discovered by the Portuguese, it received the name of Mascarenhas; but this was afterwards changed by the French into Bourbon, and, during the Revolution, into that of the Ile de la Reunion, which in 1806 was exchanged for a time for that of Ile Bonaparte. Its form is elliptical; and, when seen from a distance, it appears to rise gradually from every side to a high-peaked point near the centre,—the Piton des Neiges,—the alt. of which is estimated at 9,450 ft. above the level of the sea. It is about 90 geog. m. in circumf., following the principal windings of the coast; its greatest diam. from NW to SE, or from Pointe des Galets to Pointe de la Table, is 45 m. Its area is estimated at 231,550 hectares, or 572,193 acres.

Physical features.] This island is composed of two volcanic mountains,—the Gros-Morne, and the Volcano; the latter of which is perpetually emitting either flame or smoke. The Gros-Morne, or Salazes [alt. 7,200 ft. *Monnerqué*], which lies towards the centre, (*a*) and is of the greatest dimensions, has long ceased its eruptions; but every feature of the surrounding country,—rapid rivers running deep between perpendicular ramparts, and impeded in their course by immense rocks,—numerous craters,—basaltic prisms, often disposed in regular colonnades,—various beds of lava,—and deep valleys and ravines,—all indicate the terrible physical revolutions to which it has formerly been subject. Ages, however, have passed since the N parts of B. have been freed from the ravages of subterraneous fires; its bleak surface has been converted into a fruitful soil by the action of the atmosphere, and the industry of man; and rich plantations of coffee, and immense corn-fields, now adorn plains formerly covered with liquid lava. But towards the SE, the country becomes sterile and scorched, from the great scarcity of springs, and its proximity to the volcano; and the Pays-brûlé, or 'burnt land,' (*b*) extending over a surface of 12,300,000 sq. toises, is one continued desert. Bounded on the E by the ocean, and rising with a lofty ascent, it is terminated on the W by the burning dome of the Volcano, or Piton de Fournaise (*c*). Its barren and fuliginous aspect, and the dreary solitude which reigns around, without a habitation to break the uniformity of the prospect, compose a frightful picture of desolation. Since B. was first known, the volcano has never ceased to disquiet its inhabitants; and from actual observations since 1785, it has been ascertained, that it regularly vomits lava at least twice every year; and that in nine of these eruptions, the lava has reached as far as the sea. In the line of contact of these two mountains, which runs from NW to SE, the ground rises on both sides with a gentle ascent from the sea. In this line are the Plaine des Cafres, and the Plaine des Palmistes, through which lies the only road of communication between the opposite sides of the island. The Plaine des Cafres (*d*) is very unequal, and is rather a number of flats rising insensibly one above the other, than a level plain. Its highest elevation is 4,800 ft. above the level of the sea, while its lowest is only 3,600 ft. It is little better than a desert. A tree is scarcely to be seen. A few tufts of shrubs are its only productions; and the more elevated places are absolutely bare, or

covered only with heath. On the NE lies the Plaine des Palmistes, (e) which forms a striking contrast to the sterility of the Plaine des Cafres. It is everywhere covered with the most luxuriant verdure, and is watered by the river Seche, which traverses its surface in a serpentine direction, and receives from its sloping sides many tributary streams. This plain resembles an immense circle, surrounded on every side, except towards the ocean, by a rampart rising gradually from the centre to the height of 1,800 ft. above its base, and 2,700 ft. above the level of the sea. The E part of the island, or Partie du vent, is the most beautiful in vegetation; the W, or Partie sous le vent, is the most fertile.

Near the middle of the island is a lake about half-a-mile in diameter, surrounded on every side by a sloping bank which rises nearly 600 ft. above the level of its centre. This lake is called by the inhabitants the Grand Etang. It is between 30 and 40 ft. deep; and has no other source of supply than the rains which fall in its neighbourhood. During a dry season it is sometimes completely empty: which must be occasioned entirely by evaporation, as it has no visible outlet whereby it can discharge itself. A thick cloud, in general, rests upon its surface, and the atmosphere around is always foggy and unhealthy. The rivers of B. find no resemblance in those of any other country. Instead of sheets of water flowing in a level and uniform course, and refreshing the valleys which they embellish, these are torrents, sometimes weak, sometimes strong, tumbling down the sides of the mountains through deep gulleys, which they have formed or widened during a long succession of ages; and such is the impetuosity with which they rush through their channels, that huge masses of rock are carried down in their current, which, accumulating at their junction with the ocean, form at each side of their mouths lofty and impassable ramparts. The sides of their channels, in many places, form an angle of from 45 to 70 degrees, and those of some of the principal rivers are about 600 ft. in elevation. The chief rivers are the St. Denis, Séche, Est, Mat, and Remparts. None of these are supplied by springs which issue from the earth, but are indebted entirely to the rains which fall in their neighbourhood, and to the snow and mists which continually rest upon the summits of the mountains. Of course they are all torrents in the rainy season, and often nearly dry in summer. The Mat, whose course is about 30 m., s the largest.

In B. the towns, and the only appearance of cultivation—with the exception of the Bassoa de Salazie in the Piton des Neiges group—are confined entirely to the coast, and its neighbourhood; the interior is uninhabited, and even uninhabitable. It is divided, according to M. Bory, into eleven parishes: St. Denis, Ste. Marie, Ste. Suzanne, St. André, St. Benoit, Ste. Rose, St. Joseph, St. Pierre, St. Louis du Gaul, St. Leu, and St. Paul, each having a town of the same name. St. Denis on the N coast (*D*), in S lat. 20° 51′ 43″, is the cap. of B., and the residence of the governor, the supreme council, and other public functionaries. The island has no safe roadsted, nor any good harbour.

Climate.] The climate of B. varies greatly in different situations; but may be pronounced generally agreeable and salubrious. At an elevation of 115 ft., the maximum medium temp. of the year was found to be 28°·13 Centig., or 82°·63 F.; the minimum medium 21°·90 Centig., or 71°·42 F.; and the medium temp. of the year 77°·01 F. The hot season extends from the end of November to the beginning of April. While the inhabitants on some parts of the coast are exposed to all the inconveniences of tropical heat, those on the more elevated regions enjoy the richness and coolness of the temperate zones; and in the Plaine des Cafres the cold is so intense that it is very dangerous to enter upon it when in the least degree overheated: an icy and sudden wind from the neighbouring mountains, which during winter are covered with snow, may here in a moment prove fatal. Nowhere, however, is the climate so hot as might be expected from the latitude of the island. The air is pleasant and wholesome; and the inhabitants, in general, live to a very great age. The annual rate of mortality is 2·38 per cent., or 1 in 42; while in France it is 1 in 39. The country is refreshed by continual breezes from the mountains; and the snow, which accumulates during winter upon these heights, furnishes during summer a plentiful supply of water to the parched herbage of the plains. But B. owes its salubrity, in a great measure, to the hurricanes which purify and cleanse the atmosphere of every deleterious and noxious ingredient. In general, one or two of these occur every year, but they seldom exceed two days in continuance. They happen between the months of December and March; and it has been observed by the inhabitants that the want of these periodical storms is invariably succeeded by unwholesome seasons. Their approach is prognosticated by a frightful hollow noise in the mountains, accompanied by a dead calm both at sea and on shore; and the night preceding the storm, the moon appears of a crimson colour. E winds—varying from ESE to SSE—prevail for about 300 days in the year. The other winds are chiefly from the W, and occur at new and full moon.

Soil and Productions.] The soil is nowhere of any great depth, there being immediately underneath a black burnt rock resembling the Pays Brulé: but though not deep, it is wonderfully fruitful, producing corn, coffee, sugar, cotton, and cloves, in great abundance. In 1763, upon an extent of 125,909 acres of cultivated land, there was gathered as much cassava as was necessary to the support of the slaves; 1,135,000 lbs. of corn, 844,100 lbs. of rice, 2,879,100 lbs. of maize, and 2,535,100 lbs. of coffee, which last was bought up by the French East India company, at about 3d. per lb. But this abundance is owing more to the fertility of the soil than the industry of the colonist, whose system of agriculture, though superior to that of the Mauritius, and the neighbouring islands, would still admit of great improvements. The plantations of cotton of a superior quality might be greatly extended; and, indeed, the quantity of produce of every description might be considerably increased. The coffee-plant, now cultivated in B., was originally brought from Yemen in Arabia, in 1718. The clove-tree was first introduced into this island by M. Poivre in 1772; but it has never been brought to equal that of the Moluccas or Amboyna. It is, however, a considerable article of commerce, and, in some years, will produce 150,000 lbs. weight; but, at other times, it will scarcely exceed a third of that quantity. The surface in 1836 was distributed as follows:—

Cultivated lands,	65,702 hectares.
Pasturage,	14,040
Woods and forests,	55,921
Waste lands,	95,887
	231,550

Of the 65,702 hect. of cultivated land, the distribution was as follows:—

In grain crops, &c., including 23,587 hect. of maize,	35,514
Sugar-cane,	14,590
Coffee,	4,179
Cloves,	2,980
Tobacco,	471
Cacao,	28
	65,702

B. produces also white pepper, gum-benjamin, aloes, and tobacco; and the honey of St. Pierre, called *miel vert*, passes for the best in the world. The island abounds with palm and other kinds of wood, many of which yield odoriferous gums and resins; and its fruits are guavas, bananas, oranges, citrons, and tamarinds. The botany of this island is interesting. The *Corypha umbraculifera*, or cabbage-palm, attains a prodigious height. The *Bambusa alpina*—which is never found at a less height above sea-level than 3,800 ft.—forms a remarkable border of vegetation all round the island, except where the lava has interrupted vegetation. The *Mimosa*, *Bombax pentandrum*, *Cycas circinalis*, *Casuarina equisetifolia*, and *Hernandia ovigera*, or white wood, are amongst its forest trees. When this island was first discovered, it was destitute of every species of frugiverous or ravenous quadrupeds; but its rivers were well-stocked with fish; its coast with land and sea tortoises; and its woods with paroquets, pigeons, turtle-doves, and a variety of birds. The *dronte*, or dodo, is represented by some travellers as a native of B.; but this singular bird, with many others described by the first navigators, has now become extinct in the island, having been destroyed by its early inhabitants, many of whom lived entirely by fishing and the chase. Few of the present animal productions of B. are indigenous. Horses, oxen, hogs, and goats, were first imported by the Portuguese, and they multiplied so rapidly that when the French visited the place about a century afterwards, in 1653, they were found wandering in bands through the woods; but since the island was colonised, they have as rapidly decreased. The horses have been reduced to servitude, the oxen domesticated, the hogs destroyed; a few goats only have escaped the spear of the hunter, by retiring to the most inaccessible recesses of the mountains. No venomous creature is found in the island, and only two which are disagreeable to the sight,—these are spiders of the size of a pigeon's egg; and very large bats, which are not only skinned and eaten, but are esteemed a great delicacy. On the shores are found ambergris and coral.

Commerce.] The commerce of B., except the petty traffic carried on with the Americans, consisting chiefly in the exchange of provisions for hard money and lumber, was long confined to Madagascar, the Comoro islands, and the Arab settlements on the E coast of Africa. This trade consisted in the barter of prize goods, spirits, fire-arms, and ammunition, for black cattle, rice, gold dust, elephants' teeth, and slaves. B. may be called, however, the granary of the Mauritius, as it supplies that island with one half of its provisions. Its commerce has rapidly increased of late years. In 1825, its exports to France were estimated at 7,500,000 frs., and its imports from France at 6,000,000 frs. In 1836, the importations into France from B. were valued at 16,134,257 frs.; in 1846, at 17,323,201 frs.; in 1852, 21,677,240 frs. The total exports in 1852 were 22,647,925 frs., or £905,917. The imports in 1848 were valued at 11,500,471 frs., or £460,019; in 1852 at 26,325,707 frs., or £1,053,028, of which 18,348,288 frs. were from France, 2,659,438 frs. from French colonies; and 5,317,981 frs., from foreign countries. The quantities and value of the principal articles of export, in 1836, were—

	Kilog.	Francs.
Raw sugar,	18,178,092	12,721,164
Coffee,	990,013	1,386,018
Cloves,	566,659	1,403,575
Saltpetre,	72,879	43,933
Cabinet woods,	112,811	39,498
Dye woods,	168,303	21,061
	20,129,748	15,615,249

Population.] The pop. of this island, ever since it became a French colony, has been annually increasing. In 1717, it was computed at 2,000 of whom 900 were free, and 1,100 slaves; and, in 1763, it had increased to 4,000 whites, and 15,000 slaves. In 1789 it amounted to 61,200, of whom 10,000 were whites and mulattoes, 1,200 free blacks, and 50,000 slaves; and, according to a computation in 1810, it consisted of 90,346, of whom 16,400 were whites and creoles, 3,496 free blacks, and 70,450 slaves. In 1836, the pop. amounted to 109,330, of whom 60,513 were slaves, and 39,817 free blacks. The usual distinction of whites and blacks, however, fails here: for M. de la Barbinais assures us, that he saw in a church one family, consisting of five generations of all complexions. The eldest was a female 108 years of age, of a brown black, like the Indians at Madagascar; her daughter a mulatto; her grand-daughter a mestizo; her great-grand-daughter of a dusky yellow; her daughter, again, of an olive; and the daughter of this last, as fair as any English girl of the same age. The inhabitants of B. differ considerably in character and disposition from those of any other colony. Instead of being a motley group of strangers from every country, who come merely in search of wealth, and hasten back to the land of their infancy, the Bourbonese are natives of the soil, and inherit from father to son the patrimony of their ancestors. Hence, they have become so attached to their country that they have acquired, in a strong degree, what the French call *esprit de province*. Property is not here continually changing its masters. It will remain for ages in the same family, and its possessors live and die in the land of their fathers. The people are, in general, of a gentle and industrious disposition; and are distinguished for their hospitality and simplicity of manners. They marry at an early age, and are remarkable for their attention to domestic duties, and their attachment to their husbands and children. "Both men and women," says Admiral Kempenfelt, "are strong and well-made, breathe a wholesome air, are in continual exercise, and are distinguished for moderation and temperance." Their houses are chiefly built of wood, and are cool and agreeable.

Government.] The government of B. under the late regime was administered by a governor, assisted by a privy council composed of the three chief officers of administration, and 2 councillors selected from the inhabitants, and a colonial council of 30 members, who were elected for 5 years by all domiciliated Frenchmen of 25 years of age, and possessing property in the island to the extent of 20,000 francs. The number of electors in 1837 was 1,145. The administrative subdivision of this island is into 2 arrondissements, 6 cantons, and 13 communes or parishes. The garrison troops in 1837 amounted to 814 men: the militia to 6,593. The revenue in 1837 amounted to 2,149,563 francs; and the expenditure, exclusive of 782,865 francs charged against the mother-country, equalled the receipts.—The number of pupils in the different schools throughout the island in 1837 was only 2,316.

History.] The isle of B. was first discovered in 1545, by Don Pedro Mascarenhas, a Portuguese navigator, who gave it his own name. From that time it was occasionally visited by the Spaniards and Portuguese, for refreshing their crews and getting water, till 1642, when Pronis, the French commandant at Madagascar, took possession of it in the name of his sovereign, and sent thither twelve malefactors who had been condemned to perpetual exile. From their description of the country, M. de Flacourt, a director of the French East India company, who had proceeded on a mission to Madagascar, was induced to form a settlement upon its shores. In 1664, he sent over 8 French and 6 Negroes as its first colony, and changed its name into Bourbon. But nothing could be expected from this miserable establishment. Unacquainted with the climate, they lost their first crop by a hurricane; and tiring of their solitary situation, and receiving no succour from Madagascar, they quitted the island, and embarked with all their property in an English vessel for Madras. B. now

became the favourite resort of pirates and buccaneers. When the French were driven from Madagascar by the natives, who surprised Fort Dauphine, and massacred every white that fell into their hands, those that escaped took refuge in B., where they found, at a small expense of labour, tranquillity and plenty. These, with the crew of a privateer which had been wrecked upon the coast, and some Indian women that were on board, formed a considerable settlement. Having planted aloes, tobacco, and various kinds of roots, they carried on a small trade with any ships that anchored in their roads for refreshment; and even built some small vessels of their own, in which they made a trip to Madagascar to purchase slaves, which they employed in their plantations. The discovery of coffee-trees growing wild, led to the cultivation of that article. The new colony increasing in numbers and in wealth, when the French East India company, assuming the property of the island, sent thither, in 1711, six families and a governor, and established a provincial council dependant upon that of Pondicherry. In 1712, the Mauritius, or Isle of France, having been abandoned by the Dutch, was occupied by settlers from B.; and so rapid was the progress of the new colony that in twenty years it became the seat-of-government. Licentiousness, confusion, and anarchy, were the characteristics of B. until 1735, when M. de la Bourdiennaye was appointed to the supreme command of the Isle of France and B. Under his government, the island soon began to assume another appearance. New forts and batteries were raised, and so well-supplied with cannon, military and naval stores, and every other mean of defence, that when Admiral Boscawen appeared before these islands in 1748, he found them so completely fortified that he was obliged, after some fruitless cannonading, to pursue his voyage. In 1767 B., with the Mauritius, was ceded back to the Crown. Upon the breaking out of the Revolution, these islands resisted with firmness the execution of the decree issued by the Directory for the immediate abolition of slavery throughout all their colonies. They took the oath of allegiance to the new government in the mother-country, but would not listen to the emancipation of their Negroes; and the agents sent to regulate affairs by the executive in France were compelled to return home. A colonial assembly was elected, the governor deposed, and B., and the Isle of France, continued virtually independent till 1799. An expedition, under the command of Colonel Keating, and Commodore Rowley, sailed from India in June 1810 for the reduction of B. After a gallant defence by Colonel Susanne, the French commandant, the object of the expedition was accomplished on the 8th of July, when this island surrendered to the British arms; and paved the way for the conquest of Mauritius, the last and most important colony of France. At the general peace, B. was restored, but the Mauritius retained, by England.—*Bory de St. Vincent, Voyage dans les Quatre principales Iles des Mers d'Afrique.—Viscount de Vaux's History of Mauritius and the neighbouring Islands.—A Pamphlet by an Officer of the late Expedition against Bourbon.—Notices Statistiques sur les colonies Francaises.—Thomas, Essai statistique sur l'ile B.* 1838. 2 vols., 8vo.

BOURBON-LANCY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, arrond. of Charolles.—The cant., comprising 11 com., had a pop. of 9,559 in 1831.—The com. and town are 30 m. WNW of Charolles. Pop. 2,848. There are 45 saline hot springs here.

BOURBON-L'ARCHAMBAULT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Allier, arrond. of Moulins. The cant., comprising 8 com., had a pop. in 1831 of 10,874.—The com. is 18 m. W of Moulins. Pop. 2,902. The town is frequented on account of its hot saline springs. It was in ancient times the cap. of the duchy of B., from which the late royal family of France took their name. It is supposed to have been the *Aqua Bormonis* or *Borvonis* of the Roman itineraries. Pepin laid siege to it and took it in 759. The remains of the ancient castle of the lords of B. still exist here. During the Revolution of 1789 the name of this town was changed to Burges-les-Bains.

BOURBON-VENDE'E, an arrondissement, canton, and commune of France, in the dep. of La Vendée.—The arrond. comprises the 10 cant. of B., Les Essaits, Chantonnay, Saint-Fulgent, Les Herbiers, Mareuil, Montaigu, Mortagne-sur-Sevre, Poiré-sur-B., and Rocheservière. Area 257,058 hect. Pop. in 1836, 120,777; in 1846, 135,554.—The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1831, 18,570.—The town is situated upon the Yon, in N lat. 46° 41′ 16″, 268 m. SW of Paris. Pop. in 1836, 5,257; in 1846, 5,680. It was founded by Napoleon in 1811; and is "exactly what one might expect from the hasty and arbitrary manner of its creation. A huge oblong Place forms the centre and principal part of it. From the sides and corners of this, eight or ten streets branch off at right angles." All the buildings are meagre in aspect, and the barracks are beginning to fall into ruins. The surrounding district is a barren open heath. Its founder bestowed on it the name of NAPOLEON-VENDE'E.

BOURBONNAIS, an ancient district of France, now forming the dep. of Allier, and the arrond. of Saint-Amand in the dep. of Cher. It was bounded on the N by Berry and Nivernois; on the E by Bourgogne and Lyonnais; on the S by Auvergne and a part of Marche; and on the W by Berry. It was successively comprised in the kingdoms of Orleans, Austrasia, and Aquitain. In 1527, on the forfeiture of Charles de Montpensier, duke of Bourbon, the duchy became united to the Crown.

BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, arrond. of Langres.—The cant., comprising 16 com., had a pop. in 1831 of 13,717.—The town, situated at the confluence of the Borne and Apance, 22 m. ENE of Langres, has a pop. of 3,272. It is celebrated for its hot saline springs, of a temp. of from 122° to 149° Fahr., and has a large bathing-establishment, and a military hospital with 540 beds. It occupies an elevated situation, estimated at 273 metres, or 895 ft. above sea-level.

BOURBOULE (LA), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, com. of Murat-le-Quaire, on the Dordogne. Alt. 2,800 ft. above sea-level.

BOURBOURG, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Nord, arrond. of Dunkerque.—The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,771.—The town is 12 m. SW of Dunkerque, on a canal which joins the Aa. It has manufactures of soap and of beet-root sugar, tan-works, brick-works, and rape-seed oil mills.

BOURBOURG-CAMPAGNE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Bourbourg. Pop. 2,040.

BOURBRIAC, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, arrond. of Guingamp.—The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,199.—The com. is 6 m. SSW of Guingamp. Pop. 3,613.

BOURDEAUX. See BORDEAUX.

BOURDEAUX, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Drome, arrond. of Die.—The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 4,219.—The com. is 18 m. SW of Die, on the Reubion. Pop. 1,281.

BOURDEILLES, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. of Brantome, on the l. bank of the Dronne. Pop. 1,638.

BOURDONNAY, a commune of France in the dep. of Meurthe, cant. of Vic. Pop. 1,026.

BOURESSE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Vienne, cant. of Lussac. Pop. 1,145.

BOURG, or BOURG-EN-BRESSE, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of l'Ain.—The arrond. comprises 10 cant., viz., Bage-le-Chatel, B., Ceyzeriat, Coligny, Montrevel, Pont d'Ain, Pont-de-Vaux, Pont-de-Veyle, Treffort, Saint-Trivier-de-Courtes. Area 177,184 hect. Pop. in 1836, 117,753; in 1846, 124,005.—The cant., comprising 14 com., had a pop. of 18,481 in 1831.—The town is 22 m. ESE of Macon, in N lat. 46° 12′ 22″, E long. 5° 14′; at an alt. of 728 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1789, 8,788; in 1836, 9,528; in 1846, 10,308 It possesses a communal college and normal school, a botanical garden, and a public library of 19,000 vols. Its manufactures are unimportant; but it carries on some trade in corn, skins, and cattle; and the district is celebrated for poultry and for honey. B. was an episcopal city from 1521 to 1536. Its principal church is a fine edifice of the mixed Gothic

and Renaissance styles.—The astronomer Lalande was born at B. on 11th July, 1732.

BOURG (Le), a commune of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. of La Capelle-Marival. Pop. 621.

BOURG (Le). See Burghal.

BOURG-SOUS-BOURBON (Le), a commune of France, in the dep. of Vendée, cant. of Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. 1,768.

BOURG-SUR-GIRONDE, or Bourg-sur-Mer, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, arrond. of Blaye.—The cant. comprises 16 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 13,247.—The town is situated on the r. bank of the Dordogne, near the junction of that river with the Gironde, 2 m. from the Bec d'Ambez, and 7 m. SSE of Blaye. Pop. 2,306. It has a small port from which 10,722 quintals of wine were exported in 1840. Its chief exports are wine and grain—the produce of the locality. In the environs is an extensive quarry of bastard marble.

BOURG-LES-VALENCE (Le), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Drome, on the r. bank of the Rhone, in the cant. and less than 1 m. to the N of Valence—of which it forms a suburb, and with which it is connected by a long street. Pop. 2,820. It is ill built; but contains considerable remains of its ancient origin: amongst these is a church built in the reign of Charlemagne.

BOURGACHARD, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Eure, cant. of Routot, 15 m. E of Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1,216. It has a well-frequented market. In the environs, at the castle of Authonne, are a fine agricultural establishment, nursery-gardens, and a breeding establishment of horses, and of sheep of the merino species.

BOURGANEUF, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Creuse.—The arrond. comprises an area of 90,560 hect., and contains the cant. of Bénévent, Bourganeuf, Pontarion, and Royere. Pop. in 1831, 37,965; in 1836, 39,795; in 1846, 42,343.—The cant. comprises 13 com., and in 1831 possessed a pop. of 11,681.—The town is pleasantly situated on the Thorion, 18 m. SSW of Guéret. Pop. in 1789, 2,418; in 1836, 2,940; in 1846, 3,159. It has manufactories of porcelain and hemp-cloth, tile-works and a paper-mill. Here is a massive tower, in which Zizim, brother of the Turkish emperor Bajazet II., was confined for several years in the 15th cent.

BOURG-ARGENTAL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Loire, arrond of St. Etienne.—The cant. comprises 9 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 8,713.—The town is 15 m. SE of St. Etienne, and 34 m. SE of Montbrison. Pop. 2,502. It contains manufactories of lace, ribbons, and crape, and cotton spinning and paper mills. The environs produce excellent silk, and present extensive nursery-gardens. Lead in small quantities has been mined here. B. has suffered much from the devastations of religious wars, famine, and pestilence.

BOURG-BARRE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. of Rennes. Pop. 1,180.

BOURG-BLANC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finisterre, cant. of Plabennec. Pop. 1,729.

BOURG-BRUCHE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. of Saalés. Pop. 1,257.

BOURG-D'ARLANE (Le), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, com. and half-a-mile N of Arlanc, on the Dolore. Pop. 595.

BOURG-DES-COMPTES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. of Guichen. Pop. 1,714.

BOURG-DE-THISY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. of Thisy. Pop. 1,740.

BOURG-DE-VISA, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, arrond. of Moissac. The cant. comprises 7 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 6,675. The town is 15 m. NNW of Moissac. Pop. 1,018.

BOURG-D'HEM, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. of Bonnat. Pop. 1,023.

BOURG-DIEU. See De'ols.

BOURG D'IRE', a commune of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Segré. Pop. 1,526.

BOURG-D'OISANS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Isère, arrond. of Grenoble.—The cant. comprises 21 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 16,262.—The town is 21 m. SE of Grenoble, in a valley on the r. bank of the Romanche. Pop. 3,052. It possesses a manufactory of calico, and has an annual horse-fair. The environs contain mines of different ores, particularly of lead. A large proportion of the inhabitants become in winter itinerant venders of small-ware. The Uceni were the ancient inhabitants of the mountains which surround this town.

BOURG-DUN (Le), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Seine, cant. of Offranville, 12 m. WSW of Dieppe. Pop. 981.

BOURG-DU-PE'AGE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Drome, arrond. of Valence.—The cant. comprises 13 com., and in 1831 contained a pop. of 20,057.—The town is on the l. bank of the Rhone, opposite Saint-Romans, and 13 m. NE of Valence. Pop. 3,577. It possesses manufactories of oil, hats, and a variety of articles of silk-tissue, also silk-mills, roperies, and tanneries. The mulberry is extensively cultivated in the environs.—B., formerly called Péage-Pisançon, derived its name and origin from a bridge built over the Isere in the 12th cent., on which a toll was levied.

BOURGES, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cher.—The arrond. comprises an area of 246,229 hect. Pop. in 1831, 97,537; in 1836, 108,476; in 1846, 115,750. It contains 10 cant., Aix-d'Angillon, Baugy, B., Charost, Graçay, Levet, Lury, Saint-Martin-d'Auxigny, Mehun-sur-Yèvre, and Vierzon.—The cant. contains the com. of B. only. The town is situated in an extensive plain, at the confluence of the Auron and Yèvre, 18 m. SW of Sancerre, and 100 m. S of Paris, in a level country, but at an alt. of 528 ft. above sea-level; in N lat. 47° 4′ 59″, and E long. 2° 24′. Pop. in 1789, 22,906; in 1836, 25,324; in 1846, 21,670. B. consists of an old and new town. The houses are generally of a very inferior order, but several of the public buildings are extremely handsome. Of these the principal are the cathedral, a Gothic edifice of the 9th cent., and reckoned one of the finest in France; the town-house, formerly the private residence of Jacques Cœur, the unfortunate minister of Charles VII.; the archiepiscopal palace, with a public garden, in which is an obelisk raised to the memory of Bethune-Charost; and the hall of the justiciary court. B. has also a university-academy, a royal college with a museum, theological and normal schools, a public library, a house-of-refuge, and a theatre. Of the great ancient tower which defended the town, and the walls of which were upwards of 18 ft. in thickness, only the ruins now exist. In the environs are pleasant promenades, a fine nursery-garden, and two mineral springs, and a recently discovered mine of zinc. The barracks are in the outskirts of the town. B. has manufactories of cutlery, cloth, woollen coverlets, hosiery, calico, some iron-smelting works, and five printing establishments. Its commerce, which is considerable, consists in grain, cattle, sheep, wool, skins, wine, fruit, hemp, &c. Fairs are held nine

times a-year; and sheep markets weekly.—This town, the ancient *Avaricum*, the cap. of the Bituriges, was, in the year 52 B. C., taken by Cæsar, and reduced to ashes. Under Augustus it became the metropolis of Aquitania. It was ravaged by the Visigoths. In 583 it was again destroyed by Chilperic; but under Charlemagne and Philip-Augustus, it was once more restored, and became the cap. of Berri. Several councils were held in B.; and the acceptance of the Pragmatic-sanction by the clergy in 1483, took place here. It was the birth-place of Louis XI., and of the great pulpit-orator Bourdaloue.

BOURGET (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. of Pantin, 6 m. NNE of Paris. Pop. 575. It possesses large manufactories of maccaroni, and of linen and wax-cloth.—Also a town of Savoy, in the prov. of Savoy Proper, near the S extremity of the lake of the same name, 7 m. NNW of Chambery, at an alt. of 748 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 2,000. It possesses a small port, and has a manufactory of earthenware. This town was formerly one of importance, and is supposed to have been of Roman origin. Amongst other ancient remains, there still exists in it a tomb of the era of Antoninus. To the N, on the lake, is a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1125, which contains the tombs of the counts and dukes of Savoy. In its vicinity is an intermitting fountain.—The lake of Le B. is 12 m. in length, and nearly 2 m. in average breadth. It is connected, at its NW extremity, with the Rhone, by the Canal de Savières, a narrow winding channel, but sufficiently deep to carry pretty large steamers, which ply between Aix on the lake, and Lyons on the Rhone, and during the spring inundations of that river it overspreads the adjacent prairies of Aix. On the W the basin of the lake is bounded by the Mont du Chat. Its waters are extremely limpid, and abound with fish, of which the lavaret or *Corregonus marœna* is particularly celebrated.

BOURGHAS. See BURGHAS.

BOURGHELLES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Cisoing. Pop. 1,086.

BOURG L'ABBE', a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and com. of Caen. Pop. 4,000.

BOURG-LA-REINE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Seine, cant. of Sceaux, 4 m. SW of Paris. Pop. 997. A great cattle-market for the supply of Paris is held here every Monday.

BOURG-LASTIC, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, arrond. of Clermont.—The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,957.—The com. is 30 m. WSW of Clermont. Pop. 2,707. Iron is mined here.

BOURG-LE-ROI, a commune of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, cant. of Saint-Peter, 8 m. SE of Alençon. Pop. 580.

BOURG-MADAME, a commune of France, in the dep. of Pyrenees-Orientales, cant. of Saillagouse, on the Tet. Pop. 121.

BOURGNEUF (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. of Loiron. Pop. 1,929.—Also a hamlet in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, com. and contiguous to the village of Touches. Pop. 597.

BOURGNEUF-EN-RETZ, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, arrond. of Paimbœuf.—The cant. comprises 5 com., and in 1837 contained a pop. of 7,597.—The town is situated on the NE side of the bay of the same name, 19 m. SSE of Paimbœuf, and 24 m. SW of Nantes. Pop. 2,630. It has a small port, accessible at high tide only, but possessing an active commerce in salt, cattle, wine, brandy, and grain. The district contains extensive saline marshes. The shores abound with excellent oysters, and the fisheries of the adjacent sea are extremely productive.—The bay of B. extending from Cheveche point on the NW, to the island of Nourmoutier on the S, is 12 m. in depth, and 6 m. in breadth. It is extremely shallow, and filled with sand-banks; the greater part of its coast is lined with bristling rocks, and it is destitute of shelter on the NW. It contains the island of Bonin, formed by the Falleron, which flows into the bay near its SE extremity.

BOURGOGNE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Marne, arrond. of Rheims.—The cant. comprises 25 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 15,956.—The com. is 9 m. N of Rheims. Pop. 904.

BOURGOGNE. See BURGUNDY.

BOURGOIN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Isère, arrond. of La Tour-du-Pin.—The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 19,692.—The com. and town are situated on the Bourbre, 8 m. W of La Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 3,762. Chintz, calicoes, and beet-root sugar are manufactured here; and the place has an active trade in hemp and wool.

BOURGON, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. of Loiron, near the Vilaine. Pop. 1,226.

BOURG-SAINT-ANDE'OL (LE), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, on the r. bank of the Rhone.—The cant., comprising 9 com., had a pop. of 1,570 in 1831.—The com. and town are 30 m. S of Privas. Silk and wine are extensively produced in this district.

BOURG-SAINT-BERNARD, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. of Lanta. Pop. 1,237.

BOURGTHEROULDE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Eure, arrond. of Pont-Audemer.—The cant., comprising 24 com., had a pop. in 1831 of 10,598.—The com., 18 m. ESE of Pont-Audemer, has a pop. of 740.

BOURGUEBUS, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Calvados, arrond. of Caen.—The cant., comprising 25 com., had a pop. of 8,962 in 1831.—The com. is 6 m. SSE of Caen. Pop. 280.

BOURGUEIL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, arrond. of Chinon.—The cant., comprising 6 com., had a pop. in 1831 of 17,097.—The com. and town are situated on the Doit, 8 m. NNW of Chinon. Good red wine is extensively grown in the district, also lint, anise, and coriander seeds.

BOURGUIGNON, a commune of France, in the dep. of Doubs, cant. of Pont-de-Roide. Pop. 429. There are iron-furnaces here.

BOURLERS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. and 39 m. S of Charleroi. Pop. 535. Iron is mined here.

BOURLON, a commune of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. of Marquion. Pop. 1,503.

BOURLOS. See BURLOS.

BOURMONT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, arrond. of Chaumont.—The cant., comprising 26 com., had a pop. in 1831 of 11,092.—The com. and town are on the r. bank of the Meuse, 26 m. ENE of Chaumont. Pop. 1,118. B. has some trade in grain, wood, wine, and iron.

BOURN, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 2 m. SE by S of Caxton. Area 4,065 acres. Pop. 945.

BOURNABUT. See BURNABUT.

BOURNE, a parish and town in Lincolnshire, 35 m. SSE of Lincoln. Area 9,352 acres. Pop. of p. 3,717. It comprises the hamlets of Cawthorpe and Dyke. The town consists chiefly of one street, above a mile in length. It has some trade in wool and malt; and is connected with Boston by a canal for boats of 10 tons burden. It is one of the polling-

places for the members for the parts of Kesteven. The B. poor-law union comprehends 37 parishes, embracing an area of 106,934 acres. Pop. in 1831, 17,174; in 1851, 22,862. Expenditure in 1838, £4,074; in 1842, £5,254; in 1846, £6,209.

BOURNE, a tributary of the Wiltshire Avon, which it joins below Salisbury, after a course of 23 m.—Also a river of France, an affluent of the Isère, which it joins near Saint-Nazaire, in the dep. of Drome, after a course of 34 m.

BOURNE (St. Mary), a parish in Southampton-shire, 3 m. NW of Whitchurch. Area 7,678 acres. Pop. 1,152.

BOURNE (West), a parish in Sussex, 7 m. WNW of Chichester. Area 5,091 acres. Pop. 2,178.

BOURNEMOUTH, a village on the coast of Hampshire, 6 m. W by S of Christ Church, now rising into notice as a watering-place.

BOURNEZEAU, a commune of France, dep. of La Vendée, cant. of Chamouny. Pop. 1,674.

BOURNOU. See Bornu.

BOURO. See Buru.

BOURRE', a commune of France, in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, cant. of Montrichard, on the r. bank of the Cher. Pop. 700.

BOURRE-BOURRE, a river of British Guayana, an affluent of the Siparuny. It is supposed to have its source at the W angle of the Parima mountains, and flows SSW.

BOURRET, a commune of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. of Verdun-sur-Garonne. Pop. 1,209.

BOURSAULT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Marne, cant. of Dormans, 6 m. WNW of Epernay. Pop. 600.

BOURSEUL, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Plancoët. Pop. 1,368.

BOURTANGE, or Bourtang, a town and fort of Holland, in the prov. of Groningen, arrond. and 12 m. SSE of Winschotten, on the Hanoverian frontier, in the midst of a vast marsh known as the Bourtanger-meer, which lies between the W bank of the Ems and the E frontiers of Drenthe and Groningen. Pop. of district, 1,850.

BOURTH, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Eure, cant. of Verneuil. Pop. 1,667. It has iron-works, and a large pin-manufactory.

BOURTHES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. of Hucqueliers. Pop. 1,099.

BOURTIE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, in the Garioch district. Area 4,000 Scotch acres. Pop. in 1801, 445; in 1851, 529.

BOURTON, a tything in the p. of Shrivenham, Berks, 7 m. SW by S of Farringdon. Pop. 315.—Also a hamlet in the p. and 1 m. E of Buckingham, Bucks. Area 1,340 acres. Pop. 53.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Gillingham, Dorset, 2½ m. SW of Mere. Pop. 969.—Also a township in Much-Wenlock p., in Salop. Pop. 181.—Also a p. in Somersetshire, 5½ m. WSW of Bristol. Pop. 232.—Also a tything in the p. of Bishop's Cannings, Wilts. Pop. 445.

BOURTON-UPON-DUNSMOOR, a parish in Warwickshire, 4 m. W by S of Dunchurch. Area 2,520 acres. Pop. with the hamlet of Draycote, in 1841, 390; in 1851, 358.

BOURTON (Great and Little), a township in Oxfordshire, in the p. of Cropredy, 3 m. N of Banbury. Area 1,380 acres. Pop. in 1851, 573.

BOURTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in Gloucestershire, 2 m. W of Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Area 2,260 acres. Pop. in 1851, 550.

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, a parish in Gloucestershire, 4 m. SSW of Stow-on-the-Wold. Area 2,282 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,040.

BOURTONHOLD, a hamlet in the p. of Buckingham, Bucks. Area 20 acres. Pop. 554.

BOUSBECQUES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Tourcoing. Pop. 1,937.

BOUSCAT (Le), a commune of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1,729.

BOUSCAUT (Le), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Gironde, com. of Cadaujac. Pop. 180.

BOUSCHIR. See Abushr.

BOUSH, a town of Central Egypt, near the l. bank of the Nile, 7 m. NNE of Benisuef.

BOUSSA, an interior district of Western Africa, a tributary state of the kingdom of Borgu. It is intersected by the Quorra or Niger, along which it appears to stretch 50 m. The soil is fertile; and the country is reported to be populous. The language is the same as that of the other states of Borgu, which appears to be a dialect of the Youriba; but the Cambrie Negroes, who inhabit villages in the woods near the Quorra, speak a dialect of their own.—The town of B. is situated on an island formed by the Quorra in N lat. 10° 14', and E long. 6° 11'. The river is here divided into three branches; and the city is built on an island which extends about 3 m. from N to S, and is 1½ m. in breadth. The houses are built in clusters of huts, not occupying above one-tenth of the walled area. Outside the walls, there are several villages, with plantations of corn, yams, and cotton; but the whole number of inhabitants is estimated at less than 12,000 souls.—It was here that our enterprising countryman, Park, closed his career, in 1805, in the 35th year of his age. The circumstances attending the lamented fate of this enterprising traveller, as given to Captain Clapperton at Kulfu by an eye-witness, together with all the information he could collect, tallies with the story—disbelieved at the time—which Isaaco brought back from Amadi Fatuma. He said, that when the boat in which Park, after having penetrated beyond Timbuctu, was descending the Niger, came down the river, it happened unfortunately that the Fellatahs had for the first time risen in arms, and were ravaging Guber and Zamfra; that the sultan of B., on hearing that the persons in the boat were white men, and that the boat was different from any that had ever been seen before, as she had a house at one end, called his people together from the neighbouring towns, attacked and killed them, not doubting that they were the advanced guard of the Fellatah army then ravaging Sudan, under Malem Danfodio; that one of the white men was a tall man with long hair; that the number of persons in the boat was only four, two white men and two blacks; that they found great treasure in the boat; but that the people had all died who ate of the meat that was found in her. The sultan of B., who was "a little boy when the event happened," showed uneasiness when inquiries were made upon the subject; as did all his people, although, upon every other, they were as frank and communicative as they were kind and hospitable. Lander afterwards received the following additional information from a *mallam* or priest, whom he met with at Wawa, and who tendered it spontaneously. "The sultan of Youri advised your countrymen to proceed the remainder of the way on land, as the passage by water was rendered dangerous by numerous sunken rocks in the Niger, and a cruel race of people inhabiting the towns on its banks. They refused, however, to accede to this, observing, that they were bound to proceed down the Niger to the salt water. The old mallam further observed, that, 'as soon as the sultan of Youri heard of their death, he was much affected; but it was out of his power to punish the people who had driven them into the water. A pestilence reaching B. at the time, swept

off the king and most of the inhabitants, particularly those who were concerned in the transaction. The remainder, fancying it was a judgment of the white man's God, placed everything belonging to the Christians in a hut, and set it on fire.' It is said to be now a common saying, all through the interior of Africa, 'Do not hurt a Christian, for if you do, you will die like the people of Boussa.'"

BOUSSAC, an arrondissement, canton, and commune of France, in the dep. of La Creuse.—The arrond. has an area of 96,868 hectares, and comprises the cant. of B., Chambon, Chatelus, and Jarnages. Pop. in 1836, 37,918; in 1846, 38,833.—The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,185.—The town is situated at the confluence of the Beyronx and the Petite Creuse, 24 m. NE of Gueret. Pop. in 1789, 625; in 1836, 952. It is an ancient town, surrounded with walls, and possessing a strong castle. Its trade is chiefly in skins, leather, and cattle.

BOUSSAC (La), a commune of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. of Pleine-Fougeres. Pop. 2,679.

BOUSSAC-BOURG, a commune of France, in the dep. of Creuse, cant. of Boussac. Pop. 1,675.

BOUSSAGUES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Herault, cant. of Bedarieux. Pop. 1,138. Coal is mined in the environs.

BOUSSANGE, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Moselle, com. of Gandrange. Pop. 167.

BOUSSAY-SUR-SEVRE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, 24 m. SW of Nantes. Pop. 1,799.

BOUSSENAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ariege, cant. of Massat. Pop. 2,682.

BOUSSIERES, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Doubs, arrond. of Besançon.—The cant. comprises 21 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,709.—The com. is 8 m. from Besançon. Pop. 302.

BOUSSU, a commune and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. and 8 m. W of Mons, on the Haine. Pop. in 1835, 2,984. Coal is extensively wrought in this com.

BOUSTEAD-HILL, a township in the p. of Burgh-by-Sands, Cumberland. Pop. 74.

BOUTAN. See Butan.

BOUTANCOURT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, cant. of Flize. Pop. 291.

BOUT-DE-LANDE, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. of Guichen. Pop. 944.

BOUTEILLE (La), a commune of France, in the dep. of Aisne, cant. of Vervins. Pop. 1,044.

BOUTON, or Buton, an island in the Molucca sea, near the SE coast of Celebes, between the parallels of 4° and 6° S; separated by a narrow strait from the island of Mounam or Pangesaui. It is about 85 m. in length from N to S; and from 20 to 30 m. in breadth. Part of the surface is mountainous, and part interspersed with low hills of beautiful appearance. Fruits and vegetables are abundant; and a small part of the island is well-cultivated. Buffaloes run wild in large herds; and there are deer and wild boars in the woods. Little is known either of the island, or its inhabitants, who are of tawny complexion, short stature, and very ugly. They speak the Malay language on the coast; and profess Mahommedanism. The island is said to be well-peopled; but the natives bear the character of being treacherous. B. is governed by a sultan, whose dominion extends over the neighbouring island of Pangesani, and some others. His residence is in a fort in the town of B., the cap. of the island. It occupies the top of a steep declivity on the NW coast, near the entrance of the straits, and is surrounded with thick walls. It is of considerable size; the streets are straight and narrow; and the houses, built of bamboo, and covered with palm-leaves, consist of one story. The inhabitants are industrious, and fabricate a quantity of cotton cloth, some of which is of fine texture, and bears a high price; for the cotton of B. is superior in quality to any other grown in the Eastern archipelago. The Dutch formerly had a factory here. When Stavorinus visited the island in 1773, the king of B. was in alliance with the Dutch East India company, who paid him a salary of 150 rix-dollars, or £32 14s. 6d., upon condition of his permitting an officer of the company to go over the island annually, and extirpate all the clove-trees he found upon it.

BOUTONNE, a river of France, an affluent of the Charente, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure. It rises near Chef-Boutonne, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, flows past Saint-Jean-d'Angely and Tonnay-Boutonne, and joins the Charente on the r. bank, after a course of 65 m., of which 25 m. are navigable. The commerce carried on upon it consists in wine, brandy, wood, salt, and charcoal.

BOUTRY, or Bautry, a Dutch factory on the Gold coast of Africa, 3 m. NE of Dixcove.

BOUVANTE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Drome, cant. of Saint-Jean-en-Royans, near the Lionne. Pop. 955.

BOUVIGNES, a commune and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, arrond. of Dinant, on the l. bank of the Meuse, 2 m. NW of Dinant. Pop. 772. Black marble is quarried in this com., and the town contains pottery-works and an iron-foundry.—B. has a place in history as the spot where Louis XI. signed a treaty with his turbulent vassal Charles of Burgundy, in 1474. In 1554 the French took the town by storm.

BOUVIGNIES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Marchiennes. Pop. 1,836.

BOUVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Pavilly. Pop. 1,107.

BOUVINES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Cisoing, 7 m. SE of Lisle. Pop. 521. Philip Augustus defeated the Emperor Otho near this place in 1214.

BOUVRON, a commune of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. of Blain. Pop. 2,305.

BOUX-AUX-BOIS, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, cant. of Le Chene. Pop. 565.

BOUXIERES-AUX-CHENES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, cant. of Nancy. Pop. 1,100.

BOUXVILLER, or Boswiller, [Germ. *Buchswiller*,] a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, arrond. of Saverne.—The cant., comprising 21 com., had a pop. of 16,792 in 1831.—The com. and town are 8 m. NE of Saverne, on the Moden. Pop. 3,756. There are extensive chemical works here, producing vitriol, alum, Prussian blue, sal ammoniac, animal charcoal, pyroligneous acid, &c.; and large tanneries and bleaching-works.

BOUZAS, a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and 2 m. W of Vigo, on the bay of Vigo.

BOUZEOU, a town of Wallachia, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Sereth, 65 m. NE of Bucharest. Pop. 2,000.

BOUZERON, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. of Chagny. Pop. 200.

BOUZIGUES, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Herault, cant. of Meze. Pop. 1,238.

BOUZILLE', a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Champtoceaux. Pop. 1,676.

BOUZONVILLE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Moselle, arrond. of Thionville.

—The cant., comprising 31 com., had a pop. of 18,887 in 1831.—The com. is 20 m. ESE of Thionville, on the Nied. Pop. 2,325.

BOUZOULOUK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, 90 m. W of Orenburg, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, an affluent of the Khoper. Pop. 2,000.

BOUZY, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Marne, cant. of Ay, 16 m. SSE of Reims. Pop. 283. Fine red wines are made here.

BOVA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra 1ma, in the district and 18 m. ESE of Reggio, near the coast. It has the title of a county, and is the see of a bishop. Pop. 2,882. It was greatly injured by an earthquake in 1783.

BOVEGNO, a town of Venetian Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, deleg. of Brescia, on the Mella. Pop. 1,500.

BOVENDEN, a town of Hanover, in the prov. and 4 m. N of Göttingen, near the Leine. Pop. 1,800. It was formerly the cap. of the county of Plesse.

BOVENEY (Upper and Lower), two chapelries in the p. of Burnham, in Bucks; the former with a pop. of 173; the latter, of 189.

BOVENSEE. See Bogensee.

BOVERET, a hamlet and small port in the cant. of Valais, in Switzerland, at the influx of the Rhone into the lake of Geneva.

BOVERIDGE, a hamlet in the p. of Cranbourne, Dorset. Pop. 174.

BOVERNIER, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais, on the Saint Bernard road, at an alt. of 708 metres. Pop. 328.

BOVES, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Somme, cant. of Sains, on the Noye. Pop. 1,568.—Also a town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 4 m. S of Cuneo. Pop. 7,000. Iron and marble are mined in the vicinity.

BOVEVAGH, a parish in co. Londonderry, 4½ m. NNW of Dungiven. Area 19,636 acres. Pop. 4,319.

BOVEY, a town in St. Genevieve co., in the state of Missouri, U. S. Pop. 462.

BOVEY (North), a parish in Devonshire, 13 m. WSW of Exeter. Area 5,654 acres. Pop. 600.

BOVEY-TRACEY, a parish in Devonshire, 4 m. SW of Chudleigh, on the E bank of the Wrey. Area 7,262 acres. Pop. 2,086. Coal and antimony are wrought here.

BOVIGNY, a commune and village of Belgium, in Luxemburg, 30 m. NNE of Neufchateau. Pop. 1,024.

BOVINA, a township in Delaware co., in the state of New York, U. S., 76 m. SSW of Albany. Pop. 1,403.—Also a v. in Warren co., in Missouri.

BOVINGDON, a chapelry in the p. of Hemel-Hempstead, 4 m. WNW of King's Langley. Area 2,958 acres. Pop. 1,130.

BOVINO, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata, 21 m. SSW of Foggia, on the Cervaro. Pop. 5,721. It is the see of a bishop, a suffragan of Benevento. The Spaniards were defeated by the Imperialists in the neighbourhood of this town in 1734.

BOVISIO, a town of Venetian Lombardy, in the gov. and 11 m. N of Milan, on the Seveso. Pop. 1,000.

BOW, or Stratford-le-Bow, a parish and village in the co. of Middlesex, 4 m. ENE of St. Paul's, London, intersected by the Eastern Counties railway. Area 809 acres. Pop. 6,989. The river Lea was crossed in this p. by a narrow bridge of 3 arches, erected in the early part of the 11th cent., for which a bridge of one oblique arch of 70 ft. span was substituted in 1839.—Also a p. in Devonshire, 14 m. NW of Exeter. Area 2,740 acres. Pop. 994.

BOW, a township in Merrimac co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 7 m. S of Concord, at the influx of the Turkey river into the Merrimac. Pop. 1,000. The falls in the Merrimac at this place are avoided by a canal ¾ m. long, with 4 locks.

BOW, or Boa, the largest island in Lower Lough Erne, co. Fermanagh. It extends in a belt of water-girt land E and W along the foot of the lake; and measures 8½ m. in length, and 1,400 acres in area.

BOW, an island in the S Pacific, towards the eastern extremity of the group of the Society isles, in S lat. 18° 23′ [*Cook*], 18° 04′ [*Beechey*.] It was discovered by Bougainville in 1768. It lies low; is about 30 m. in length, and at an average 5 m. in breadth; and is shaped like a bow. The arch and cord are land; the space between them is water; the island being in fact merely a ring of land around a great lagune, which is studded with coral knolls. The cord is a flat beach, not above 300 yards broad, and so low that the sea, in some places, washes into the central lagune. It is entirely destitute of vegetation, exhibiting nothing but heaps of sea-weed lying in ridges as they are left by the tide. Two large tufts of cocoa-nut trees were seen at the horns or extremities of the island; and most of the arch was covered by trees, though some parts were bare and low. No bottom was found half-way along the beach, with a line of 120 fath. The pop. does not exceed 100.

BOW, [Span. *Arco*,] an island in the Amazon river, off Cape Magoary, on the island of Marajo. It is uninhabited, but overrun with wild hogs.

BOWCOMBE, a hamlet in the p. of Carisbrooke, in the isle of Wight. Pop. 93.

BOWDEN, a parish in Roxburghshire, about 6 m. in length, and 4½ m. in breadth. Pop. in 1801, 829; in 1851, 981. The v. of B. is 3 m. from Melrose.

BOWDEN-EDGE, a township in the p. of Chapel-en-le-Frith, in Derbyshire. Pop. 977.

BOWDEN (Little), a parish in Northamptonshire, 1 m. SE of Market-Harborough. Area 1,670 acres. Pop. 458.

BOWDEN (Magna), a parish in Leicestershire, 1½ m. NE of Market-Harborough, which forms a chapelry to it. Area, inclusive of the chapelry, 3,120 acres. Pop., with chapelry, 3,624.

BOWDOIN, a township in Lincoln co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 17 m. W of Wiscasset. Pop. 2,073.

BOWDOINHAM, a township in Lincoln co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 21 m. S by W of Augusta, on the W side of Kennebec river. Pop. 2,402.

BOWDON, a large parish in Cheshire, 6 m. N by E of Nether Knutsford. Area 17,971 acres. Pop. 11,228.

BOWEN, a village in Madison co., in the state of Arkansas. Pop. 458.

BOWEN'S ISLE, a small island off the E coast of Australia, at the entrance of Jervis bay, in N lat. 35° 6′.

BOWEN (Cape), a promontory on the W side of Baffin's bay, to the SE of Ponds bay, in N lat. 71° 22′, W long. 74° 30′.

BOWEN (Port), a small bay of N America, on the E side of Prince Regent's inlet, in N lat. 80°.—Also an indentation of the NE coast of Australia, between Entrance island on the N, and Cape Clinton on the S, in N lat. 22° 30′, E long. 150° 50′.

BOWER, a parish in Caithness-shire, between Wick and Thurso, about 7 m. in length, by 3 m. in breadth. Pop. in 1801, 1,572; in 1851, 1,658.

BOWER-CHALK, a parish in Wilts, 7½ m. SSW of Wilton. Area 2,966 acres. Pop. 309.

BOWER-HINTON, a hamlet in the p. of Martock, Somersetshire. Pop. with Hurst, 658.

BOWERS-GIFFORD, a parish in Essex, 4 m. WSW of Rayleigh. Area 2,606 acres. Pop. 230.

BOWES, a parish and village in the N. R. of

Yorkshire, 4 m. SW of Barnard-castle. Area 18,334 acres. Pop. 725.

BOWIE, a country forming the NE extremity of Texas, U. S. Area 960 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 2,912. Cap. Boston.

BOWLAND-FOREST (High and Low), two townships in the W. R. of Yorkshire; the former in Slaidburn p., the latter in Whalley p. Area of High B. 19,058 acres. Pop. 173. Pop. of Low B. 330.

BOWLD, a hamlet in Idbury p., in Oxfordshire. Pop. 59.

BOWLES, a township of Franklin co. U. S., in the state of Missouri. Pop. in 1840, 1,449.

BOWLEY, a township in Bodenham p., in Herefordshire. Pop. 206.

BOWLING, a township in the p. of Bradford, in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. SW of Bradford. Area 1,545 acres. Pop. 13,538.

BOWLING GREEN, a village, cap. of Caroline co., U. S., in the state of Virginia, 40 m. N of Richmond. Pop. in 1840 about 250.—Also a village, cap. of Warren co., in the state of Kentucky, on the Big Barren river, 180 m. from the Ohio, with which it has steam communication. Pop. in 1850, 2,400. It has a considerable trade, especially in tobacco.—Also a township of Licking co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. in 1840, 1,464.—Also a village, cap. of Clay co., in the state of Iowa, 60 m. SW of Indianapolis, on the Eel river. Pop. in 1840, 235.—Also a township of Pettis co., in Missouri. Pop. in 1840, 410.

BOWMANVILLE, a village of Upper Canada, in Durham co., 42 m. NE of Toronto. Pop. 1,500.

BOWMORE, a port and village in the island of Islay, on the E side of Lochindaal, 11 m. SSW of Port-Askaig. Pop. 1,202.

BOWNESS, a parish in Cumberland, 13 m. WNW of Carlisle, on the S coast of the Solway frith. It comprises the townships of Anthorn, B., Drumburgh, and Fingland. Area 17,947 acres. Pop. 1,385.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Windermere, Westmoreland, 8 m. WNW of Kirkby-Kendal, finely situated on a small bay on the E shore of Windermere lake. It is a favourite resort of tourists, and the v. has increased considerably within the last few years.

BOWRELL, the highest point of the Mittagong trap range, which traverses Australia Felix in a SE direction, between the Wollondilly and the sea.

BOWYER, a fort of Baldwin co., in the state of Alabama, U. S., 36 m. S of Mobile, at the entrance of the principal pass of Mobile bay. It was taken by the English, after a vigorous defence, on the 8th Feb., 1815.

BOX, a parish in Wilts, 7½ m. SW by W of Chippenham, on the line of the Great Western railroad, in a valley of singular beauty, watered by a rivulet of the same name. Area 4,217 acres. Pop. 1,987. Freestone of an excellent quality, much of which was used in erecting the city of Bath, is wrought in this parish. Box-hill in this p., a large extent of elevated ground composed in great part of solid beds of freestone, lying directly between, and almost equidistant from, Chippenham and Bath, presented one of the most formidable obstacles with which the Great Western railway had to contend. A tunnel through this immense mass, 3,128 yards in length, 30 ft. in width, and from 25 to 40 ft. in height, was commenced in 1836, and finished in 1841.

BOXBERG, a town of Baden, 18 m. SSE of Wertheim. Pop. 1,212.

BOXBOROUGH, a township of Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., between the Concord and Nashua rivers, 28 m. WNW of Boston. Hops form the chief article of local culture.

BOXFORD, a parish in Berks, 4½ m. NW of Newbury. Area 2,769 acres. Pop. with Westbrook 582.—Also a p. in Suffolk, 15 m. W by S of Ipswich. Area 1,820 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,102.

BOXFORD, a township of Essex co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 29 m. NE of Boston. Pop. in 1840, 942. Its surface is irregular, but it is generally well cultivated.

BOXGROVE, a parish in Sussex, 3½ m. NE by E of Chichester. Area 3,676 acres. Pop. 755.

BOXHOLM, a town of Sweden, 25 m. WSW of Linkoping. In the environs is an iron mine, and on the banks of the Svarto are extensive iron works.

BOXLEY, a parish in Kent, 3 m. NNE of Maidstone. Area 5,745 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,508.

BOXMEER, a town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, near the l. bank of the Meuse, 28 m. ESE of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,900. It contains a classical school.

BOXTED, a parish in Essex, 2 m. SE of Neyland, on the S bank of the Stour. Area 3,208 acres. Pop. in 1851, 909.—Also a p. in Suffolk, 5 m. NE of Clare. Area 1,367 acres. Pop. in 1851, 201.

BOXTEL, a town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, arrond. and 8 m. S of Bois-le-Duc, on the r. bank of the Dommel. Pop. 2,600. A sanguinary battle between the French and Anglo-Dutch forces took place here in 1794.

BOXWELL, a parish in Gloucestershire, 4 m. E by S of Wotton-under-Edge. Area 2,266 acres. Pop. in 1841, 334; in 1851, 285.

BOXWORTH, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 6 m. NE by N of Caxton. Area 2,520 acres. Pop. 358.

BOY (San), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 5 m. WSW of Barcelona, on the r. bank of the Llobregat.

BOYACA, a department and town of New Grenada. The dep. comprises the 4 prov. of Pamplona, Casanare, Tunja, in which is the cap. of the same name, and Socorro. Pop. 444,000. The town is 8 m. SW of Tunja, and 60 m. NNE of Santa Fe-de-Bogota. The inhabitants are Indians; and their chief occupation is the making lime, with which they supply the surrounding district.

BOYADEL, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia and regency of Liegnitz, circle and 14 m. E of Grüneberg, near the r. bank of the Oder. It has a fine castle. Pop. 1,550.

BOYANA. See Boiana.

BOYANAGH, a parish in co. Galway, 6¾ m. ENE of Dunamore. Area 15,832 acres. Pop. 3,917.

BOYANNA, or Bayana, a town of the island of Madagascar, on a bay of the same name, on the NW coast, in S lat. 16° 6′, and E long. 45° 25′. Two rivers, each affording capacious harbours, discharge themselves into the bay.

BOYATT, a tything in the p. of Otterbourne, in Hants. Pop. 160.

BOYDAN, an islet about 1 m. in circumf., on the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. 11° 28′, supposed to be that on which the crew of the Charles Eaton were massacred in 1834.

BOYDEN, or Lower Llangonoyd, a hamlet in the p. of Llangonoyd, in Glamorganshire. Pop. 304.

BOYDEN, or Boiden, a town of Denmark, in the island of Fyen, and amt. of Vendborg, 6 m. E of Faaborg, on the Little Belt.

BOYDTON, a village, cap. of Mecklenburg co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 109 m. SSW of Richmond.

BOYER, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. of Sennecy. Pop. 1,372. The environs afford considerable quantities of wine.

BOYER, a river of Lower Canada, in Lauzon seignory. It crosses the fiefs of Martiniere, Livaudiere, and Beaumont, and the seigniories of St. Michel and St. Vallier, and flows into the St. Lawrence, nearly opposite St. Jean, in the island of Orleans.

BOYLE, a river of co. Roscommon, formed by the superfluent waters of Lough Gara, and by the numerous rivulets which flow into that lake. It runs 4 m. N of E from Lough Gara to the town of Boyle; 2 m. NE from Boyle to the river's expansion of Lough Key; and between 5 and 6 m. thence ESE to the Shannon, at a point 1½ m. above Carrick-on-Shannon. From the bridge of Boyle to the Boat-house ford, 3 furl. above Lough Key, it falls 44 ft., and runs over a bed of rock, along a narrow valley; but from the Boat-house ford to the Shannon, it has little aggregate fall, and is so singularly expansive as to make the greater part of its course a chain of lakes. Alterations and artificial works upon it, proposed by the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Shannon navigation, will render it navigable for steam-boats to Boat-house ford, a distance of 9 m. from the Shannon.

BOYLE, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Roscommon. Area 20,736 acres, of which 1,252 acres are water. Pop. in 1831, 12,597; in 1851, 10,265. The surface includes part of the Curlew mountains on the W, and part of Lough Key on the E; and possesses nearly every variety of character. The most interesting objects in the parish, additional to those in the town, are Lough Key and a portion of Lord Lorton's demesne of Rockingham. The water-area consists of 748½ acres in Lough Key; 218 acres in Lough Gara; 151 acres in Lough Arrow; and 134 acres in small lakes. A principal height on the W border has an alt. of 863 ft.

BOYLE, a post, market, and corporate town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the p. described in the preceding article, on the Boyle river, on the road from Dublin to Sligo; 7½ m. WNW of Carrick-on-Shannon; 20 m. S by E of Sligo; and 84 m. NW of Dublin. The town consists of two divisions, the smaller and newer on the S bank of the river, and the larger and older on the N bank. Area 237 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,433; in 1851, 3,463. The old bridge, situated nearly in the middle of the town, consists of 5 low and rather narrow arches. The new bridge, situated 500 yards lower down, between the barrack and the abbey, consists of a single arch. The ruins of B. abbey are situated within an enclosure about 100 yards NNW of the new bridge, close to the new road to Sligo. The town is very fairly provided with shops, and is a considerable depot for the retail supply of the surrounding country.

BOYLE, a county of Kentucky, U. S., near the centre of the state, and comprising an area of 175 sq. m. It is drained by branches of the Salt and Dick rivers. The cap. is Danville.

BOYLSTON, a township of Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 39 m. W of Boston, watered by the Nashua. Pop. in 1840, 797.—Also a township of Oswego co., New York, 140 m. NW of Albany. It is hilly, and is drained by Little Sandy and Trout creeks. Its soil, which consists of gravelly loam, is generally fertile. Pop. 481.

BOYLSTONE, a parish in Derbyshire, 7 m. S of Ashbourne. Area 1,360 acres. Pop. 302.

BOYNDIE, a parish in Banffshire, on the S side of the Moray frith. Area 3,400 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,122; in 1851, 1,564.

BOYNE, a chief and celebrated river of Ireland, in the prov. of Leinster. It rises in the bog of Allen, about 1½ m. SE of Carbery, in co. Kildare; and drains that portion of the great bog which lies immediately north of the Grand canal. It runs about 4 m., chiefly W, to the boundary with King's co.; 4 m. NW and N between Kildare and King's co.; 6 m. NE between Kildare and Meath; about 32 m. chiefly NE, through Meath, cutting that great county into nearly equal parts; and about 6¼ m. between Meath and Louth, to the Irish sea. Its chief affluents before it enters Meath, are the bog-streams called the Yellow and the Milltown; and its chief affluents in Meath, are the Deel from Westmeath, the Blackwater from Kildare, and the lower and greater Blackwater from Cavan. The river is crossed by the Royal canal soon after entering Meath, and washes the Meath towns of Trim, Navan, and Slane, and the Louth town of Drogheda. Over nearly the whole of its connection, either entire or partial, with Kildare, it is a sluggish and almost stagnant stream, and has rarely better scenery than that of a tame plain, and generally none other than a dreary expanse of morass; but, in its course through the rich champaign country of Meath, and between that county and Louth, it has a delightful variety of both motion and scenery. The river is naturally navigable to Drogheda, 3½ m. from the sea; and is affected by the tide to Oldbridge, 2½ m. above Drogheda; but by artificial deepening, and by canal cuts, effected in 1770, the navigation was extended to Navan, a distance of 19 m. from the sea. At Drogheda, the Dublin and Belfast Junction railway is carried over the river, at a height of 100 ft., by a viaduct of 16 arches and 3 openings. The span of the stone arches is 60 ft. each. The centre opening of ironwork is 265 ft.; the two side openings, 126 ft. each. The river has a total descent of 336 ft.; and drains an area of about 700 sq. m.

The battle of the B., which annihilated the interests of James II., and rendered the cause of the Revolution triumphant, is known, not only throughout Ireland, but throughout Europe, and needs not to be minutely narrated. The action extended from the immediate vicinity of Drogheda on the E, to the bridge and village of Slane in the W, a distance of about 7 m.; but it was fought principally in the vicinity of Oldbridge and the hill of Donore, 2½ m. W of Drogheda, and is there commemorated by a stone obelisk of about 150 ft. in height. James II., at the head of 27,000 Irish and French troops, and accompanied by the Dukes of Berwick and Tyrconnel, Generals Hamilton, Sarsfield, and Dorington, and Count Lauzin, lay encamped on the S side of the river; and Lord Iveagh occupied Drogheda, on his behalf, a little to the E., and commanded the main road to Dublin. James' army extended in two lines, with a difficult morass on their left, deep and dangerous fords in their front, and the village of Duleek, and an excellent pass for a retreating army in their rear. William, at the head of 30,000 English, French, Dutch, and Danes, and accompanied by the Duke of Schomberg, the earl of Schomberg, Generals Ginkell, Douglas, and Kirk, and many other distinguished persons, arrived on the S bank of the B., after his antagonists had fully settled themselves in their strong position. The grand movements of the battle commenced about 6 A. M., on the 1st of July, 1690. The right wing of William's army, commanded by Count Schomberg and General Douglas, marched toward the bridge of Slane, and eventually passed the ford below the bridge. Of the centre of the army, commanded by the Duke of Schomberg, the Dutch guards first entered the river at the ford of Oldbridge. While the conflict was in the most critical condition, William, accompanied by the Prince of Denmark, and commanding the left wing of the horse, consisting of English, Dutch, and Danes, passed at a ford, little more than a mile above Drogheda. James, throughout this eventful day, was stationed on the hill of Donore; and while the crown of the three kingdoms was the object of contest, stood amidst his guards rather as a spectator than as a general. Informed by those about him that he was in danger of being surrounded, James quitted Donore, and retired to Duleek, at the head of Sarsfield's regiment. His army followed, and effected a retreat, allowed by all to be admirably conducted, through the pass of Duleek. The loss of the Irish was said to have been 1,500, and that of William's army 500.

BOYNES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. and 6 m. NE of Pithiviers. Pop. 1,822. The environs afford wax, honey, and saffron.

BOYNTON, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. W by N of Bridlington. Area 2,690 acres. Pop. 113.

BOYS (Rio dos), a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto Grosso, which runs NNW, and unites with the Xingu, in S lat. 12° 20'.

BOYSTOWN, or Baltiboys, a parish in co. Wicklow. Area 25,134 acres. Pop. in 1835, 3,235; in

1851, 3,200. The surface is prevailingly mountainous, bold, and granitic; yet includes the greater part of the beautiful vale of the King's river. The summits of the Black-Rocks mountain and Moanbane in the interior, have altitudes of respectively 2,296 and 2,313 ft.; of Blackmoor-hill and Sorrel-hill, on the N boundary, respectively 1,464 and 1,915 ft.; of Mullaghcleevaun, Tonelagee, and another mountain on the E boundary, respectively 2,783, 2,301, and 2,408 ft.; and of Carrignagunneen, on the SE border, 1,782 ft. The King's river rises within the parish, and descends, while connected with it, from an elevation of 1,315 to one of 566 ft.; and the Ballinastocken, a tributary of the King's river, descends from an elevation of 1,495 ft.

BOYTON, a parish in Devonshire, 5 m. N by W of Launceston. Area 5,956 acres. Pop. 529.—Also a p. in Suffolk, 7 m. ESE of Woodbridge. Area 1,533 acres. Pop. 320.—Also a p. in Wilts, 6 m. SE by E of Warminster. Area 3,956 acres. Pop. 393.

BOYPEBA, or BOIPEBA, an island of Brazil, in the bay of Camamu, prov. of Bahia, and comarca of Ilheos, to the S of and separated by a narrow channel from the island of Tinhare. It comprises an area of about 6 sq. m.; and contains a town of the same name. Its chief production is rice.—There is a small town known as Boypeba-velha, on its W side.

BOZ, a commune of France, in the dep. of Aisne, cant. of Pont-de-Vaux. Pop. 866. It has a considerable commerce in cattle.

BOZA, a town of Transylvania, in the co. of Upper Weissemburg, 18 m. ESE of Kronstadt, at the entrance of the pass of the same name, one of the most frequented on the Walachian frontier. The river Boza, after descending the pass, makes a circuit to the SSE, and unites with the Busco in Lower Walachia.

BOZA, a town of New Grenada, in the prov. and 15 m. SW of Bogota, on the l. bank of the Payti. Pop. 1,200. It was formerly the occasional place of residence of the Spanish viceroys. The climate of the locality is cool and salubrious, and the soil fertile. Cattle are extensively reared in the environs.

BOZAWOLA, a small town of Poland, 22 m. SSW of Lublin.

BOZBERGA, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Argau, 7 m. SE of Lauffenburg.

BOZEAT, a parish in Northamptonshire, 6 m. S of Wellingborough. Area 2,400 acres. Pop. 921.

BOZEGOW, a privileged town of Bohemia, in the circle and 24 m. E of Tabor. It contains a castle.

BOZEL, or BOSEL, a village of Savoy, cap. of a mandemento of the same name, in the prov. of Tarantaise, on the r. bank of the Doron, 6 m. SE of Moutiers, on one of the less-frequented roads across the Vanoise range to Mount Cenis. Pop. 1,500. It is situated in a populous valley, in which an extensive commerce is carried on in cattle, leather, skins, and cheese.

BOZIN. See POSING.

BOZINGEN, or BOUJEAN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 17 m. NNW of Bern, bailiwick of Nidau, and 1½ m. NE of Bienne, near the Suse, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. It has considerable iron-works, wire-mills, &c.

BOZLINGEN. See BOTZLINGEN.

BOZOK, a town of Hungary, cap. of a marche in the comitat of Hont, 2 m. SSE of Karpen, and 13 m. SE of Schemnitz. The locality is filled with trachytic deposits.

BOZOULS, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, arrond. of Rodez. The cant. comprises 5 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 7,149. The vil. is 15 m. from Rodez. Pop. 2,876.

BOZRA. See BOSRAH.

BOZRAH, a township of New London co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 33 m. ESE of Hartford. It is watered by the Gantic, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,067.

BOZSUR, a town of Austria, in the Banat, on a tributary of the Temes, 40 m. ENE of Temesvar.

BOZZOLO, a town of Venetian Lombardy, cap. of a dist. of the same name, in the prov. and 16 m. WSW of Mantua. Pop. 4,000. It is pleasantly situated near the r. bank of the Oglio, and is defended by ancient fortifications. It has a weekly market, and a fair is held once a-year.

BRA, a town of Piedmont, cap. of a mandemento of the same name, in the prov. and 10 m. W of Alba, near the l. bank of the Stura, 25 m. NNE of Coni. Pop. 8,000. It contains a communal college and 3 parish churches, and has an extensive commerce in silk, cattle, grain and wine. The environs produce silk in great abundance and of excellent quality.

BRAA. See BRAHE.

BRAAKE, or BRAKE, a town of Oldenburg, in the duchy and 25 m. NNE of Oldenburg, circle of Ovelgonne, on the l. bank of the Weser. Pop. 1,315. It has extensive building-docks, and is one of the principal maritime commercial entrepots in the duchy.

BRABA POINT, a promontory of the island of Cuba, on the N coast, in N lat. 21° 48′, and W long. 77° 50′.

BRABANT (NORTH), a province of Holland; bounded on the N by the Maas or Meuse, which separates it from the prov. of S Holland, and from Gelderland; on the W by Limburg, from which also it is separated over a distance of about 12 m. by the Maas; on the S by the Belgian frontier of Limburg and Antwerp; and on the W by the Eendraght channel, connecting the S arm of the Maas with the Hond or W Scheldt, which separates it from the Dutch prov. of Zealand. Area, according to the *Almanach de Gotha*, 1,983 sq. m.; but in Macgregor's *Commercial Tariffs*, and in the *Penny Cyclopedia*, it is stated at only 1,653 sq. m. Pop. in 1824, 332,551; in 1844, 382,709; on 1st January, 1848, 403,723. It lies between 51° 12′ and 51° 45′ N lat.; and 4° 10′ and 5° 55′ E long. Its greatest length from E to W is about 80 geog. m.; its greatest breadth, 35 m. Its surface is in general level, with a uniform inclination towards the N. A considerable proportion of the surface is covered with pine-forests; and there are extensive marshes and peaty districts.—The principal rivers are all affluents of the Maas; and, in succession from W to E, are the Rozendaal, the Mark or Merk, the Donge, the Ley, the Dommel, and its affluent the Aa. The Zind Willems Vaart canal, running from Bois-le-Duc to Maestricht, crosses the eastern part of the prov. in a line generally a little to the S of the Aa river, and passes through the Peel-canal or marsh, on the SE frontier, to the E of Eindhoven.—This prov. contains a large proportion of waste land, especially on its S frontiers, where there is almost no alluvial soil, and the dry sands are impregnated with iron. A few spots, however, of rich soil occur, on which good crops of wheat, flax, colza, potatoes, and tobacco are raised. Estimating the superficies at 511,673 Dutch *bunders*, [1 bunder = 2·4736 acres,] the quantity of cultivated land in 1833 was 296,811 bunders; of heaths, reed and rush lands, downs, bogs, &c., 179,384 bunders; and of water surface, including rivers, lakes, canals, ponds, and morasses, 22,262 bunders. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared.—The prov. is divided into the three arrondissements of Breda, Eindhoven, and Bois-le-Duc.—The chief towns are the three just named, Bergen-op-Zoom, Oosterhout, and Tilburg.—The pop. is chiefly Catholic. On the 1st of Jan., 1830, out of a pop. of 349,700, the number of Catho-

lics was 305,445; of Protestants, 41,840; of Jews, 1,476.—The pop. returned at that date as residing in towns was 70,949; in rural districts, 277,942. The manufacturing industry of the prov. embraces cotton, linen, and woollen fabrics, leather, pottery-ware, brandy, and gin.—The history of this province is sketched in the historical notice of the duchy of Brabant, which follows the next article.

BRABANT (SOUTH), a province of Belgium; bounded on the N by the prov. of Antwerp; on the E by Limburg and Liege; on the S by Namur and Hainault; and on the W by Hainault and Flanders. Area, according to the *Almanach de Gotha*, 1,270 sq. m. Pop. in 1830, 556,146; in 1840, 613,687; in 1850, 734,617. It lies between 50° 30′ and 51° 5′ N lat.; and 4° and 5° 10′ E long.—The surface throughout is level, diversified only in the E and S by a few small hills, the steep banks of the rivers, and some forests. The soil is on the whole very fertile, a great part being rich mould; the best soil lies towards the W frontiers. Sand, with decayed shells, is predominant in many places.—The principal rivers are the Senne, the Dyle, and the Demer. The two former intersect the prov. from S to N; the Demer enters it on the E, and flowing W, near the N frontier, enters the prov. of Antwerp a little above Mechlin.—Two lines of railroad intersect the prov.; one running SSW from Mechlin to Brussels, and thence, by Hal, to the French frontier; the other running from Mechlin SE, by Louvain and Tirlemont, to Liege. The two large canals of Louvain and Brussels likewise facilitate the communication.—The climate is less damp than that of N Brabant, and is considered healthy. The prevailing winds blow from the S and W. The productions are the common domestic animals, fowls, game, fish, corn of all kinds, vegetables, potatoes, flax, oil-plants, hops, honey, fruit, and wood. In warm summers maize ripens well. The whole country is in excellent cultivation, and seems a garden. The rich pastures favour the rearing of cattle, which are of a large breed. There are some considerable forests, of which that of Soignies to the S of Brussels is the largest. The lace-manufactures of this prov. are highly celebrated; there are also some cotton and linen manufactories, sugar and salt-refineries, distilleries, breweries, soap-works, and chemical works. The number of steam-engines, within the prov., in July 1840, was 103, equivalent to a power of 2,856 horses.—The pop. is mostly Catholic. In the N districts they speak Flemish, and in the S, Walloon; but French is also very generally spoken, particularly in the towns.—The prov. is divided into 3 arrondissements, viz., Brussels, Louvain, and Nivelles, which in 1841 were subdivided into 23 cantons, and 326 rural and 8 town communes.—The chief towns are Brussels, Aerschot, Drest, Hal, Louvain, Nivelles, Tirlemont, and Wavre.—In 1840 this prov. was represented in the national chambers by 7 senators, and 14 representatives, who were chosen by 7,379 electors. The number of primary schools in 1839 was 744, with 67,186 scholars.

BRABANT (DUCHY OF), an ancient division of Western Europe, lying between the Meuse and the Scheldt, and of which the N and S portions have been described in the two preceding articles. This territory first appears in history under the name of the *Pagus Brachatensis*. B. has always held pre-eminence among the provinces of the Low Countries. It was anciently the seat of government and the residence of the sovereign; and in the general assembly of the states, the first place and voice belonged to the deputies of B. This prov. was the original residence of the family of Charlemagne, and was first erected into a duchy by that monarch in the beginning of the 9th cent. It continued to be governed, as a separate state, by princes of his family until 1005, when it devolved to Lambert II., Count of Louvain, by his marriage with the sister and heiress of Otto, the last duke of B. After remaining three centuries under the house of Louvain, B. in 1404 descended, by the female line, to the dukes of Burgundy, and united to the other possessions of these princes formed one of the richest domains in Europe. Even so early as the 9th cent. the constitution of B. affords an example of civil liberty scarcely surpassed at this day by any nation in the world. The *Blyde Inkomste van Brabant*, or 'Joyous entry of B.,' the great charter of their freedom, was so named because the sovereign, when he entered upon his government, bound himself by an oath to govern according to this charter. In it the conditions are declared on which the people consented to yield obedience, and on which the prince was willing to reign; and a remarkable clause is added, that if the sovereign should infringe any article of the 'Joyous Entry,' his subjects should *ipso facto* be released from all duty and service until due reparation should be made. By this instrument, no arbitrary mandate could deprive a citizen of his liberty; his dwelling was sacred; and if suspected of a crime, the officers of justice could not enter his house unless two magistrates were present; and when apprehended, he had a right, after a limited time, to call upon his judges to determine whether there were sufficient grounds for his detention. Without the consent and authority of the states,—which consisted of three orders, the clergy, the nobles, and the commons,—no taxes could be imposed, or subsidies granted; and in the latter case the commons could not give their votes until they had collected the sense of their constituents in the different cities which they represented. The dukes of B. and Burgundy, and in later times the princes of Austria, governed according to this charter, fortified by what was called 'the Golden bull of B.,' by which it was forbidden to all the princes of the empire, within or without their dominions, to exercise any jurisdiction over natives of B., unless justice should be denied by their own sovereign. Under the government of Philip the Good, B. rose to opulence and distinction; its fairs were crowded with merchants from every nation, and its manufactures of woollen and linen cloths were in great demand over all Europe. Philip de Commines likened the prosperity of this country to the plenty of the land-of-promise. About the end of the 15th cent., the sovereignty of B., with the other provinces of the Netherlands, was transferred to the house of Austria, by the marriage of Mary of Burgundy with the Arch-duke Maximilian, son and successor of Frederick IV. But neither its privileges nor its prosperity were affected by the change; and it continued to equal if not surpass its ancient grandeur under the dukes of Burgundy. Antwerp had become the great magazine of the northern nations; the Scheldt was covered with its numerous fleets; and, according to Guicciardini, it seemed to be the common city of all nations, for all languages were spoken in its mart. But upon the abdication of Charles V., B. came into the possession of Philip II., and its disasters and fall commenced. Philip deluged it with blood, and despoiled its citizens of those privileges which so many princes had respected. Under his successors, commerce rapidly declined; its deserted cities retained only, in their wide extent, the evidences of their former prosperity; and the people, dispirited by oppression, appeared to have lost even the remembrance of their ancient greatness. The numerous branches of the Scheldt were seized by the states of Holland, now an independent union, and triumphant in war; and that power likewise extorted the humiliating concession that Antwerp, whose competition the Dutch dreaded, should hold no communication with the ocean by the navigation of that river. In the 17th cent., the United Provinces took possession of the northern part of this duchy, which they called Dutch Brabant, and which formed an eighth state of the republic; and after the battle of Ramillies in 1706, the remaining part was ceded by Spain to the house of Austria, in the treaty of Utrecht. During the last century, under the auspices of the Austrian emperors, a commercial spirit began to revive, and an attempt was made to animate this and the neighbouring provinces, known as the Austrian Netherlands, by opening a trade to the East Indies; but though the insurrections occasioned by the arbitrary but wise measures of the emperor Joseph II., promised them liberty and independence, yet the revolution in which they terminated only left them under the more intolerable despotism of an absolute aristocracy. When the French passed the Rhine in the Revolutionary war, they established themselves in this country; and by the treaty of Campo Formio in 1797, and that of Luneville in 1801, Austrian B. was ceded to France, when it was formed into the departments of the Deux Nethes, and the Dyle; and on the annexation of Holland to the French empire, Dutch B. was converted into the department of the Scheldt. At the congress of Vienna, both North and South B., with the other provinces of Holland and the Netherlands, were erected into the kingdom of the Netherlands; but in 1830, South B. shared the fortunes of the other revolting provinces; and has since formed an important part of the kingdom of Belgium.

BRABEESH, or ZAWAT, a district of W Africa, on the S skirts of the Sahara, to the N of Timbuctu. Caillie, who crossed this country in his route from Timbuctu to Marocco, describes the country as covered with forests of date-trees, under which the inhabitants cultivate wheat, barley, and vegetables. The soil is a fine sand, upon a harder deposit mixed with small black and yellow pebbles, and resting at the depth of about 25 ft. on rocks which appeared to Caillie to be granitic.

BRABOURNE, a parish in Kent, 5 m. E of Ashford. Area 3,499 acres. Pop. 816. It comprises the hamlets of East B. and West B.

BRACADALE, a parish in the island of Skye, in Inverness-shire, about 17 m. in length, and from 4 to 7 m. in breadth. It is much intersected by arms of the sea. The surface, in general, is hilly, with some level spots adjacent to the sea; the shore is for the most part high and rocky. The principal bays or harbours are: Loch-Bracadale, a good and safe harbour; Loch-Harport, a considerable branch of Loch-Bracadale, where vessels may ride with safety; and Loch-Eynort, 7 m. S of Loch-Bracadale. To the S of Eynort, at the distance of 3 m., is Loch-Brettle, an open bay, and not a safe harbour. The islands in this parish are Haversay, Vuiay, Oransay, and Souay. A considerable ridge of lofty hills runs betwixt this p. and that of Strath. They are commonly called the Culinn or Coolin hills. Pop. in 1801, 1,865; in 1831, 1,769; in 1851, 1,597.—The natives of Skye were celebrated for the second sight; and B., of all its wild districts, appears to have been that in which the supernatural gift was most frequent and potent in its manifestations.

BRACARA. See BRAGA.

BRACCIANO, a town of the States-of-the-Church, in the comarca and 19 m. NW of Rome, on the SW side of the lake of the same name. Pop. 1,800. It contains a fine baronial castle of the 15th cent., belonging to the dukes of Bracciano, and has a manufactory of paper. In the environs are thermal baths. The lake of B., the *Sabatina Stagna* or *Lacus Sabatinus* of the Romans, is 22 m. in circumf., and at an alt. of 2,438 ft. above sea-level. It discharges itself by the Arrone, into the Mediterranean.

BRACCO, a town of Genoa, in the district and 10 m. ESE of Chiavari, and 33 m. ESE of Genoa.

BRACEBOROUGH, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5½ m. WNW of Market-Deeping. Area 2,230 acres. Pop. 210.

BRACEBRIDGE, a parish in Lincolnshire, in the liberty and 3 m. S by E of Lincoln. Pop. 340.

BRACEBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. W by N of Folkingham. Area 903 acres. Pop. 151.

BRACE-MEOL, a parish in Salop, in the liberty and 2 m. S of Shrewsbury. Pop. 1,174.

BRACEVILLE, a township of Trumbull co., U. S., in the state of Ohio, 164 m. NE of Columbus. It affords excellent pasturage, and has extensive dairies.

BRACEWELL, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. W by S of Skipton. Area 1,920 acres. Pop. 153.

BRACHELEN, or BRAKEL, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency of Aix-la-Chapelle, 9 m. NW of Juliers, near the l. bank of the Roer. Pop. 2,200. It contains extensive paper-mills.

BRACHSTADT, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the circle of Merseburg, NE of Halle. Pop. 497.

BRACHT, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Cleves Berg, regency and 40 m. SW of Cleves. Pop. 725. It is situated in the midst of an uncultivated plain, but is well-built, and contains several Catholic and Calvinistic churches. It has extensive manufactories of linen and pottery, besides bleacheries, breweries, and oil-mills.

BRACHWITZ, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the circle of Merseburg, NW of Halle. Pop. 312.

BRACIEUX, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, arrond. of Blois.—The cant. comprises 14 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 11,067.—The village is 12 m. SE of Blois. Pop. 930.

BRACKE, a town of Sweden, in the amt and 43 m. SE of Ostersund.

BRACKEL, or BRAKEL, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, in the regency and 41 m. SSE of Minden, on the Brucht, a tributary of the Nette. Pop. in 1837, 2,508. It has considerable breweries, distilleries, and vinegar manufactories. The environs produce lint in great quantity.

BRACKEN, a county in the state of Kentucky, U. S., on the Ohio river. It comprises an area of 220 sq. m. It is drained in the S by the Licking, and is generally fertile and productive. The cap. is Augusta. Pop. in 1830, 6,518; in 1840, 7,053.

BRACKENBERG, a village and bailiwick of Hanover, in the principality and 11 m. SW of Gottingen, and 3 m. N of Hedemunden. Pop. of bail. 1,100.

BRACKENFIELD, a chapelry in the p. of Morton, in Derbyshire, 4 m. NW of Alfreton. Pop. 399.

BRACKENHEIM, a town and bailiwick of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, 22 m. NNW of Stuttgart, near the l. bank of the Tabor. Pop. of town 1,670. In the environs is the castle of Magenheim, belonging to the former lords of B.—The bailiwick comprises an area of 36 sq. m., and a pop. of 21,924. It is to a great extent covered with vineyards.

BRACKENTHWAITE, a township in the chapelry of Lorton, Cumberland, 8½ m. W of Keswick. Pop. 140.

BRACKLEY, a borough, market-town, and parish, in the co. of Northampton; 63 m. NW of London; 9½ m. E by S of Banbury; and 11 m. SW of Towcester. The town stands on a rising ground, near a branch of the river Ouse, by which it is separated from Buckinghamshire. It consists mainly of a single street, nearly a mile in length, containing some good houses, chiefly built of stone. Formerly this town was a great mart for wool; but the inhabitants are now chiefly employed in the manufacture of bobbin-lace, and boots and shoes. The town is divided into New and Old Brackley. The limits of the borough are co-extensive with those of the parish. The elective franchise was first conferred in the first of Edward VI.; and two members were returned by the corporation, in number only 33, until the Reform act disfranchised this borough. The church is an ancient building, with a lofty square tower, and contains a curious Norman font.—The B. poor-law union comprehends 30 parishes, embracing an area of 87 sq. m.; with a pop., in 1831, of 13,351; in 1851, of 13,757. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £11,743. Expenditure, in 1838, £6,301; in 1846, £7,202.

BRACKLIN, a bog on the border of the counties of Westmeath and Meath, 1¾ m. NE of Rathfarn. Its length, from near Islandford bridge to Coxtown, is 4½ m.; its breadth, from Bracklin to Carranstown, 3½ m.; and its area 9,634 acres. Its summit occurs near Bracklin, and lies 41 ft. above the level of the Deel, and 279¾ ft. above that of high-water in Dublin bay.

BRACKWEDE, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency of Minden, circle and 3 m. S of Bielfeld. Pop. 1,094. It has an extensive spinning mill, a manufactory of linen, and a copper foundery. Its trade consists chiefly in butter.

BRACLAW. See BRATSLAF.

BRACMA, or BRAGMANS POINT, a promontory of Guatemala, on the Mosquito coast, in N lat. 13° 55', and W long. 82° 54', 70 m. S of Cape Gracias a Dios.

BRACO. See ARDOCH.

BRACON-ASH, a parish in Norfolk, 7 m. S by W of Norwich. Area 974 acres. Pop. 261.

BRAD, a town of Transylvania, cap. of a marche of the same name, in the comitat of Tarand, on the r. bank of the Feherkoros, 35 m. WNW of Karlsburg.

BRADANO, or BRANDANO, a river of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicato, which takes its rise on the E base of Mount Caruso, runs to the SE, and falls, after a course of 52 m., into the gulf of Tarento, 23 m

WSW of the town of that name. This river was the *Brudanus* of the Romans.

BRADBORNE, a parish in Derbyshire, 5 m. NNE of Ashborne, comprising the chapelries of Atlow, Ballidon, and Brassington, the townships of Aldwark and B., and the hamlet of Leahall. Area 6,253 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,303; in 1851, 1,230.

BRADBURY, a township in the p. of Sedgefield, co.-palatine of Durham, 10½ m. S by E of Durham. Area 2,043 acres. Pop. in 1851, 167.

BRADDEN, a parish in the co. of Northampton, 3 m. W of Towcester. Area 1,000 acres. Pop. 171.

BRADENHAM, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 3½ m. NW of High Wycombe. Area 999 acres. Pop. 138.

BRADENHAM (East), a parish in Norfolk, 5 m. SW of East Dereham. Area 2,340 acres. Pop. 422.

BRADENHAM (West), a parish in Norfolk, 5½ m. SW of East Dereham. Area 1,682 acres. Pop. 422.

BRADERUP, a town of Denmark, in the prov. of Sleswick, 7 m. S of Tonder.

BRADESTON, a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. WSW of Acle. Area 516 acres. Pop. in 1851, 160.

BRADFIELD, a parish in Berks, 8 m. W of Reading. Area 4,384 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,216.

BRADFIELD, a parish in Essex, 3 m. ESE of Maningtree, on the S bank of the navigable river Stour. Area 2,719 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,216.

BRADFIELD, a parish in Norfolk, 2½ m. NNW of North Walsham. Area 757 acres. Pop. 234.

BRADFIELD, a chapelry in the p. of Ecclesfield, W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. NW by N of Sheffield.

BRADFIELD-COMBUST, a parish in Suffolk, 5½ m. S by E of Bury-St.-Edmund's. Area 818 acres. Pop. in 1841, 192; in 1851, 203.

BRADFIELD (St. Clare), a parish in Suffolk, 5 m. SE of Bury-St.-Edmund's. Area 1,428 acres. Pop. in 1841, 240; in 1851, 214.

BRADFIELD (St. George), a parish in Suffolk, 4½ m. SE of Bury-St.-Edmund's, intersected by the Ipswich and St.-Edmund's-Bury railway, which here passes through a tunnel 1¼ m. in length. Area 1,984 acres. Pop. in 1851, 486.

BRADFORD, a parish in Devon, 8 m. W by N of Hatherleigh, on the S bank of the Torridge. Area 3,468 acres. Pop. in 1851, 490.—Also a township in the p. of Manchester, Lancashire, 2 m. E of Manchester. Area 279 acres. Pop. 1,572. It is within the boundary of the parliamentary borough of Manchester.—Also a township in the p. of Bambrough, Northumberland, 2½ m. SE of Belford. Pop. 34.—Also a township in the p. of Bolam, Northumberland, 15 m. NW of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop. 29.—Also a parish in the co. of Somerset, 3 m. WSW of Taunton, intersected by the Bristol and Exeter railway. Area 1,782 acres. Pop. 569.

BRADFORD, a market-town and parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire; 196 m. NNW of London; 35 m. SW of York; and 13 m. NW of Wakefield; intersected by the Bradford canal. The p. is 15 m. in length, and at an average 4 m. in breadth; and comprises the market-town of the same name, the chapelries of Haworth, Horton, and Thornton, and the townships of Allerton, North Bierley, Bowling, Clayton, Eccleshill, Heaton, Manningham, Shipley, and Wilsden. Area of p. 34,146 acres. Pop. in 1801, 29,794; in 1831, 76,996; in 1851, 149,543. Assessed property in 1815, £76,773; in 1842-3, £225,261.—The town, which is built almost entirely of fine freestone, receives its name from its vicinity to an ancient ford over a small stream tributary to the river Aire. It stands in a beautiful situation at the junction of three fine valleys, forming nearly a central point from the different towns of Halifax, Keighley, Leeds, Wakefield, Dewsbury, and Huddersfield. The piece-hall, for the exhibition and sale of stuff-goods, is a spacious building, 144 ft. long, by 36 ft. broad, consisting of two stories. Here are also a good market; and an elegant exchange, in which are a news-room and library. A mechanics' institute was founded in 1839; an infirmary was erected in 1844; the court-houses were built in 1834; and St. George's music hall, covering an area of 1,500 sq. yds., and opened in 1853, cost £15,000. On the 9th of June 1847, the borough of B. received a charter of incorporation.—B. owes much to its situation in the centre of the great manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, and to the abundance of coal and iron-stone in its vicinity. The leading manufacture of B. is of worsted stuffs, here called "merinos" and "pieces." Worsted yarn is also spun extensively in the town; and B. is the great wool-market of Great Britain. The manufactures are now almost entirely confined to the products of machinery. In 1800 only 1,200 persons were employed in trade and manufactures in B. In 1838 there were two cotton, 9 woollen, and 142 worsted mills, employing collectively 11,675 hands; and in 1851 there were 160 mills, employing 33,855 hands, within the p., including the v. of Bingley. The total number of spindles at work in 1851 was 355,792; of power-looms, 17,294; and the moving steam-power was equal to 3,884 horse-power. Commercial operations have been greatly facilitated by a branch from the Leeds and Liverpool canal, near Shipley, which has been led into the centre of the town, and connects it with the German ocean on the one hand, and the Irish sea on the other. The Leeds railway, 13¾ m. in length, passes along the valley of the Aire, through the centre of the clothing district, comprising Armley, Bramley, Kirkstall, Horsforth, Calverley, Rawden, Yeadon, Guiseley, Apperley-Bridge, Eccleshill, Idle, Baildon, and Shipley; and terminates at B., within 300 yards of the piece-hall. B. is also connected with Skipton and with Colne by a railway 29½ m. in length, passing through Keighley, Kildwick, Thornton, Earby, and Foulridge. By the Clockheaton branch of the Leeds and Manchester line, 12 m. in length, B. is connected with Mirfield, and thence by the main line with Huddersfield, Halifax, Burnley, Rochdale, Bury, and Manchester; and a direct line is projected from Leeds to Halifax, which skirting B. will place it within 9 m. of Leeds.—B., including the townships of Manningham and Bowling, and the chapelries of Little and Great Horton, now returns two members to parliament. Pop. of parl. borough in 1841, 66,508; in 1851, 103,782. Number of electors in 1842-3, 1,722; in 1847, 1,871. It is also one of the polling-places for the members for the W. R. of Yorkshire. Airedale college, in the vicinity of the town, is a valuable and flourishing institution for the education of young men for the ministry in the Congregational denomination; the Baptists have a similar institution at Horton; and the Wesleyan Methodists have a school for the education of ministers' sons at Woodhouse grove.—Pop. of the township in 1801, 6,393; in 1831, 23,233; in 1851, 52,493. Area 1,680 acres.—The Bradford poor-law union, embracing an area of 61 sq. m., with a pop. returned in 1831 at 94,621, in 1841 at 132,164, and in 1851 at 181,977, expended £20,106 in 1841, and £19,498 in 1846, for the relief and maintenance of the poor. It has recently been divided into two unions.

BRADFORD, a township of Steuben co., in the state of New York, U. S., 204 m. WSW of Albany. It is hilly, but possesses a fertile soil. Pop. in 1840, 1,547.—Also a township of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, 94 m. NE of Augustus. Pop. 1,000.—Also a township of Merrimac co., in the state of New Hampshire, 25 m. W of Concord, midway between the Merrimac and Connecticut rivers. It

contains several large ponds. Pop. 1,331.—Also a township of Orange co., in the state of Vermont, on the Connecticut, 32 m. SE of Montpelier. It contains a neatly-built village near the mouth of Waits river, in which globes were first manufactured in the U. S. Pop. of t. 1,655.—Also a township of Essex co., in the state of Massachusetts, on the Merrimac, opposite Haverhill, with which it is connected by a bridge 650 ft. in length, and 35 m. N of Boston. It is hilly, but fertile, and Johnson's creek, with which it is intersected, affords good water-power. Pop. 2,222.—Also a county of the state of Pennsylvania, comprising an area of 1,200 sq. m., and watered by the N branch of the Susquehanna and the Chemung rivers, and the Towanda and Sugar creeks. It is generally mountainous, but the soil, especially near the Susquehanna, is to a great extent rich and productive. Bituminous coal is found near Towanda creek. Cap., Towanda. Pop. in 1830, 19,669; in 1840, 32,769.—Also a township of M'Kean co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 375.—Also a township of Lincoln co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 1,319.

BRADFORD-ABBAS, a parish in Dorsetshire, 4 m. SW of Sherborne, intersected by the South Western railway. Area 1,139 acres. Pop. 621.

BRADFORD (GREAT), a parish in Wilts, 100 m. W of London; 31 m. NW of Salisbury; intersected by the river Avon, and the Kennet and Avon canal. It comprises the market-town of the same name, the chapelries of Atworth, Holt, Winsley with Limpley-Stoke, and South Wraxhall, and the tythings of Leigh-Wooley and Trowle. Area 11,310 acres. Pop. 8,959. The church is an ancient and handsome edifice. The town is finely situated on the Lower Avon, by which it is divided into two portions,—that on the N being called the Old, and that on the S, the New town. The old town is built at various degrees of elevation, on a rocky ridge rising abruptly from the river's bank, and presents a very picturesque appearance. The river is crossed by two bridges,—a very ancient one of 9 arches, and a more modern one of 4. The pop. is chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth. Leland mentions these manufactures as flourishing here in the reign of Henry VIII. The finer cloths are made from Spanish and Saxony wool, and it is said that the river is peculiarly favourable to the dyeing of them. In 1838 there were 4 woollen mills, employing 418 hands, within this parish.

BRADFORD-PEVERELL, a parish in Dorsetshire, 3 m. NW by N of Dorchester. Area 2,700 acres. Pop. 395.

BRADFORD (WEST), a township in the p. of Mitton, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. N of Clitheroe. Pop. in 1821, 564; in 1851, 355.

BRADING, a parish in the Isle of Wight, 7 m. E by S of Newport, and 95 m. SE of London. It includes the borough of B. The town stands at the head of an inlet called Brading-haven, which is a marshy tract, of nearly 900 acres in extent, covered by the tide to a considerable depth, so that brigs of a moderate size can enter the harbour and approach the town. Attempts have been made, but hitherto without success, to exclude the sea from the area of the harbour. The church is a very ancient structure. Area of p. 10,107 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,529; in 1831, 2,227; in 1841, 2,701; in 1851, 3,046.

BRADLEY, a township in the p. of Malpas, in Cheshire, 2 m. SE of Malpas. Area 837 acres. Pop. 125.—Also a parish in Derbyshire, 2½ m. E of Ashborne. Area 2,374 acres. Pop. 248.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire, 2½ m. SW of Great Grimsby. Area 1,525 acres. Pop. 97.—Also a parish in the co. of Southampton, 6 m. WNW of Alton. Area 960 acres. Pop. 125.—Also a parish in Staffordshire, 3½ m. NW of Penkridge. Area 3,376 acres. Pop. in 1841, 649; in 1851, 628.

BRADLEY (GREAT), a parish in Suffolk, 8 m. NW of Clare. Area 2,280 acres. Pop. 542.

BRADLEY (LITTLE), a parish in Suffolk, 7½ m. NW of Clare. Area 1,470 acres. Pop. 35.

BRADLEY-IN-THE-MOORS, a parish in Stafford, 4 m. ESE of Cheadle. Area 650 acres. Pop. 64.

BRADLEY (LOWER and UPPER), or BRADLEYS BOTH, a township in the p. of Kildwick, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. SSE of Skipton, intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Area 1,830 acres. Pop. in 1841, 557; in 1851, 571.

BRADLEY (NORTH), a parish in Wilts, 2 m. S of Trowbridge. Area 4,036 acres. Pop., with the tything of Southwick, in 1851, 2,298.

BRADLEY (WEST), a parish in Somersetshire, 4 m. E by S of Glastonbury. Area 600 acres. Pop., with the hamlet of Panbrook, in 1851, 131.

BRADLEY, a county of the state of Tennessee, U. S., drained by the Hiawassie and its tributaries. It is mountainous, but on the banks of the streams exhibits considerable fertility. Cap., Cleveland. Pop. in 1840, 7,385, of whom 6,971 were whites, 401 slaves, and 13 free-coloured.—Also a township of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine. Pop. 395.

BRADLEY VALE, a township of Caledonia co., in the state of Vermont, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 50.

BRADLEY'S SHOAL, or BAXOS DE LA CANDELARIA, a group of islets in the S Pacific, in the Salomon group, in S lat. 6° 20′, and E long. 159° 20′.

BRADMORE, a parish in the co. and 6 m. S of Nottingham. Area 1,560 acres. Pop. 401.

BRADNINCH, or BRAINES, a borough and parish in the co. of Devon; 163 m. W of London; 8 m NNE of Exeter. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence, nearly surrounded by hills, and consists of a long irregular street. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of paper, for which there are here several mills driven by water-power from the river Culm. Woollen cloths were formerly manufactured here, but this branch of trade has declined considerably; in 1838 there was only one woollen mill here, employing 54 hands. The church is an ancient Gothic structure, containing a richly carved oak screen. Area of p. 4,351 acres. Pop. 1,834.

BRADNOP, a township in the p. of Leek, co. of Stafford, 2 m. ESE of Leek, on the post-road to Ashborne. Pop. 442.

BRADON, a parish, containing the tythings of North and South B., in the co. of Somerset, 3 m. N by E of Ilminster. Area 390 acres. Pop. 41.

BRADPOLE, a parish in the co. of Dorset, 1 m. NE of Bridport. Area 966 acres. Pop. 1,391.

BRADSBERG, an amt or bailiwick of Norway, in the provinces of Aggerhuus and Christiansand, comprising an area of 126·72 Swedish, or 507 English sq. m.; with a pop. in 1833, of 63,139. It is divided into two fögderi, viz.: Nedra Tellemarken, in the Stift of Aggerhuus, and Ovra-Tellemarken in that of Christiansand; and contains 7 towns, viz.: Skien, Porsgrund, Brevig, Stathelle, Langesund, Osebakken, and Krageröe.

BRADSHAW, a chapelry in the p. of Bolton, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. NE of Bolton-le-Moors. Area 1,380 acres. Pop. 853. There are several extensive bleaching establishments here. John Bradshaw, who presided at the trial of Charles I., had his family residence at Bradshaw-hall in this neighbourhood.

BRADSHAW-EDGE, a township in the p. of Chapel-in-le-Frith, Derbyshire, 1½ m. W of Chapel-in-le-Frith. Pop. 1,891.

BRADSTONE, a parish in Devon, 4 m. NE by E

of Launceston, on the E bank of the river Tamar. Area 1,257 acres. Pop. 157.

BRADWELL, a parish in Bucks, 3 m. E by S of Stoney-Stratford, intersected by the London and Birmingham railroad. Area 892 acres. Pop. 381.—Also a township in the p. of Sandbach, 2 m. N by W of Sandbach. Area 2,063 acres. Pop. 291.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Hope, co. of Derby, 3½ m. NNE of Tidswell. There are mines of lead and calamine in the vicinity. Pop. 1,334.—Also a parish in Essex, 2 m. W of Coggeshall, on the S bank of the Blackwater river. Area 1,161 acres. Pop. 313.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. SW of Great Yarmouth. Area 2,383 acres. Pop. 341.

BRADWELL-NEAR-THE-SEA, a parish in Essex, 12 m. E of Maldon; bounded on the N by the estuary of the Blackwater; and on the E by the North sea. Area 10,115 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,143. Camden considers this to have been the site of the ancient Saxon city *Ithancestre*, and of the Roman station *Othona*.

BRADWORTHY, a parish in Devon, 6½ m. N by W of Holsworthy. Area 9,586 acres. Pop. 1,071.

BRADY, a township of Clearfield co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 692.—Also a township of Williams co., in the state of Ohio, on the Tiffens. Pop. 351.—Also a township of Kalamazoo, in the state of Michigan, 146 m. W of Detroit. Pop. 1,175.

BRADY (Fort), a fort in the North-West Territory, U. S., on the St. Mary, a little to the SE of the Falls.

BRAEMAR, a district, intersected by the Grampian chain, in the SW extremity of Aberdeenshire.

BRAFFERTON, a township in the p. of Great Aycliff, co.-palatine of Durham, 4½ m. N by E of Darlington, intersected by the Great North of England railway. Area 2,409 acres. Pop. 206.—Also a parish, comprising the townships of B., Thorntonbridge, and Helperby, within the liberty of St. Peter of York, but locally in the wapentake of Bulmer, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. NE of Boroughbridge. B. and Helperby are apparently but one village, occupying opposite sides of the same street. Area of p. 4,898 acres. Pop. 883. Area of t. 1,990 acres. Pop. 202.

BRAFFIELD-ON-THE-GREEN, a parish in Northamptonshire, 5 m. E by S of Northampton. Area 1,980 acres. Pop. 497.

BRAGA, or Bracara, a town of Portugal, the cap. of the prov. of Minho, and of the comarca of the same name, situated on an eminence in a broad open valley, between the Cavado to the N, and the Rio d'Este to the S; at an alt. of 620 ft. above sea-level; 33 m. NNE of Oporto; and 210 m. NNE of Lisbon. Pop. 15,000. It is surrounded by ancient walls, flanked with towers; and is defended by a castle of great strength. The streets are broad and regular; and there are seven public squares adorned with fountains. The principal buildings are the cathedral, a magnificent edifice, rebuilt in the 12th cent. by Count Henry, and containing his tomb; the archiepiscopal palace and library, the parish churches, of which there are six, the episcopal seminary, the college, the hospital, alms house, &c. B. possesses manufactories of cloth and other woollen fabrics, linen, calico, beaver hats, jewellery, iron-ware, fire-arms, and cutlery, and wax bleacheries. Two cattle fairs are held here annually.—This town, the *Bracara Augusta* of the Romans, is of great antiquity; and it still retains extensive remains of its ancient importance, including a temple, an amphitheatre, an aqueduct, &c. It is famous for the councils held here in the 5th and 6th cent.; and it is still the see of the primate of Portugal. The Suevi made it their capital; and it afterwards successively passed under the dominion of the Visigoths and the Arabs. On a hill, a little to the E of the town, is the famous Sanctuario do bom Jesus do Monte. The view from the summit of this hill is magnificent.

BRAGADO, a lake of La Plata, in the prov. of Buenos Ayres, in S lat. 35° 10′, and W long. 60° 38′. It discharges itself into the Salado.

BRAGANÇA, or Braganza, a town of Portugal, the cap. of the comarca of the same name, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, on the r. bank of the Fervanza, an affluent of the Sabor; 25 m. NW of Miranda; and 78 m. NE of Lamego. Pop. 4,000. It is partly enclosed by walls, now greatly dilapidated; and is defended by a strong citadel. It is the see of a bishop; and contains 2 churches and a college. Taffeta and velvet are the chief articles of manufacture.—B. was erected into a duchy in 1442 by Alphonso V.; and, in 1640, its eighth duke, John II., became king of Portugal under the title of John IV. The immediately adjacent territory is flat and fertile; but the comarca is generally mountainous. It comprises 124 parishes, with a pop. in 1836 of 114,501.

BRAGANÇA, a town and port of Brazil, formerly called Cayte or Caité, in the prov. and 95 m. ENE of Para, on the l. bank of the Caité, 15 m. from the entrance of that river into the Atlantic, in S lat. 1° 30′. Pop. in 1840, 6,000. It is situated in a plain, and consists of two parts united by a bridge. It is one of the oldest and most flourishing cities in the prov. The comarca of B., comprising the districts of B. and Turiacu, had a pop. of 9,782 in 1840.—Also a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 50 m. N of Sao-Paulo, near the l. bank of the Piracicaba, founded in 1797. The pop. of this town and its environs was estimated, in 1840, at 10,000. Pigs are extensively reared in the district for the supply of Rio-de-Janeiro.—Also a village in the prov. of Espirito-Santo, 20 m. E of Vianna, between the rivers Pardo and Santa-Maria.

BRAGANCA NOVA. See Aveiro.

BRAGUN, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Circassia, on the Sonjah, near the confluence of that river with the Terek, and 25 m. WNW of Aksai. It is the residence of a prince of the Koumuk tribe.

BRAHE, or Braa, a river of Prussia, which takes its rise in the regency of Köslin in Pomerania, to the NE of Rummelsburg; passes Zieten, Rittel, and Koronowa, in the prov. of W Prussia; and unites at Bromberg with the Vistula. It is connected, also, by the Bromberg canal, with the Netze. In the upper part of its course it expands into several lakes, of which the principal are those of Zieten and Muskendorf.

BRAHE, or Brahetrolleborg, a village of Denmark, cap. of a barony of the same name, in the island of Fyen, or Funen, 13 m. WNW of Svendborg. It contains a fine church, belonging to the ancient Bernardine convent, founded in the 12th cent.

BRAHEMAN, a town of Afghanistan, in the dist. of Sewestan, 40 m. SE of Sira Killa, and 165 m. SSE of Kandahar.

BRAHESTAD, a town of Russia in Europe, in the grand duchy of Finland, in the gov. and 40 m. SW of Uleaborg, on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 1,160. It has a port; but large vessels are obliged to anchor at the distance of 3 m. from the town. Pitch, tar, butter, fish, especially salmon, deals, and tallow, form its chief articles of commerce.—This town was founded in 1649 by Count Brahé, from whom it derived its name.

BRAHILOV, Braila, Braïloff, Ibrahil, or Ibraïla, a town of Turkey in Europe, the cap. of a dist. of the same name, in Lower Wallachia, on the l. bank of the Danube, opposite Matzinig, 13 m. SSW of Galatz, and 100 m. ENE of Bukarest. It is poli-

tically included in the sanjak of Silistria in Bulgaria. Pop. about 8,000. The town is defended by a strong castle. Its port, formed by a branch of the Danube, is accessible to the largest vessels which navigate that river; the depth between B. and Salina being nowhere less than 18 ft.; and it is the chief emporium of the foreign trade of the principality. In 1834 it was entered by 185 vessels from the Black sea. In 1835 there arrived at B. 14 British ships, 12 with assorted cargoes, and 3 in ballast; but in 1838 of 968 vessels which loaded here only 6 were British. In 1851, of 1,049 vessels which cleared at this port, 126 were British, and 320 destined for British ports. In 1853, the port was entered by 1,193 vessels = 165,243 tons. Defended by a small island from the ice drifted down in spring, vessels can winter at B. in perfect security; and the operations of lading and unlading are carried on here with facility, all the warehouses being on the banks of the river. Its principal exports are grain, chiefly wheat, tallow, hides, wool, salt, timber, and other productions of the soil. In 1838 the exports in grain amounted to 61,524 quarters wheat; 37,200 q. Indian corn; and 106,230 q. barley: the total value being £87,580. The exports in tallow amounted to 27,557 cwt. In 1851, 1,035,820 qrs. of grain, 30,038 cwts. of tallow, 550,039 staves, 129,896 lbs. of wool, 2,264 qrs. of rape-seed, and 705 tons of bones, were exported. The total exports in 1837 amounted to £113,481; in 1838 to £148,238; in 1852, to £447,906; in 1855, to £1,523,720. Cheese, kidney-beans, linseed, and wool, form the articles of export next in importance to grain and tallow. The merchandise imported into B. in transit up the Danube, in 1837, was officially valued at £10,731, sugar, coffee, and oil, forming the principal items. In 1851, the value of the imports was £396,092; of which £231,330 was cotton twist from Britain, £43,812 sugar, £20,937 iron, £17,614 oil, £12,005 tobacco. In 1855, the imports were only £152,120. Extensive fisheries of sturgeon are carried on in the river. In 1770 B. was twice taken, and, to a great extent, destroyed by the Russians.—The district of B. is flat and marshy, but extremely fertile. It is watered on the N by the Sereth; on the E by the Danube; and on the S by the Kamasu.

BRAHMAPUTRA, commonly written BURRAMPOOTER, a mighty river of Eastern India, exceeding the Ganges both in size and in length of course. For many years this river, on the authority of Major Rennell and Captain Turner, was supposed to be a continuation of the Sanpu of Tibet; but recent discoveries have tended to bring this conjecture into disrepute, at least so far as refers to the eastern branch, or Lohit, the course of which has been traced until it diminishes to a shallow rocky stream, broken by rapids, among the range of mountains bounding Assam to the NE, and rising in about N lat. 28° 30′, E long. 97° 20′. The Dihong, rising on the N flank of the Himalayas, in N lat. 30° 30′, and flowing through Tibet, joins the Lohit in Assam. Having quitted Assam, which it divides into two parts, the B. enters Bengal, in the district of Rangamatty; and then turning S, runs 300 m. direct distance more, through Bengal, till it joins the Ganges, below Luckipore, within 30 m. of the sea, after a comparative course of at least 1,600 m. In its passage through the long valley of Assam, it receives 34 streams from the Himalaya mountains on the N, and 24 from the Garrow mountains on the S, which are all navigable at all seasons for boats. After entering Bengal, it is augmented by a number of tributary streams from the Butan and Tibetian mountains. For the last 60 m. of its course, it is from 4 to 5 m. wide; and below Luckipore its channel is expanded to the breadth of 10 m. The doab between the B. and the Ganges is soft alluvial soil; and in 1809, with a little more flood, the B. would have probably swept 30,000 sq. m. of rich land into the sea.—See ASSAM and BENGAL.

BRAHUICK MOUNTAINS. See BELUCHISTAN.

BRAIL, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Grisons, on the l. bank of the Inn, 30 m. ESE of Chur.

BRAILA. See BRAHILOV.

BRAILES, a parish in Warwickshire, 4½ m. E by S of Shipston-on-Stour. Area 5,220 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,308.

BRAILOF, BRAÏLOV, or BRAHILOF, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Podolia, in the dist. and 12 m. SSW of Vinnitsa, on the r. bank of the Rov, near the confluence of that river with the Bug. Pop. 1,000.

BRAILSFORD, a parish in Derbyshire, 7 m. NW by W of Derby. Area 4,296 acres. Pop., with the hamlet of Ednaston, in 1851, 708.

BRAIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 12 m. ENE of Redon, on the r. bank of the Vilaine. Pop. 2,112.

BRAINARD'S BRIDGE, a village in Rensselaer co., in the state of New York, U. S., 16 m. NE of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 200.

BRAINE-L'ALLEUD, or BRAINE-LA-LEUDE, a commune and town of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, 6 m. NNE of Nivelles, and 3 m. SSW of Waterloo, on an affluent of the Seine. Pop. 3,200. This com. formed a portion of the scene of the operations of the battle of Waterloo. It contains manufactories of common cloth, glass, starch, a cotton spinning-mill, a tannery, and a salt-work.

BRAINE-LE-COMTE, a commune and town of Belgium, the cap. of the cant. of the same name, in the prov. of Hainault, 13 m. NNE of Mons. Pop. in 1847, 5,183. It contains cotton spinning-mills, dye-works, and lace manufactories. In the environs are quarries of freestone. At this place the railway Du Midi bifurcates,—one branch going to Charleroi and Namur, and the other to Mons.

BRAINERD, a village and missionary station in Hamilton co., in the state of Tennessee, U. S., 60 m. SSW of Washington, on the Little Chickamaugah creek, which is here navigable.

BRAINS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. of Bouaye. Pop. 1,019.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. of Loué, 12 m. W of Le Mans. Pop. 1,207.

BRAIN-SUR-ALLONES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 9 m. NE of Saumur. Pop. 1,565.

BRAIN-SUR-L'AUTHION, a commune of France, dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Angers. Pop. 1,596.

BRAIN-SUR-LONGUENE'E, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Le Lion-d'Angers. Pop. 1,068.

BRAINTFIELD, or BRAMFIELD, a parish within the liberty of St. Albans, but locally situated in Hertfordshire, 3½ m. NW of Hertford.

BRAINTREE, a market-town and parish in Essex, 40 m. NE of London, 8 m. E of Dunmow. Area 2,242 acres. Pop. 4,340. The town of B. is divided from the village of Bocking by the turnpike road. It is one of the polling-places for the members for North Essex. In 1838 there was a silk-mill here, employing 106 hands. Silk-throwing was introduced in 1810; and some crapes are here manufactured by the hand-loom for the London dealers. The number of weavers in Braintree, Bocking, and the vicinity, in 1838, was about 700. Straw-plaiting has been recently introduced. The manufacture of woollen cloth—introduced into B. in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by some Flemings who had fled to England to avoid the

persecution of the Duke of Alva—has declined.—The B. poor-law union comprehends 14 parishes, embracing an area of 65 sq. m., with a population returned in 1831 at 15,097; in 1851, at 17,561. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £13,448. Expenditure in 1838, £9,495; in 1846, £9,149.

BRAINTREE, a township of Orange co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 23 m. S of Montpelier. It is watered by branches of the White river, and possesses fine pasturage. Pop. in 1840, 1,232.—Also a township of Norfolk co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 14 m. S of Boston. Pop. 2,168. It is hilly, and the soil, which consists of gravelly loam, is generally fertile. The Mantiquot, by which it is intersected, affords good water-power. It has considerable manufactures, and some shipping employed in the coasting-trade and fisheries. A fine species of granite is obtained here.

BRAINTREM, a township of Lucerne co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., bounded on the S by the Susquehanna, 163 m. NNW of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1840, 1,355. The surface is hilly, and the soil gravelly alluvium.

BRAISEWORTH, or BRESISWORTH, a parish in Suffolk, 2 m. SSW of Eye, intersected by the Eastern Counties railroad. Area 720 acres. Pop. 171.

BRAISNE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Aisne, arrond. of Soissons.—The cant. comprises 42 com., and in 1831 contained a pop. of 12,685.—The town—sometimes called Braisne-sur-Vesle—is situated in a fine plain, on the r. bank of the Vesle, 10 m. ESE of Soissons, and 17 m. S of Laon. Pop. 1,352. In the vicinity is a cold mineral spring.

BRAITHWAITE, a township in the p. of Crosthwaite, in Cumberland, 2 m. W of Keswick. Pop. in 1801, 282; in 1851, 351.

BRAITHWELL, a parish and township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. SW by S of Doncaster. Area 2,904 acres. Pop. of p. 879; of t. 493.

BRAIX (ST.), a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, 8 m. SSE of Porrentruy.

BRAK, or BARAK, a river of India beyond the Ganges, which takes its rise in the prov. of Munipore; runs, in a circuitous course, through the districts of Cachar and Silhet; and unites with the Surmak, 11 m. NE of the confluence of that river with the Brahmaputra.

BRAKAUR, a lake of Sweden, in the laen of Umea, formed by an expansion of the Umea.

BRAKE, a town in the principality of Lippe-Detmold, 1½ m. S of Lemgo. It gives its name to a bailiwick of which Lemgo is the cap.

BRAKEL, a town of Prussia, cap. of a circle of the same name, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 42 m. SSE of Minden, and 18 m. E of Paderborn, on the Brucht, 2 m. above its confluence with the Nette. Pop. 2,523. It contains a parish-church a synagogue, an hospital, and an alms-house. It has also manufactories of linen, tobacco, and glass. In the environs are some mineral springs.—The circle comprises an area of 57 sq. m., and has a pop. of 20,861. It produces rye, lint, and hops.

BRAKEL (NEDER), a commune and town of Belgium, in the prov. of E Flanders, 8 m. ESE of Oudenarde, and 16 m. SSE of Ghent, on an affluent of the Scheldt. Pop. 3,807. It contains numerous breweries, malt-mills, and oil-presses.

BRAKEL (OP), a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of E Flanders, a mile SSW of Brakel Neder.

BRAKE (THE), or SMALL DOWNS, an anchorage of considerable extent lying between the Brake sand and the shore N of Deal, in Kent. The B. sand is about 5 m. in length, with a depth upon it at low water spring-tides of only from 3 to 12 ft. Sir John Rennie has proposed a plan for converting the Small Downs into a close harbour, by constructing a solid work along the spine of the B. sand, 5 m. in length, and to be brought up 2 ft. above high water-mark. The cost of this gigantic work he estimates at £3,280,000.

BRAKKE, a river of S Africa, in the Cape territory, in the district of Somerset, which runs SSE, passes Brakke river Fountain, and unites with the Little Fish river, 12 m. W of its junction with the Great Fish river.—Also a river in the district of Uitenhage, which falls into the Zwartkops 1½ m. ESE of Uitenhage.

BRAKKE FOUNTAIN, a village of S Africa, in the Cape territory, in the district and 55 m. NNE of Clanwilliam.—Also a v. in the district and 22 m. SW of Graaff Reynet.

BRAKKE, or BRAAK (GREAT), a river of S Africa, in the Cape territory, which takes its rise in the Zuure Berg, runs along the confines of the districts of Somerset and Graaff Reynet, and unites with the Great Fish river 42 m. NE of Graaff Reynet.

BRAKKE (LITTLE), a river of S Africa, in the district of Somerset, which falls into the Great B., 8 m. N of the junction of that river with the Great Fish river.

BRAKNAS, or EBRAKNAS, a Moorish tribe who inhabit the confines of the SW extremity of the Sahara, near the N bank of the Senegal. Their territory, according to Caillie, is situated 60 leagues ENE of St. Louis; and is bounded on the N by the territory of the Oulad Lame; on the NE by that of the Kounts; on the E by that of the Doulches; on the S by the Senegal. They carry on an extensive commerce in gum, the produce of the great gum-forests of the district, which they exchange for guns and cloth. When the rainy season commences, that is, at the beginning of August, they return to the NE, where they find plentiful pasturage at this season.—Braknas or Escale du Cog, their cap., is on the r. bank of the Senegal, 3 m. NW of Fort Podor. Caillie has given a full account of these Moors in his *Travels through Central Africa*.

BRALA PULO, a small island of the Chinese sea, near the E coast of the Malay peninsula, in N lat. 4° 48', E long. 103° 40'.

BRALIN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 40 m. ENE of Breslau, and in the circle and 9 m. E of Wartenberg. Pop. 1,000. It contains a castle, custom-house, two churches, and an alms-house, and has manufactories of linen. The commerce consists chiefly in cattle.

BRALO, a town of Greece, in the prov. of Livadia, 18 m. NNE of Salona.

BRASVILLE, a village of Monroe co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 194.

BRAM, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. of Fanjeaux, on the Preuille, and near the Canal du Midi, on which it has a small port, 12 m. SE of Castelnaudary. Pop. 1,425. It contains a fine castle. The environs are very fertile.—Also a river of Austria, in the circle of Upper Austria, which falls into the Inn opposite Scharding.—Also a river of Holstein, which runs in a W direction, and passing Bramstedt, unites with the Stor 8 m. WNW of that town.

BRAMADEO, or BRAHMA-DEVA, a celebrated Hindu temple, in the prov. of Delhi, 75 m. NE of Bareily. It is situated in the Great Sanl forest, on the Goggra, which here descends in a magnificent cataract from the Kumaon mountains, through a steep and narrow defile. * A stone casement, surrounding a sacred peepul tree, forms the temple, and is now the only object which distinguishes the locality.

BRAMANS, or BRAMANT, a town of Savoy, in the prov. of Maurienne, on the l. bank of the Arc, 22 m. ESE of St. Jean de Maurienne.

BRAMBACH, or PROMBACH, a town of Saxony,

in the circle and 35 m. S of Zwickau, in the bailiwick of Voigtsberg, 7 m. SSE of Adorf, and the same distance ESE of Asch, in a gorge of the Erzgebirge, and near the Bohemian frontier. Pop. in 1834, 1,508. There is a custom-house here.

BRAMBANA, or PROBOLINGO, a village in the island of Java, in the district of Mataram, near the S bank of the Salo, 3 m. NNE of Yugyacarta, and 7 m. SW of Suracarta. It is remarkable for the number and extent of the ruins which it contains. Of these the most extraordinary is the group known as 'the Thousand temples,' which covers an area 600 ft. in length, and 550 ft. in breadth. It consists of 4 rows of small pyramidical temples, regularly built of blocks of hewn stone, profusely sculptured, and each containing an image of Buddha. In the centre of the square is an edifice 60 ft. in height, divided into several compartments, and enclosing a variety of representations of the idol Siva. The entrances to the group face the cardinal points of the compass; and each is guarded by colossal warders, in a kneeling posture. The date of these structures is supposed to be about the close of the 13th, and the commencement of the 13th cent. The state which existed at B. flourished about the years 1266 and 1296; but of this state, says Crawfurd, "we know not one syllable of the real history." A full account of the ancient remains at B., from a journal kept by Lieut. Col. Mackenzie, will be found in the 2d vol. of the *Asiatic Journal*, 1816.

BRAMBER, a parish in Sussex, ½ m. SE of Steyning. Area 854 acres. Pop. 130. The v., which now consists of a few cottages, was formerly of some importance, having returned two members to parliament from the 7° Edward IV. till 1832, when it was disfranchised.

BRAMBERG, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Unter-Franken-Aschaffenburg, 20 m. from Hassfurt. Pop. 200. In the vicinity are the ruins of the ancient castle which occupied the highest summit of the Hassgebirge.—Also a v. of the archduchy of Austria, in the circle of Saltzburg, 14 m. SSW of Schwatz, and 19 m. S of Rattenberg. It contains manufactories of vitriol; and in the vicinity are mines of copper and sulphur.

BRAMCOTE, a parish in the co. of Nottingham, 4¼ m. WSW of Nottingham. Area 1,076 acres. Pop. in 1841, 732; in 1851, 722.

BRAMDEAN, a parish in the co. of Southampton, 4 m. S by E of New Alresford. Area 1,260 acres. Pop. in 1841, 225; 1851, 225.

BRAMERAU, a town of Holstein, on a tributary of the Eyder, 16 m. WSW of Kiel.

BRAMERTON, a parish in Norfolk, 5 m. SE of Norwich. Area 728 acres. Pop. in 1851, 229.

BRAMFIELD, a parish in Suffolk, 2 m. S of Halesworth. Area 2,550 acres. Pop. in 1851, 746.

BRAMFORD, a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. NW of Ipswich. Area 3,226 acres. Pop. in 1851, 997.

BRAMHALL, or BRAMALL, a township in the p. of Stockport, Cheshire, 3 m. S of Stockport. Area 3,250 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,399; in 1851, 1,508.

BRAMHAM, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. SSE of Wetherby. It comprises the townships of B. and Clifford. Area 5,460 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,152. In the year 1408, Sir Thomas Rokeby, sheriff of Yorkshire, fought and defeated the earl of Northumberland here, thereby securing the crown to Henry IV. On Bramham-moor are large remains of the Roman way called Watling-Street.

BRAMHOPE, a township in the p. of Otley, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. ESE of Otley. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. in 1841, 350; in 1851, 391.

BRAMINI, or BAMINI, a river of Hindostan, which takes its rise in the S part of the prov. of Bahar, in the dist. of Burwa; waters the E side of the prov. of Gundwana, under the name of the Soank; crosses the prov. of Orissa, and falls into the bay of Bengal, near Cape Palmyras. In the dist. of Kuttack—in which it takes the appellation of the Berurah—it divides into several branches which inosculate with arms of the Biturni and Mahanuddi. The entire length of its course is about 330 m.

BRAMLEY, a parish in the co. of Southampton, 4½ m. N of Basingstoke, through which the London and Southampton railroad passes. Area 2,255 acres. Pop. 495.—Also a p. in Surrey, 3 m. S by E of Guildford, intersected by the Arun and Wey canal. Area 4,008 acres. Pop. 1,111.—Also a chapelry in the p. of St. Peter, within the liberty of Leeds, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. WNW of Leeds. Area 2,331 acres. Pop. 8,949. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloths. Excellent stone and slate are quarried here.

BRAMLEY AND GRANGE, a township in the p. of Braithwell, W. R. of Yorkshire, 10 m. E by N of Sheffield. Area 984 acres. Pop. 386.

BRAMOIS, or BRAMIS, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais, and 2 m. ESE of Sion, on the r. bank of the Borgine, 1½ m. above the confluence of that river with the Rhone. In the vicinity is the famous hermitage of Longeborne.

BRAMON, an island of Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia, separated by a narrow channel from the coast of Hernösand.

BRAMPFORD-SPEKE, a parish in the co. of Devon, 4 m. N of Exeter, intersected by the Exeter and Bristol railway. Area 1,642 acres. Pop. 432.

BRAMPTON, a parish and town in Cumberland, 311 m. N by W of London, and 10 m. E by N of Carlisle, intersected by the Carlisle and Newcastle railroad, which passes 1½ m. S of the town. The p. comprises the townships of Easeby and Naworth-castle. Area of the whole, 16,970 acres. Pop. 3,825.—The town of B.—which is by Camden supposed to be on the site of the Roman station *Brementuracum*—stands in a deep and narrow vale near the junction of the rivers Irthing and Gelt. It is long, irregularly built, and contains few modern houses. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of ginghams and checks, and in two extensive breweries in the vicinity. Corn is largely sold here on market-days. B. is one of the polling-places for the members for East Cumberland.—About 2 m. to the S of B. is Naworth-castle, the seat of the earls of Carlisle.—On the W declivity of a range of mountains extending from B. to Brough in Westmoreland, a distance of 40 m., a remarkably violent wind occasionally prevails, blowing with tremendous violence down the W slope of the mountain, and extending 2 or 3 m. over the plain at the base. It is termed the 'helm wind;' and its presence is indicated by a belt of clouds, denominated the 'helm bar,' which rests in front of the mountain, 3 or 4 m. W of its summit, and apparently at an equal elevation, remaining immoveable during 24 or even 36 hours, and collecting or attracting to itself all the light clouds which approach it. As long as this bar continues unbroken, the wind blows with unceasing fury, not in gusts, like other storms, but with continued pressure. This wind extends only as far as the spot where the bar is vertical, or immediately overhead; while at the distance of a mile farther W, as well as to the E of the summit of the mountain, it is not unfrequently almost a perfect calm.

BRAMPTON, a parish in the co. of Derby, 3 m. W by N of Chesterfield. Area 8,820 acres. Pop. 4,409. Coal and iron-ore are found in this parish, and pottery-ware is manufactured to a considerable extent. There are also extensive bleaching-fields.—

Also a parish in Huntingdonshire, 1½ m. SW of Huntingdon. Area 2,411 acres. Pop. 1,281.—Also a township in the p. of Torksey, co. of Lincoln, 7½ m. SE of Gainsborough, on the E bank of the river Trent, over which there is a ferry here. Area 790 acres. Pop. 119.—Also a parish in the co. of Norfolk, 2 m. SE of Aylsham, intersected by the river Bure. Area 520 acres. Pop. 205.—Also a parish in the co. of Northampton, 3½ m. E of Market-Harborough. Area 2,260 acres. Pop. in 1851, 104.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 4½ m. NE of Halesworth. Area 2,000 acres. Pop. in 1851, 281.

BRAMPTON (Abbot's), a parish in the co. of Hereford, 2 m. N of Ross, on the E bank of the Wye. Area 1,450 acres. Pop. in 1851, 202.

BRAMPTON-BRYAN, a parish, partly in the co. of Radnor, and partly in the co. of Hereford, 5 m. E of Knighton, on the S bank of the river Teme. Area 5,190 acres. Pop. 426. The village is of considerable antiquity, having been established by the Norman Bryan de Brampton, of whose castle there are still some remains. This fortress, after being twice besieged, was destroyed by the royalists in the parliamentary war.

BRAMPTON-CHAPEL, a parish in the co. of Northampton, 4½ m. NNW of Northampton. Area 1,330 acres. Pop. 195.

BRAMPTON-CHURCH, or Brampton Magna, a parish in the co. of Northampton, 4 m. NW by N of Northampton. Area 1,100 acres. Pop. 169.

BRAMPTON (Little), a joint township with Rod and Nash, p. of Presteigne, co. of Hereford, 3½ m. N of Kington. Pop. 162.

BRAMPTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN, a township in the p. of Treeton, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. SE of Rotherham. Area 1,090 acres. Pop. 139.

BRAMS, a promontory of Dutch Guayana, forming the E side of the estuary of the Surinam, in N lat. 5° 55′, and W long. 55° 10′.

BRAMSCHE, a town of Hanover, in the prov. and 10 m. NNW of Osnabrück, on the l. bank of the Hasse. Pop. 1,600. It contains manufactories of linen and cloth, and has a considerable commerce in cattle.

BRAMSHALL, a parish in the co. of Stafford, 2 m. W of Uttoxeter. Area 1,276 acres. Pop. 205.

BRAMSHAW, a parish partly in the co. of Wilts, and partly in the co. of Southampton, 6 m. NNW of Lyndhurst. Area 3,560 acres. Pop. in 1851, 760.

BRAMSHILL, a tything in the p. of Eversley, co. of Southampton, 1½ m. NW of Hartford Bridge. Pop. in 1841, 575; in 1851, 175.

BRAMSHOT, a parish in the co. of Southampton, 4 m. W of Haslemere; including the hamlet of Liphook. Area 6,670 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,325.

BRAMSTEDT, a town of Holstein, the cap. of the amt of Segeberg, on the r. bank of the Bram, 25 m. NNW of Hamburg, and 21 m. ENE of Glückstadt. Pop. 800. There is a custom-house here; and the place has a considerable commerce in cattle. In the environs are several mineral springs and baths.

BRAMWITH (Kirk), a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. W by S of Thorne. Area 1,260 acres. Pop. 231.

BRAN, a tributary of the Tay in Perthshire, which issues from the E end of Loch Freuchie in the p. of Dull; flows NE past Amulree and through Strath Bran, or Brand, in the p. of Little Dunkeld; and falls into the Tay a little above Dunkeld-bridge, after a course of about 14 m. It forms romantic falls a little above its junction with the Tay.

BRANAR and MARCHELED, a chapelry in the p. of Llangerniew, Denbighshire, 7 m. NE of Llanrwst. Pop. in 1801, 127; in 1841, 128.

BRANCA, a rocky islet in the Cape de Verd group, between Santo Nicolao and Santa Luzia. It is 2½ m. long from SE to NW, and about 6 m. in circumf., and rises in Monte Gardo, to the height of 4,200 ft. above sea-level. It is difficult of approach, and, excepting in a bay on the S side, it is destitute of shelter. On the NW side of the island is a small v., surrounded by most picturesque and magnificent scenery.

BRANCALEONE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria Ultra, in the dist. and 24 m. SSW of Gerace, on an eminence near the shore of the Ionian sea. Pop. 838. It was, to a great extent, destroyed in 1783 by an earthquake. Silk is extensively cultivated in the environs.

BRANCA (Sierra do Santa), a mountain-range of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas Geraes and Bahia, forming a portion of the great mountain chain by which these prov. are intersected.

BRANCASTER, or Branchester, a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. WNW of Burnham-Westgate, on the E shore of St. Edmund's point, possessing a quay for vessels. Area 5,777 acres. Pop. 1,079.

BRANCEPETH, a parish in the co.-palatine of Durham, 4 m. SW of Durham, and 4½ m. W of the Great North of England railway. A branch of the Bishop-Auckland and Weardale railroad, 3 m. 16 ch. in length, terminates at Crook, in this parish. It contains the townships of Brancepeth, Brandon with Byshottles, Crook with Billy-row, Hedley-hope, Hemlington-row, Stockley, and Willington. Area 22,525 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,508; in 1851, 6,441.

BRANCH, a county in the state of Michigan, U. S. It comprises an area of 528 sq. m., and is drained by branches of St. Joseph's river; and the soil consists of a fertile sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 5,715.—The cap., a village of the same name, is situated in the township of and on the W branch of the Coldwater, 113 m. WSW of Detroit.—Also a township of Shuylkill co., in the state of Pennsylvania. It contains extensive mines of anthracite coal. Pop. in 1840, 1,422.

BRANCHIER (Saint), a parish and town of Switzerland, cap. of the Dixain of Entremont, in the cant. of Valais, on the l. bank of the Dranse, 18 m. SW of Sion. It is situated at the junction of the valleys of Bagnes, Entremont, and Martigny, on the road to the pass of the Great St. Bernard, at an alt. of 2,418 ft. above sea-level. It contains a fine church; and in the environs are the ruins of the ancient fortresses of St. Jean and Etiez, and a convent. Mines of iron and lead exist in the locality.

BRANCH-PORT, a village of Jerusalem township, Yates co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the W branch of Crooked Lake. Pop. in 1840, about 125.

BRANCHS (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. of Montbazon. Pop. 2,010.

BRANCIFORTE, a village of Upper California, 1½ m. from the bay of Monterey. Pop. 150.

BRANCION, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. of Tournus. Pop. 591.

BRANCO, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio Negro, which unites with the Guatuma, 120 m. NW of the junction of that river with the Amazon.—Also a river in the prov. of Bahia, which issues from the Serra Duro, and, uniting with several other streams, forms a tributary of the San Francisco.—Also a river in the prov. of Porto Seguro, a tributary of the Rio San Matheo.

BRANCO, or Paracaima, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, formed by the junction of several large streams which take their rise on the W versant of the Serra Paracaima; and which, after a course of

450 m. in a generally SSW direction, falls by four channels into the Rio Negro—of which it forms one of the principal tributaries on the l. bank—200 m. NW of the confluence of that river with the Amazon. By the Indians this river is called the QUE'CUENE'.

BRANCO (CAPE), a promontory on the E coast of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahiba, in S lat. 7° 8′ 22″, W long. 34° 47′ 58″.

BRANCO CASTELLO. See CASTELLO BRANCO.

BRANCO ZERO. See ZERO BRANCO.

BRANCOS (LOS), a mountain range of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto Grosso, running along the 20th parallel of S lat.

BRANCOURT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. of Bohain. Pop. 1,558.

BRAND, a town of Saxony, 21 m. SW of Dresden, in the balliwick and 3 m. SSW of Freiberg, near an affluent of the Mulde. Pop. in 1837, 2,178. It contains an hospital for miners; and has manufactories of jewellery, blonde, and wooden-ware. In the vicinity are the silver mines of Himmelfurst, the richest in the kingdom, also mines of lead and arsenic.

BRANDAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Quintin. Pop. 3,342.

BRANDE, a town of Denmark, in the prov. of Jutland, and 25 m. NW of Weile, on an affluent of the Lonborg.

BRANDEIS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, on the l. bank of the Elbe, 13 m. ENE of Prague. Pop. 2,412. It contains a royal castle, now attached to the military hospital at Prague, a college, a seminary, and about 190 houses. It has an extensive manufactory of printed calicoes; and in the environs clay of a peculiar species is found.

BRANDEIS-AM-ADLER, a town of Bohemia, the cap. of a seignory of the same name, in the circle and 33 m. SE of Königgrätz, on the r. bank of the Stille-Adler. Pop. 1,172. It contains a castle; and possesses a manufactory of saltpetre.

BRANDENBURG, an important prov. of Prussia, comprising the ancestral dominions of the reigning family; bounded on the N by Mecklenburg, Pomerania, and Western Prussia; on the E by Posen and Silesia; on the S by the kingdom of Saxony; and on the W by Anhalt-Dessau, Saxony, and Hanover. It lies between the parallels of 51° 20′, and 53° 35′ N lat.; and 11° 13′, and 16° 12′ E long. Its area is 730·94 German, or 15,520 English sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 1,741,411; in 1840, 1,857,097; in 1849, 2,129,022.

Physical features.] The whole surface of Brandenburg is low, and in many places almost on a level with the Baltic. The soil is prevailingly sandy; in some districts it is mixed with lime, clay, and vegetable mould; but there are very extensive heaths and plains entirely covered with quicksand. The few eminences which occur are in the S districts.

Rivers.] The country is well watered. The Elbe, entering it from Silesia, to the E of Krossen, forms a part of its NW boundaries, from a little below Sandau to the junction of the Elde above Dömitz: and the Oder runs through it in a W, N, NNW, and NNE direction. These two streams receive in their course almost all the other rivers of the country. The principal streams flowing into the Elbe are the Elde, the Stepnitz, and the Havel; the last a navigable river, and of importance to the inland commerce. The principal rivers belonging to the basin of the Oder, are the Bober, the Neisse, and the Wartha, a large navigable river coming from Posen. The inclination of the surface is so small that all these rivers have a gentle course; and in some quarters spread out into lakes.

Canals.] Among other obstructions to agriculture and commerce in the Prussian dominions, was the difficulty of conveying materials and merchandise to different parts of the interior. To remove these, and facilitate trade, the great Frederic improved the navigation of several rivers, and caused several canals to be formed. The canal of Plauen shortens the water-passage between Berlin and Magdeburg by about one-half. It begins near Parie or Pasay, on the Elbe; intersects the Elbe and Stremme, having three sluices on it which check the fall from the Elbe into the Havel, 21 ft. in height; and passes by Plauen into the Havel. This canal is 21 m. in length; 22 ft. wide at the bottom; and 26 ft. wide at the surface; and in some places between 40 and 50 ft. broad. —Another canal, joining the Spree and the Oder, was completed between the years 1662 and 1668. It issues out of the Spree into a lake near Muhlrose, in the Middle Mark, and thence runs partly along the Schlubbe, partly through it, towards the Oder, being 13½ m. in length; about 50 ft. wide; and 6 ft. deep. —Another canal, that of Finow, connects the Havel and Oder. It begins at Liebenwalde, on the Havel; passes thence into the river Finow or Fulne; and runs into the Oder below Lower Finow. It is 25 m. in length.—The Oder canal branches from the Oder, at the village of Gustebiese, and falls into it again about 4½ m. from its first issue.—The number of boats employed upon the canals and rivers of B. at the end of 1837 was 2,968 = 130,986 tons.

Railroads.] B. is intersected by five great lines of railroad, all diverging from Berlin as a common centre. These lines are the Berlin and Stettin, which is to be carried southwards to Posen; the Berlin and Vienna line, with a branch to Glogau; the Berlin, Kolen, and Leipzig line; the Berlin, Magdeburg, and Hanover line; and the Berlin and Altona line, which is continued to Kiel on the Baltic.

Lakes.] There are no large lakes, but several small ones, such as those of Ruppin, Soldin, Grimnitz, and Werbdlin. There are several mineral springs; but those of Freienwalde, and Neustadt Eberswalde, are the only springs which have any reputation.

Climate and productions.] The climate is mild for the latitude; and has been improved by the draining of the large morasses. In summer the heat is often oppressive, the therm. occasionally reaching 88° and 90°. On the other hand a degree of cold 18° below zero has been observed. The average temp. at four different points in the prov., calculated from a series of observations, is as follows:—

Berlin, in N lat.	52° 30′	52° 54′
Prenzlau, ...	53° 20′	53° 22′
Perleberg, ...	53° 03′	50° 67′
Cottbus, ...	51° 45′	49° 2′

Brandenburg produces every species of corn; but very little wheat. The vegetables are good; and fruits of all kinds, and excellent grapes are raised, though not in sufficient quantity for making wine. Gardening is conducted with great skill in the neighbourhood of Berlin and Potsdam. Woad is an important article of culture. Estimating the entire surface at 15,800,000 morgens 6,700,000 m. were under cultivation in 1837; 3,500,000 m. were in forests; and 550,000 m. were unproductive land. The rearing of cattle is well-conducted; and the sheep have been greatly improved by crossing with merinoes. Government has likewise endeavoured to improve the breed of horses by the establishment of breeding-studs.—The manufactures of this province are considerable; but are confined to a few of the towns. The principal articles are wool, linen, cotton, silk, iron, tar, potash, fine cast iron-ware, glass, china, and earthenware.—There are few metals or minerals. Gypsum, alum, and coals are wrought.

Population.] The pop. is a mixture of several races. The aborigines were Wendes, who, in process of time, blended with their conquerors the

Saxons; but numerous colonists from different countries have also settled here. During the reign of Frederic II., 262 colonies were formed in the Mark, and about 12,000 foreign families settled here. The majority of the pop. is Protestant. Stein, estimating the total pop. at 1,336,000 in 1826, states that of these about 1,274,000 belonged to the Lutheran, the Reformed, or the Moravian church; 18,000 were Catholics; 307 Mennonites; and 8,500 Jews. In 1840, of a total pop. of 1,850,000, 25,000 were Catholics, and 13,747 Jews. The province of B. offers one of the principal points of German civilization, and the excellent educationary establishments here are admirably conducted. In 1837, of 338,344 children of an age to go to school in this prov. 283,760 were under instruction.

Topography.] This prov. is now administratively divided into the regencies of Potsdam and Frankfort. The former comprises part of the Middle Mark, the Uckemark, the Priegnitz or Vormark, part of the lordships of Breskow and Storkow, the principality of Magdeburg, the lordship of Baruth, part of the Kur circle formerly comprised in Saxony, and the principality of Querfurt. Area 382·5 German or 8,122 English sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 1,700,000; in 1843, 1,135,335.—The regency of Frankfort comprises part of the Middle Mark, the New Mark, part of the lordships of Breskow and Storkow, the Suabian circle formerly belonging to the principality of Glogau, the Niederlausitz formerly belonging to Saxony, the bailiwicks of Seuftenberg and Finsterwalde, and part of the Kur circle. Area 348·5 German or 7,400 English sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 750,000; in 1843, 799,772.—The number of towns in the whole prov. is 138; of villages, 5,930.

History.] This country—from which the royal family of Prussia derive their origin—when first mentioned in history was occupied by the *Suevi*, or Suabes, the most numerous and most warlike of the German tribes known to Cæsar. Other German tribes—chiefly Longobards—mingled with them, or pushed them farther onwards, till all shared the fate of the other Northern German tribes in the great emigration which took place in the first centuries of the Christian era. The Wendes, or Slavonian tribes—among whom the Wilzes were the principal—built several towns, one of which was *Brannibor*, from which some derive the name *Brandenburg*. They fell under the power of Charlemagne in 789; but resumed their independence under his successors. The Saxon king, Henry, subdued them, and conquered Brannibor; after which, for the security of the Saxon frontier, *grafen* or counts were appointed in 921, who were the first margraves of Northern Saxony, or of the Wendish mark. During three centuries the Wendes maintained constant warfare with the German tribes bordering upon the Elbe, until the emperor Lothar gave the Northern mark to Albert the Bear, count of Anhalt, who first assumed the title of margrave of Brandenburg. Albert conquered the rest of the marks, and either founded Berlin or at least raised it to the rank of a town. He was succeeded by his son Otto I. whose descendants reigned till 1320, when the Ascanian line was extinguished in the person of the margrave Henry, and the emperor Louis of Bavaria gave Brandenburg to his son Louis. Since that period this country passed successively from one house to another, till the emperor Sigismund, in 1415, gave the mark of Brandenburg—to which the dignity of elector had been united—to Frederic of Hohenzollern, burgrave of Nürnberg, who had lent him 400,000 gold florins, and rendered him other important services. Frederic fixed his residence at Berlin, and was the ancestor of the present royal house of Prussia. The later history of this province is included in our historical notice of the kingdom of Prussia.

BRANDENBURG, an old town of the Prussian states, in the Middle Mark of B., the capital of the old electorate, and now of the circle of W Havelland, situated on the river Havel, which divides it into the old and new towns, 34 m. W by S of Berlin, and 38 m. NE of Magdeburg. The space between the two is a swampy district, covered with houses built on piles, from which it has received the name of Venice. Each town is surrounded by a wall. Both towns were united under one magistrate in 1716, but each retains its own possessions and revenues. The whole contains 1,400 houses, and 8 churches besides the cathedral church; and, including the garrison, 14,000 inhabitants. B. is the seat of a court-of-justice; and possesses a high school, several elementary schools, 5 hospitals, and a house-of-correction. Several branches of manufacture exist here in a flourishing condition. The number of individuals engaged in woollen cloth making is about 700. Its other manufactures are brandy, paper, beer, leather, and stockings. The only vestige of the ancient bishopric of B. is the chapter, which is composed of a provost, 6 capitulars, and 6 minor canons, who are all appointed by the king, and of noble families.

BRANDENBURG, a small town of Prussia, in the circle of Königsberg, on the Frischehaff, at the mouth of the Frischings. Pop. 1,000.

BRANDENBURG (New), a town in the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 70 m. N of Berlin, and 17 m. N by E of New Strelitz, on the Tollensee. It is well-built, and has a castle and a large town-hall. Pop. 6,000. The principal articles of manufacture are brandy, woollen-cloths, and printed cottons.

BRANDENBURG, a picturesque village, cap. of Mead co., in the state of Kentucky, U. S., on the S bank of the Ohio, 94 m. SW of Frankfort.

BRANDENFELS, a village of Kur-Hessen, in Lower Hessen, on the Werra, SE. of Sontra.

BRANDESTON, a parish in Norfolk, 3 m. SE of Reepham. Area 764 acres. Pop. 155.—Also a p. in Suffolk, 8½ m. SW of Framlingham. Area 1,224 acres. Pop. 508.

BRANDEVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. of Damvillers. Pop. 1,000.

BRANDHOF, a village of Styria, in the gov. of Laybach, and circle of Brück, on the Seeberg. In its vicinity is a fine castle.

BRANDHOLM, a town of Denmark, in the prov. of Jutland, in the amt and 23 m. NW of Weile.

BRANDIS, a village of Saxony, in the circle and 10 m. E of Leipzig, 4 m. NNW of Grimma. Pop. 1,180. It possesses manufactories of fine thread and linen. The environs afford excellent pasturage.

BRANDO, a canton, commune, and town of the island of Corsica, arrond. of Bastia. The cant. comprises 3 com., and in 1831 contained a pop. of 2,833. The town is on the NE coast, 5 m. N of Bastia. Pop. 1,189.

BRANDON WITH BYSHOTTLES, a township in the p. of Brancepeth, co.-palatine of Durham, 3 m. WSW of Durham. Area 6,726 acres. Pop. 525.

BRANDON, a township in the p. of Eglingham, Northumberland, 8½ m. ESE of Wooler, on the N side of the Breamish. Pop. 173.

BRANDON, a parish and market-town in the co. of Suffolk, 78 m. NNE of London, and 42 m. NNE of Ipswich, on the Little Ouse or B. river. Area of p. 6,759 acres. Pop. 2,215.—The town of B. has a considerable trade in corn, malt, coal, bricks, iron, and timber. The dukes of Suffolk took their name from this place; it now gives the title of duke to the Hamilton family.—B. is the only place in England in which gun-flints are now made to any considerable extent. During the war, and before the invention of percussion-caps, when the demand for gun-flints was much greater than it is at present, some were made at Lewisham, Maidstone, Purfleet, Greenhithe, and Northfleet; but none are made there at present. The masses of flint from which the gun-flints are made at B. are obtained from a common about 1 m. SE of the town. The workers sink a shaft down about 6 ft., then proceed about 3 ft. horizontally, and sink another shaft lower down into the chalk about the same depth of 6 ft.; and so proceed sometimes to the depth of 30 ft. By making their shafts only about 6 ft. in depth, they are able to descend, and hand up the stone from one stage to another without

the aid of machinery. In a descent of 30 ft., they generally find three floors of flint, and sometimes four. At every floor of flint a horizontal excavation is made for several yards. The flint is in large blocks, i. form like the septaria stone.—Feltwell-fen, in this parish, comprising an area of 2,400 acres, is drained by a steam-engine of 20 horse-power.

BRANDON AND BRETSFORD, a hamlet in the p. of Wolston, co. of Warwick, 5½ m. ESE of Coventry, on the N bank of the Avon, intersected by the London and Birmingham railway. Area 940 acres. Pop. 425.

BRANDON (LITTLE), a p. in Norfolk, 5 m. NNW of Wymondham. Area 979 acres. Pop. 212.

BRANDON, a township of Rutland co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 48 m. SW of Montpelier. It is watered by Otter creek and Mill river. The soil, excepting on the banks of the Otter, possesses little fertility. Bog iron ore and marble are found in the locality. Pop. in 1840, 2,194.—Also a village, cap. of Rankin co., in the state of Massachusetts, 13 m. E of Jackson, with which it is connected by a railroad.—Also a township of Oakland co., in the state of Michigan, drained by the head streams of the Flint river. Pop. 442.—Also a township of Franklin co., in the state of New York, 10 m. SW of Albany. It is hilly, and to a great extent covered with wood. Several lakes occur in its southern dist., and it is intersected by the Saranac, St. Regis, and Racket rivers. Pop. 531.—Also a township in the co. of Berthier, in Lower Canada. Area 40,000 acres. Pop. 20.

BRANDON, a mountain, headland, bay, and village, on the N coast of co. Kerry. The mountain occupies a broad peninsula between Smerwick harbour on the W and Brandon bay on the E; it is situated 7 m. E by N of Cape Sybil, the NW extremity of Corkaguiney peninsula; and has an alt. above sea-level of 3,126 ft. The headland, or B. head, which is simply a seaward spur of the mountain, 4 m. NE of the mountain's summit, screens the W side of the entrance of B. bay. This bay is nearly 4 m. wide at the entrance, penetrates the land to the extent of about 3 m., describes nearly a semicircle in its outline, with an angular addition on the SW, and is separated from Tralee bay by only a narrow peninsula. B. village, a fishing and a coast-guard station, is situated on the W side of the bay.

BRANDON, a mountain of co. Kilkenny, 2 m. W from the Barrow, a little above St. Mullin's Tideend, and 2½ m. NE of the Nore at Innistiogue. Alt. above sea-level 1,693 ft.

BRANDON HOUSE, a station of British N America, on the r. bank of the Assiniboine, 110 m. WSW of the junction of that river with Red river.

BRANDSOE, or BRANDS, an island of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswig, bailiwick of Hadersleben, in the Little Belt, about 1½ m. from the coast, in N lat. 55° 23', E long. 9° 44'.

BRANDSBURTON, or BRANDESBURTON, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. NE of Beverley, comprising the townships of B. and Moortown. Area of p. 5,060 acres; of t. 4,562. Pop. of p. 779; of t. 751.

BRANDT, a township of Erie co., in the state of New York, U. S., on Lake Erie, 20 m. SSW of Buffalo. The surface is hilly, and the soil, consisting of moist clay and gravelly loam, is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,088.

BRANDY, a township of William's co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 351.

BRANDY POTS, three islets in the estuary of the St. Lawrence, to the NW of Hare island, in N lat. 47° 52' 36".

BRANDYWINE, a township of Hancock co., in the state of Iowa, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 693.—Also a township of Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, watered by the Brandywine and Beaver creeks. Pop. 1,672.—Also a hundred of Newcastle co., in the state of Delaware. Pop. 3,387.

BRANDYWINE CREEK, a river of the United States, which takes its rise on the confines of Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, crosses Chester co., and uniting with Christiana creek, enters the state of Delaware, where it falls into the river of that name, forming at the junction the harbour of Wilmington. It affords excellent water-power, and is navigable at high tide to Brandywine village.

BRANESTI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the prov. of Upper Wallachia, on the r. bank of the Jalomnitza, 10 m. NNW of Tergovist, and 55 m. NW of Bukarest.

BRANFORD, a township of New Haven co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., on Long Island sound, 7 m. E of New Haven. It is drained by a river of the same name, which is to a small extent navigable for small vessels, and a fine pond, called Saltonstale's lake, occurs near its W confines. It is hilly, but is generally fertile. Thimble and Indian islands, in Long Island sound, belong to this township. Pop. in 1840, 1,322.

BRANGES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. of Louhans. Pop. 1,616.

BRANNA, or BRAN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 60 m. N of Neu-Bidschow, and 3 m. E of Starkenbach. Pop. 1,937. It contains a castle, and has manufactories of fine thread, linen, and cambric, which are reckoned the best in the kingdom.

BRANNE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, arrond. of Libourne. The cant. comprises 19 com., and in 1831 contained a pop. of 10,238. The town is on the l. bank of the Dordogne, 8 m. SSE of Libourne. Pop. 560.

BRANNEBURG, a village of Bavaria, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, in the circle of Ober-Bavaria, district of Rosenheim, 4 m. from Fischbach. Pop. 166. It contains an ancient seignorial castle of the counts of Preising.

BRANSAT, a commune of France, in the prov. of Allier, cant. of Saint-Pourcain. Pop. 1,164.

BRANSBY, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. ENE of Easingwold. Area 3,048 acres. Pop. 310.

BRANSCOMBE, a parish in Devon, 4½ m. E of Sidmouth. Area 3,487 acres. Pop. 1,017.

BRANSFORD, a chapelry in the p. of Powick, in Worcestershire, 4½ m. WSW of Worcester. Area 1,190 acres. Pop. 292.

BRANSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Grodno, district of Bielsk, on the r. bank of the Nourtchik, 30 m. SW of Bialstok. Pop. 1,350.

BRANSTON, a parish in Lincolnshire, in the liberty and 4 m. SE by S of Lincoln. Pop. 1,325.—Also a p. in Leicestershire, 8 m. NE by N of Melton-Mowbray. Area 960 acres. Pop. 317.

BRANSZCZYK, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Plock, obwod and 27 m. from Pultusk. Pop. 390.

BRANTHAM, a parish in Suffolk, 7½ SSW of Ipswich, on the N bank of the Stour. Area 2,482 acres. Pop. 413.

BRANTHWAITE, a township in Dean p., in Cumberland, 6 m. SW of Cockermouth. Pop. 332.

BRANTINGHAM, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. SE by E of South Cave. Area 3,040 acres. Pop. 635.

BRANTOME, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, arrond. of Périgueux. The cant. comprises 11 com., and in 1831 contained a pop. of 11,734. The town is on the Droune, 15 m. N of Périgueux. Pop. 2,722.

BRANTON, a township in the p. of Eglingham, Northumberland, 9 m. SSE of Wooler. Pop. 102.

BRANZI, a village of Venetian Lombardy, in the prov. of Bergamo, district and 6 m. NNE of La Piazza, on the r. bank of the Brembo. Pop. 300. It has an annual fair.

BRAONE, a town of Venetian Lombardy, on an affluent of the Oglio, 3 m. NNE of Breno.—Also a town of Greece, in the prov. of Attica, 13 m. E by S of Athens, on the Erasinos.

BRAS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Var, cant. of Barjols. Pop. 1,477. The environs afford considerable quantities of wine.

BRAS (LE), a river of Lower Canada, which takes its rise in the parish of St. Gervais, crosses a portion of St. Michael seignory, and falls into the Riviere du Sud in the seignory of St. Vallier. It is altogether unnavigable.

BRAS DE L'EST, a river of Lower Canada, in the seignory of L'Islet.

BRAS D'OR, a spacious inlet which penetrates the SE corner of Cape Breton island for about 50 m., branching into numerous bays and creeks. It has two entrances, termed the Great and the Little Bras d'Or, and divided by Boulardrie island. The shores of the Little Bras d'Or are chiefly settled by emigrants from the Hebrides. That part of the Bras d'Or which forms the body of the inlet, exclusive of its arms, is about 20 m. in length, by 15 m. in breadth, and is in some places 60 fath. deep. It abounds with cod, which are caught here at all seasons.

BRAS DU OUEST, a river of Lower Canada, in the township of Tring.

BRASHER FALLS, a village of Brasher township, St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the Deer river, which here affords extensive water-power. Pop. of t. in 1840, 2,118.

BRASIL. See BRAZIL.

BRASLAV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 90 m. NE of Vilna, district and 20 m. NE of Vidzy, on a lake.

BRASPART, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Finisterre, cant. of Pleyben. Pop. 2,640.

BRASSA. See BRESSAY.

BRASSAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ariege, cant. of Foix. Pop. 1,435.—Also a com. in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. of Montagrier. Pop. 1,916. The environs afford good red wine.—Also a com. in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, cant. of Jumeaux, on the Allier, 10 m. SSE of Issoire. Coal abounds in the environs; and boat-building is extensively carried on for the transit of the produce of the coal-mines to Paris and Orleans. Curious crystallizations are found in the vicinity of the castle of Brassac.—Also a com. in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. of Bourg-de-Visa. Pop. 1,194.

BRASSAC, BRASSAC-DE-CASTELNAU, or BRASSAC-DE-BELFOURTE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Tarn, arrond. of Castres.—The cant. comprises 5 com., and in 1831 contained a pop. of 10,698.—The com. and town is situated in a pleasant valley, on the Agout, 15 m. E of Castres. Pop. 1,876. It has considerable manufactories of cotton fabrics.

BRASSCHAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. and 6 m. NE of Antwerp. Pop. 2,222. It possesses a considerable commerce in madder.

BRASSEMPOUY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Landes, cant. of Amou. Pop. 1,082. The environs produce good wine.

BRASSE-PULO, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, near the NW extremity of the island of Sumatra, in N lat. 5° 50', E long. 95° 10'.

BRASSINGTON, a chapelry in the p. of Bradborne, Derbyshire, 4 m. NW of Wirksworth. Pop 729.

BRASS (LITTLE), an island of the Virgin group, West Indies, near the N coast of the island of St Thomas, in N lat. 18° 25', and W long. 65°.

BRASSOS. See BRAZOS.

BRASS TOWN, a town of W Africa, on a creek in the delta of the Niger, about 30 m. E of the mouth of the Nun. It is a few miles distant from the sea, and carries on a considerable trade in palm-oil on the Niger, as far up as Aboh, and also between the rivers Nun and Bonny. It consists, properly speaking, of two towns of nearly equal size, each containing about 1,000 inhabitants, and built opposite each other, and within the distance of 80 yards, on a kind of basin, formed by a number of rivulets entering it from the Niger. The soil in the vicinity is marshy, and covered with mangroves. The principal employment of the people consists in making salt, fishing, boiling oil, and trading to the Eboe country.—*Lander.*

BRASSU, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, near the r. bank of the Orbe, in the Val de Joux, 21 m. W of Lausanne.

BRASSY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Nievre, cant. of Lormes. Pop. 1,663.

BRASTED, a parish in Kent, 4 m. NW of Seven Oaks. Area 4,456 acres. Pop. 1,137.

BRATHAY, a river of Westmoreland, flowing through Great Langdale, and uniting with the Rothay, ½ m. before the united streams fall into the head of Windermere lake.

BRATISH, a lake of Turkey in Europe, in the prov. of Moldavia, dist. of Galatz, near the junction of the Pruth and Danube,—on the N and SE it is connected with the former, and on the SW with the latter.

BRATSK, sometimes called SAINT PETER, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and 250 m. NNW of Irkutsk, dist. of Nij Udinsk, at the confluence of the Aka with the Angara. It is inhabited by Tunguses.

BRATSLAV, a town of Russia in Europe, the cap. of a dist. of the same name, in the gov. of Podolia, on the r. bank of the Boug, 18 m. W of Gaisin, and 65 m. ENE of Kamienetz. Pop. 2,000. It is defended by old walls, and gives its name to the archiepiscopal diocese of Podolia and Bratslav. This town was founded in 1331 by the dukes of Koryatowicz, and it was formerly cap. of the Polish palatinate of the same name.—The dist. of B. is watered by the Boug, and is intersected by several ranges of hills. It is very fertile, and is, to a considerable extent, covered with forests. It possesses some manufactures.

BRATTELEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 6 m. ESE of Basle.

BRATTEN, a village of Denmark, in the prov. of N Jutland, amt of Hioring, on the shore of the Kattegat, 6 m. NNW of Fladstrand.

BRATTLE, an island of the S Pacific, in the Galapagos group, in S lat. 1° 5', and W long. 90° 55'.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, formerly called FORT DUMMER, a township of Windham co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., on the W bank of the Connecticut, at the junction of the Whetstone, 95 m. WNW of Boston. It is the oldest and one of the most flourishing settlements in the state. Pop. in 1840, 2,624.

BRATTLEBY, a parish of Lincolnshire, 7 m. NNE of Lincoln. Area 1,220 acres. Pop. 168.

BRATTON, a chapelry in the p. and 3½ m. ENE of Westbury, Wilts. Pop. 721.

BRATTON-CLOVELLY, a parish of Devon, 8 m. WSW of Oakhampton. Area 8,316 acres. Pop 696.

BRATTON-FLEMING, a parish of Devon, 6 m. ENE of Barnstaple. Area 5,844 acres. Pop. 700.

BRATTON-SEYMOUR, or ST. MAUR, a parish of Somerset, 2½ m. NW of Wincanton. Area 1,093 acres. Pop. 103.

BRATZ, or BROYCE, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, circle and 10 m. SSE of Meseritz. Pop. in 1837, 1,475. It contains two parish churches; and has manufactories of cloth and breweries.

BRATZA, or PRATZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the prov. of Bosnia, sanjak of Trawnik, in a valley, on an affluent of the Drin, 20 m. SE of Bosna-Serai.

BRAUBACH, a town of Nassau, cap. of a bailiwick of the same name, on the r. bank of the Rhine, 7 m. W of Nassau, and 4 m. SSE of Lahnstein. Pop. 1,400. It has copper and silver founderies; and in the environs are the mineral springs and baths of Dinkhold. In the vicinity are the castles of Phillipsburg and Marsburg; the latter stands on a mountain which overlooks the town, and is of great strength. The bailiwick comprises 18 com., and contains a pop. of 8,585.

BRAUCHITSDORF, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, and 10 m. N of Liegnitz.

BRAUD, a village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. of St. Ciers-la-Lande, 8 m. NNE of Blaye. Pop. 1,200.

BRAUGHIN, a parish of Hertfordshire, 7 m. NNE of Ware. Area 4,300 acres. Pop. 1,246.

BRAUGLIO (MONTE), a mountain on the SE confines of the cant. of Grisons, 8 m. N of Bormio, alt. 9,777 ft., forming one of the loftiest summits of the Rhætian Alps. At its SE extremity is the source of the Adda, and the pass of Monte Stelvio. Alt. 9,272 ft. This mountain was the *Juga Rhætica* of Tacitus. There is a passage over it—little used now—from the Valteline to the valley of the Adige; and a road, formed in a series of short traverses, leads down from it to the Wurmserloch.

BRAUNAU, a town of Austria, in the prov. of Upper Austria, circle of Ried, 30 m. SW of Passau, on the r. bank of the Inn, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 2,000. It possesses manufactories of common cloth, linen, and paper, and has celebrated breweries. It was ceded to Austria by Bavaria in 1779.—Also a town of Bohemia, cap. of a seignory of the same name, in the circle and 35 m. NE of Könniggrätz. Pop. 3,019. It contains a rich Benedictine abbey, founded in 1331, and rebuilt early in the 18th century, and, in connection with it, a royal gymnasium; and possesses extensive manufactories of scarlet and fine cloth—of which, in 1835, about 5,000 pieces were furnished for the Turkey market—and linen. It has also spinning-mills, soap and dye works, tanneries, and fullers-mills.

BRAUNCEWELL AND DUNSBY, a parish of Lincolnshire, 4½ m. NNW of Sleaford. Area 3,470 acres. Pop. 131.

BRAUNFELS, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Lower Rhine, regency and 35 m. ENE of Coblentz and circle of Wetzlar, near the l. bank of the Lahn. Pop. in 1837, 1,464. It contains an ancient fortified castle, the residence of the princes of Solms-Braunfels.

BRAUNHIRSCHEN, a village of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, in the district and near the city of Vienna. Pop. 3,700.

BRAUNISTA. See BROUNISTA.

BRAUNLAGE, a town of Brunswick, in the dist. and 16 l. WSW of Blankenburg, and 50 m. S of Brunswick, on the r. bank of the Bode, near its source. It has some iron forges, and manufactories of Prussian blue and wooden-ware.

BRAUNLINGEN, a town of Baden, cap. of the bailiwick of the same name, in the circle of the See, near the l. bank of the Brege, 7 m. S of Villingen, and 10 m. ENE of Neustadt. Pop. 1,447.

BRAUNSBACH, or BRAUNSPACH, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, about 6 m. SE of Künzelsau, on the r. bank of the Kocher. Pop. 665. It has a castle; and forms part of the barony of the prince of Hohenlohe-Waldenbourg-Jaxtberg.

BRAUNSBERG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of E Prussia, cap. of a circle of the same name, in the regency and 35 m. SW of Königsberg, on the Passarge, which divides the old from the newer dist. of the town. Pop. in 1817, 5,786; in 1837, 7,746. It contains 6 churches, a lyceum, a university, a diocesan seminary, a normal school, and a monastery; and has manufactories of cloth, linen and ribbon, tanneries, and yarn spinning-mills. Corn, linen, thread, and timber, form the chief articles of its commerce.—B. was founded in 1225, and was formerly the cap. of the bishopric of Ermeland.—The circle of B. comprises an area of 150 sq. m.; and contains a pop. of 26,613.

BRAUNSBERG, BRAUNSPERG, or BRUSSBERG, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 40 m. NE of Prerau, and 25 m. NE of Weisskirchen. Pop. 2,781. It has cloth manufactories, which were formerly very extensive.

BRAUNSDORF, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Dresden, bailiwick and 6 m. W of Freiburg, on the Striegiss. Pop. in 1834, 1,673. It contains an orphan asylum, and juvenile house of correction. Silver and garnet are found in the environs.

BRAUNSEIFEN, or BRUNZAISA, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 21 m. NNE of Olmutz, seignory and 8 m. NE of Eulenberg. Pop. 2,062. It contains an hospital, and has extensive manufactories of linen and ironmongery, and a brewery.

BRAUNSTON, a parish and township of Rutland, 2½ m. WSW of Odiham. Area 3,250 acres. Pop. 411.

BRAUNSTON, or BRANDESTONE, a parish of Northamptonshire, 3 m. NW of Daventry. Area 3,250 acres. Pop. 1,253.

BRAUNSTONE, a chapelry in the p. of Glenfield, Leicestershire, 2½ m. WSW of Leicester. Area 1,610 acres. Pop. 195.

BRAUNTON, a parish of Devon, 5 m. WNW of Barnstaple. Area 11,983 acres. Pop. 2,364.

BRAUS (COL-DE), a pass over a wild and ragged acclivity in the Sardinian Alps, between the valley of the Roya and the Paglione in Nice. Alt 3,845 ft. above sea-level.

BRAUWEILER, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Lower Rhine, circle and 7 m. W of Cologne. Pop. 400. It contains an ancient Benedictine monastery, now used as a house-of-correction.

BRAUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, cant. of Monthermie. Pop. 1,299.

BRAUX-SAINT-LOUIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. of Saint-Ciers-la-Lande. Pop. 1,475.

BRAVA, a town of E Africa, in the Mukdeesha district, coast of Zanguebar, 110 m. SW of Magadoxo, in N lat. 1° 12′. Pop. 2,000. It is situated on a bay, at the mouth of a river. It has an active trade. The chief articles of export are gold and silver. In the 15th cent. B. was the cap. of a republic, consisting of Arabian refugees, but subsequently became a Portuguese settlement. It has since recovered its independence, and has placed itself under British protection.

BRAVA, or ST. JEAN, an island of the N Atlantic, in the Cape de Verde group, 12 m. WSW of Fogo island, in N lat. 14° 50′, and 24° 47′ E. long. Pop. 500, all Blacks. It rises to a considerable height, but is almost constantly covered by a dense atmosphere. On the W side it affords anchorage for small vessels. Its chief productions are Indian corn, beans, orchilla.

wine, and saltpetre.—Above 5 m. from its NE. extremity lie the Bamba or Roma islands.

BRAVA (Isla), the southernmost and largest of a series of low swampy keys which form the NW. side of Golfo Triste, on the coast of Venezuela, in lat. 11° 47′.

BRAVES, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the Amazon, above the mouth of the Tocantins. It is, says Edwards, "one of those little towns that have grown up since the active demand for rubber, of which the surrounding district yields vast quantities. It is a small collection of houses partly thatched and partly of mud, stationed anywhere, regardless of streets or right lines. We were struck at B.," Edwards continues, "by the appearance of some Portuguese boys, whose teeth had been sharpened in the Indian manner. The custom is quite fashionable among that class who come over seeking their fortunes, they evidently considering it as a sort of naturalisation. The blade of a knife or razor is laid across the edge of the tooth, and by a slight blow and dexterous turn a piece is chipped off on either side. All the front teeth, above and below, are thus served; and they give a person a very odd, and to a stranger, a very disagreeable appearance. For some days after the operation is performed the patient is unable to eat or drink without severe pain; but the teeth soon lose their sensitiveness, and then seem to decay no faster than the others."

BRAVO (Rio). See Grande del Norte.

BRAWBY, a township of the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. NNW of Malton. Area 800 acres. Pop. 218.

BRAWDY, a parish of Pembroke, S Wales, 6 m. E of St. David's. Pop. 759.

BRAXTED (Great), a parish in Essex, 2 m. E by N of Witham. Area 2,640 acres. Pop. 406.

BRAXTED (Little), a parish in Essex, 1 m. E by N of Witham. Area 360 acres. Pop. 136.

BRAY, a lake in co. Wicklow, at the boundary with co. Dublin. A smaller lake lies a little above it, and participates in its name. It is one of the smallest of the Wicklow lakes, and covers only 64½ acres; owing to the loftiness, force and unsteadiness of the accessory, it possesses considerable interest. Its bed is a crater-like excavation, and has an elevation of 1,225 ft. above sea-level. Upper Lough Bray covers an area of 28 acres, and has an elevation of 1,462 ft.

BRAY, a rivulet in the extreme N of co. Wicklow. It issues from the lake noticed in the preceding article; and runs about 8 m. E. It is not navigable; yet occasionally, when the bar mouth is open, vessels can be carried on a spring-tide to near the bridge of B.

BRAY, a parish in co. Wicklow. Area 2,986 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,459; in 1851, 2,925. Bray-head, situated nearly 4 m. SE of the town of B., has an alt. above sea-level of 807 ft.

BRAY, a market and post town, partly in the p. of Old Connaught, co. Dublin, but chiefly in the p. of Bray, co. Wicklow. It stands on both sides of the B. rivulet, immediately above the bay of B., 7½ m. N of Newtown Mount Kennedy, and 10 m. SSE of Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 2,758; in 1851, 3,756. The town has for many years been a favourite summer-resort of the Dublin citizens; and possesses the various appliances required for their accommodation and comfort whether as lodgers or as tourists. The amount of trade, except for the strictly local market, is very small.

BRAY, a parish in Berks, 2 m. SE of Maidenhead, on the S bank of the Thames and intersected by the Great Western railway. It comprises the divisions of Bray, Touchen, Water-Oakley, and part of Maidenhead. Area 9,102 acres. Pop. 3,062. B. was famous for a time, serving vicar, who, during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, changed his religion so as to retain his charge, being twice a protestant, and twice a papist. This unprincipled conduct having attracted notice, he is said to have defended himself on the ground that his ruling principle was "to live and die vicar of Bray."

BRAY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Eure, cant. of Beaumont-le-Roger, 20 m. WNW of Evreux. Pop. 482. It has manufactories of a variety of cotton fabrics and linen.—Also a district of France, in the ancient prov. of Normandy, now comprised in the dep. of the Lower Seine. Its chief towns were Gournay, Forges, Aumale, and Neufchatel. See also Bessin.

BRAYBROOKE, a parish in the co. of Northampton, 3 m. SSE of Market-Harborough. Area 3,060 acres. Pop. 410.

BRAYDON, a hamlet in the p. of Purton, Wilts, 4½ m. SSW of Cricklade. Pop. 54.

BRAYE, a river of France, which takes its rise in the dep. of Eure-et-Loire, to the SW of Authon, passes Vibray, enters the dep. of Sarthe, and running along the SE confines, unites with the Loire at Songe, and 3 m. SSW of Besse. Its total course does not exceed 45 m., and it is floatable only half that distance.

BRAYFIELD (Cot-p), a parish in the co. of Buckingham, 3½ m. E of Olney, on the river Ouse. Area 530 acres. Pop. 83.

BRAY-SUR-SEINE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, arrond. of Provins. The cant. comprises 24 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 13,465. The town is on the l. bank of the Seine, which is crossed by a stone bridge, 11 m. SW of Provins. Pop. 1,902. It has a considerable trade in corn, osiers, and fish, and has two annual fairs.

BRAY-SUR-SOMME, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, arrond. of Peronne. The cant. comprises 20 com., and in 1831 contained a pop. of 11,020. The town is on the r. bank of the Somme, 12 m. W of Peronne. Pop. 1,447. It has extensive pasteries.

BRAYTOFT, or Brayther, a parish in the co. of Lincoln, 5½ m. E by S of Spilsby. Area 1,814 acres. Pop. 236.

BRAYTON, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. WSW of Selby, intersected by the Leeds and Selby railroad, and the Selby canal. It comprises the township and chapelry of Barlow, and the townships of Brayton, Burn, Gateforth, Hambleton, and Thorpe-Willoughby. Area 10,630 acres. Pop. 1,808.

BRAZACORTA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 40 m. SSE of Burgos, on the l. bank of the Pilde.

BRAZEN-HEAD, a promontory of S Africa, on the coast of Kaffraria, dist. of Amapondas, 19 m. NE of 1st Point of Natal, in S lat. 31° 45′, and E long. 29° 14′.

BRAZEY-EN-PLAINE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Côte-d'Or, cant. of Saint-Jean-de-Losne. Pop. 1,618.

END OF VOLUME FIRST.

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